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STATUE DE MATHIEU DE LA FAYE



A STATEMENT
OF THE
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE YEAR
1810:

Digested and Prepared by

TENCH COXE, Esquire,

OF PHILADELPHIA.



PHILADELPHIA,

PRINTED BY A. CORNMAN, JUNR.

.....

1814.

740063

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-third day of June, in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America; A. D. 1814. **ADAM CORNHAN, JUNR.** of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following, to wit:

“ A statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of
“ America, for the year 1810: digested and prepared by **TENCH COXE**,
“ Esquire, of Philadelphia.”

In conformity to An Act of the Congress of the United States entitled, “ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,” and also to the Act, entitled, An Act supplementary to An Act, entitled, “ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,” and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL, Clerk
of the District of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE TO THE READERS.

The two series of tables, which form the third and fourth parts of this volume, were digested and published under the authority of Congress and an instruction of the Treasury. With these tables, the communication of the eighth of December, 1812, from Mr. Coxe, (who was engaged by the government to prepare a statement of the **ARTS and MANUFACTURES** of the **UNITED STATES**,) was addressed to the secretary of the Treasury. It comprised parts I. and II. of this book, and is to be considered as the work of an individual, occasioned by his desire to be useful to his country.

To the copy furnished for this publication, some recent notes have been added, to extend the exposition of the condition of our manufactures, in some degree, to the state of things in the current year. It may be proper to remark that some alterations, containing, with part of the notes, matter, which would not have been inserted in an official paper, are now introduced from considerations of public utility.

June 30, 1814.

**A STATEMENT
OF THE
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
EXHIBITING**

I. A collection of facts, evincing their benefactions to agriculture, commerce, navigation and the fisheries, and their subserviency to the public defence, with an indication of certain existing modes of conducting them, peculiarly important to the United States:

II. A collection of additional facts, tending to show the practical foundation, actual progress, condition and establishment of the American arts and manufactures, and their connexion with the wealth and strength of the United States.

TOGETHER WITH

One series of tables of the several branches of American manufactures, exhibiting them by states, territories and districts, so far as they were returned in the reports of the marshals and of the secretaries of the territories, and their respective assistants, in the autumn of the year 1810; together with similar returns of certain doubtful goods, productions of the soil, and agricultural stock, so far as they have been reported:

AND ANOTHER

Series of tables of the several branches of American manufactures, exhibiting them in every county in the Union, so far as they were returned in the reports of the marshals, and of the secretaries of the territories and their respective assistants, in the autumn of the year 1810: which tables were

Prepared in Execution of an instruction of

ALBERT GALLATIN, Esquire,
Secretary of the Treasury,

GIVEN BY HIM

IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

OF THE

19th day of March, 1812.

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ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

PAGE.

vii. line 20, for amounts, read *counties*,
x. line 2. for declined, read *enchained*,
xii. line 34, for animals read *animals*,
xvii. line 29, for accipenser, read *acipenser*,
xxiv. line 37. for subserviant, read *subservient*,
xxxii. line 5, for canbonic, read *carbonic*,
xxxiii. line 26, for devisions, read *divisions*,
xxxiv. line 4, for perspicuous, read *perspicuous*,
xxxviii line 33, for hind, read *kind*,
xxxix. line 8, for contract, read *contact*.

In the second title, line 5. for manufacturers, read *manufactures*,

Page 37. line 16, of tables of manufactures by states, for case liquors, read *cane liquors*,
39. in same tables by states, in head of column, for fulling mills, read *hulling mills*.

PAGE.

xl.iii. line 28, for masonary, read *masonry*,
xliv. line 10, for dotters, read *potters*,
xlvi. line 85, for brinby, read *briny*,
xlvii. lines 41 and 42, carry e from eoper-
ations line 41, down to *xpense* in line 42,
so as to read. *operations, expense*,
xlvii. line 11, for analysis, read *analysis*,
line 4 from bottom, for symetry, read
symmetry.
liv. line 42, for carreer, read *career*,

7

PART I.

A

COLLECTION

OF

Facts, evincing the benefactions of the arts and manufactures to agriculture, commerce, navigation and the fisheries, and their subserviency to the public defence, with an indication of certain existing modes of conducting them, peculiarly important to the United States, in a communication to Mr. Gallatin.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 8, 1812.

SIR,

I have already had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th day of June last, committing to me the preparation of a statement of the arts and manufactures of the United States, in pursuance of the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved by the President, on the 19th day of March, 1812.

The resolution of Congress is formed with a view so comprehensive, as to include all pertinent information of an authentic character, while it allows the most convenient latitude, as to the form and manner; requiring only, that the statement shall so exhibit the matter, as to be most conducive to the interests of the United States. As the tables, which will comprise the whole mass of the returns of the marshals, will exhibit many genuine parts of the entire body of our manufactures, as they existed in the year 1810, it appeared expedient, that they should be preceded by certain fundamental and relative facts, which may contribute more fully to display the objects of investigation, in their bases, commencement, progress and actual situation, and to facilitate public and private measures in this branch of the national industry, and in the other branches, to which manufactures have a great and permanent relation.

As some of the facts are of a nature favorable to *the landed interest*; as some of them are beneficial to *foreign commerce*, and as some of them are advantageous to *the business of the fisheries*, it was deemed most convenient, in this part of the exposition, to class them under those three several heads and relations. It has also appeared proper, separately and distinctly to present, in this first part, another class of facts, which shew the connexion of manufactures with *the public defence*.

The landed
interest.

It is considered as a very interesting and fundamental truth, that *manufactures facilitate the first struggles of the American settlers, for decent comforts, thrifty profits and farming establishments*. For the purpose of effectually testing the correctness of this allegation, two measures have been adopted. The first of these measures is an examination into the state of manufactures, in four several sparsely settled districts of our country, which in 1810, had been recently laid out, according to the nature of the places, for future establishments as counties. The inconsiderable population, within these four intended counties, exhibits the infantine condition of their respective settlements in that year.

A note of the persons of both sexes, within four of the districts of Pennsylvania, intended to be organized as counties, when sufficiently populated; and of the stock of animals, producing materials for manufactures, with the implements, &c. for the operations of manufactures, and the goods made in 1810, so far as they are returned by the marshals' assistants.

In the Northwestern quarter of the state.						McKean county.	Jefferson county.	Clearfield county.	Warren county.
Men, women and children,	-	-	-	-	-	142	161	875	827
Common sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	7	164	590	495
Neat cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	123	130	641	963
Looms,	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	28	28
Spinning wheels,	-	-	-	-	-	10	24	180	141
Hand cards, pairs,	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	91	94
Woollen cloth, yards,	-	-	-	-	-	52	200	.	160
Flaxen cloth, Do.	-	-	-	-	-	125	1,318	4,300	6,549
Cotton cloth, Do.	-	-	-	-	-	54	.	1,306	578
Mixed cloth and hempen, Do.	-	-	-	-	-	.	.	3,461	1,811

In these new and widely scattered settlements, where foreign consumers have no agents *the presence* of flax and of sheep and cattle, supplying wool, hides, skins, horns, and tallow, with other materials for manufactures; that is to say, *the presence of the raw materials* occasions the corresponding manufactures. In such places, profit, comfort and necessity appear to invite, or rather to compel the farmers and their families to that mode of industry. The returns of the assistant officers, necessarily every where defective in this first experiment, must be extremely imperfect in settlements so widely separated. Carriage makers, blacksmiths, hatters, shoemakers, tailors, domestic makers of garments and other manufacturers, known to exist among recent improvers, and in old establishments, are omitted, or did not appear to the officers. Boards, pot-ashes and maple-sugar are also omitted by the marshal or his assistants. It is observed, that the surplus industry of these new settlements is applied to the manufacture of cotton, from the Atlantic, Ohio, and Mississippi.*

The second measure of examination to ascertain, that *manufactures commence with our first settlements, and aid their progress in its earliest stages*, relates to the interior state of *Ohio*, the youngest member of the union, in 1810. It will be remembered that a number of the revolutionary officers and soldiers commenced the settlement of that state, originally a part of the *north-western territory*, soon after the peace of 1783; that the French settlement at Sciota was made a few years later, and that these were followed by the settlements of emigrants from various states, and particularly of a great number, who improved the tract on lake Erie granted to Connecticut. The settlements in the state of *Ohio* were very much retarded and confined by the destruction of the western posts, and by the Indians, until the victory of the Miami, achieved by general Wayne, in the year 1794. Within the fourteen years, which preceded the taking of these accounts of manufactures in the autumn of 1810, the settlements in the state of *Ohio* were principally commenced. Its whole population, according to the census of that year, was 230,760 persons, whose comfortable condition and prosperous agriculture were occasioned, maintained and manifested by a number of manufactures, of which, and of the connected instruments and machinery for which, the following is the imperfect, official summary.

*Cotton was transported from Pittsburgh even to Massachusetts, in the spring of 1814.

The whole number of looms in the state, actually returned, is 10,856	
1,943,433 yards of linen, woollen and cotton goods, worth,	\$ 999,538
2,7 tanneries, making leather, worth,	153,581
1,212,266 gallons of distilled spirits, and 35,140 gallons of beer,	584,892
Cut nails,	64,723
Iron made: machines for carding wool and spinning: cotton, fulling, paper, } gun powder and oil mills. }	159,636
3,023,806 pounds of maple-sugar (which may be deemed questionable as to its classification as a manufacture,)* }	302,380
	\$ 2,264,760,

Considerable as this amount is, the important fact will not escape notice, that shoes, boots, saddles, bridles, harness, fur and wool hats, common smiths work, knit stockings, the making of garments in shops and families, manufactures of wool, soap, candles, potash, wares of metal (except iron) watches and clocks, and various other things actually made, are omitted. To subject the raw materials of *the state of Ohio*, wrought into these manufactures, to the expences of transportation to the Atlantic ports of Canada, or of the United States, and to import such substantial, large and heavy supplies, from the usual ports of Europe and Asia, and to transport them into those interior settlements, would discourage or deter all new migrators towards that young state, and involve its present population in much distress, if not in ruin. The domestic manufacture of cotton appears in the accounts of *Ohio*, which does not produce that raw material.

In further evidence of the favorable effects of manufactures upon our *interior* settlements, those of the county of Washington, on the western boundary of Pennsylvania, may be correctly adduced. Its whole population in 1810, was 36,289 persons. Its sheep, *more numerous than those returned by any other county in the state*, were 47,206. Its spinning wheels, 8,763. Its looms, much the greater part of which are supposed to be worked by *male weavers regularly in the trade*, 1774. Its hand-cards, 4,115 pairs. Its carding machines 6. Fulling mills, 12. Distilleries, 301. Blacksmiths' shops, 146. Hatters, 20. Saddlers, 19. Shoes and boots, 37,000 pairs. Coopers, 62. The yards of goods made, 530,773. Bricks, 913,000. These, with the goods made in the oil mills, saw mills, powder mills, tanneries and other manufactories and works, exhibit a value exclusively of flour, of 1,630,000 dollars. As the boroughs, towns and villages of Washington, in Pennsylvania, do not contain more than a twentieth of its population, the benefits of manufactures, *where conveniently or closely adjacent to agriculture and the landed interest*, are clearly displayed. Tracing this case to a national result, it will be found, that the whole population of the United States in 1810, combining agriculture, the productions of nature and manufactures, with the same success, would have exhibited an aggregate value of manufactured goods, nearly amounting to \$325,000,000†. The quantity of meal manufactured in the county of Washington is greater than that of any other county of Pennsylvania. Its number of horses is greater than that of any other, one excepted. Its number of neat cattle is greater than that of any other county, except four. It has not one open or worked mine of any metal, nor a furnace, nor a forge, on the return of the marshal.

Pursuing the current of facts from this western scene to the adjacent banks of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, it is found that the counties of Lancaster and Berks with a joint population of 97,073 persons, manufactured an aggregate value, including flour, of 5,055,000 dollars. Twelve other counties of the same state, from the head of the Ohio river to the banks and county of Delaware, respectively exhibit similar manufactures, exceeding, on a medium one million of dollars in each. The manufactures of the very limited but swarming county of Philadelphia, exclusively of the incorporated or city part of the entire town, and deducting all the flour and meal, amount to \$6,070,652. The manufactures of the city of Philadelphia (within the strict charter limits of less than two square miles, not including any of the suburbs or liberties) containing on about eleven hundred acres of land, 53,722 persons, amount to 9,347,767 dollars. The manufac-

*The township of Aurora, in Ohio, is stated to have made 17 tons of maple-sugar in the spring of 1814. It contains about 15,600 Acres.

†Pinkerton, in one edition, states the total value of manufactures of England, at 63,200,000 pounds sterling, about 280 millions of dollars. In another edition, he states them at 67,200,000 pounds sterling. They exclude some things, which the United States include.

tures of Pennsylvania, on twenty millions of acres of her settled lands, including her flour and meal,* and other doubtful articles, appear by the return of the marshal to amount to 44,292,093 dollars.† This return is considered, by that officer and his most intelligent assistants to be materially defective. It has been selected however for the preceding exhibition, because in combination with *the return of Ohio*, it displays the state of manufactures, through an extent of country exceeding 50,000,000 acres, commencing (at the distance of 530 miles west of Philadelphia) where its very recent settlements are interspersed with Indian cabins, and terminating in the southeast, with a great emporium of manufactures, navigation, domestic trade and foreign commerce. A vast redundancy of land exists in this middle district of the United States, for the total population of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in 1810, was 1,048,808 persons, upon one fifth of their joint soil. But this redundancy of land is accompanied by abundance of mill seats, of fossil and wood fuel, of mineral and calcareous substances, of bark, dye woods, sugar trees, clay, marble, building timber, and other natural raw materials, ingredients and necessities for manufactures. This redundancy of land also furnishes, upon the cheapest terms, all that belongs to the sites for the establishments of the operators, and for the farms of the growers of the raw materials. Hence we find the sheep of Pennsylvania nearly, 619,000. Her neat cattle more than, 612,000. Her horses, 255,645. Her flour and meal and grain liquors, worth more than 15,000,000 dollars. Her manufactures of iron and leather nearly 4,000,000, in their joint amount. These facts, from the most considerable return, are respectfully adduced and rendered prominent, in order to evidence, by the relative truths, the actual and substantial benefits of manufactures, *adjacent to agriculture*, even in our half populated districts.

The state of Vermont, though its struggling settlements were commenced under numerous disadvantages, but a few years before the revolution, presents a body of manufactures, almost exclusively from its own productions, of 4,325,824 dollars, effected by a population on farms, in hamlets and in villages, of no more than 217,805 persons. Its spinning wheels, more than one half of which are for wool, and the most numerous in proportion to population on the return, are 67,756. Its looms, 14,801. Its carding machines, 139. Its woollen goods, 1,207,976 yards. Its flaxen goods, 1,859,931 yards. Its wool and mixed hats, 96,760. Its shoes and boots, 304,280 pairs. Its maple-sugar 1,200,000 pounds. Its saddlery is valued at 127,840 dollars. Its tanneries, at 386,500 dollars. Its iron founderies, tilt hammers and forges, are 104. Its oil mills, 26. Its paper mills, 11. Its fulling mills, 166, and its naileries 67. The goods made in its smiths' shops, printing offices and potash works and by its book binders, brushmakers, carriagemakers, tallow chandlers and soap boilers, coopers, clock and watchmakers, copper smiths, tin plate workers, silver smiths and other existing manufacturers, are omitted in the return. These homemade commodities are certainly very considerable in value.

The state of Kentucky, a recent establishment, much later than Vermont, and yet redundant in vacant soil, exhibits on her return 4,120,683 dollars; and Maine, with nearly as much land as the rest of the eastern states and innumerable seaports, drawn of course from manufactures by agriculture and by commerce, navigation and the fisheries, returns homemade goods to the value of 2,157,781 dollars. In the reports from each of these states, numerous existing branches are entirely unnoticed. Similar omissions, great and evident, appear in many instances. But a very impressive fact, evincing the great and natural connexion, between the planting and farming citizens, and the manufacturing branch of the national industry, is the possession and employment of about 122,719 looms by Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, *which differ little from* six sixteenths of the whole number of looms in the United States. It appears, that even in the south, *the presence of the various raw materials, and still more, the great redundancy of cotton have excited innumerable and valuable manufactures.* It is believed, that it is to the excitement, produced by the presence of the finest marbles, more than to a peculiar eminence of genius, that the Greeks and Romans owe their possession of the beautiful and the grand fabrications from those materials.

*The flour and meal are worth, by the marshals' report 10,800,290 dollars. The unsettled lands of Pennsylvania are supposed to amount to nearly 8,000,000 of acres.

†It may be affirmed in the year 1814, that the value of the productions of the United States, which have composed the exports of goods not foreign, in any one year have not been more than 44,243,000 after deducting the additional value given to them by manufactures.

The invention of statuary occurred in Egypt, but it did not rise to any perfection, in a country destitute of fine marble.*

It is a fact of great importance, in this statement, and on the subject of the relation of manufactures to the landed interest, that none of the productions of the earth, whether of *natural growth* or *the fruits of cultivation*, in the middle, northern and eastern states, which can be considered as "raw materials," are now exported in an *unmanufactured* condition to foreign markets. The manufacturers may be said to purchase and employ a quantity equal to the whole, for if small parcels of raw materials have been lately exported, much greater quantities of similar foreign articles have been introduced from abroad. The landed interest has no actual foreign purchasers for its wool, flax, hemp, hides and skins of domestic animals and various metals. The tables compiled from the marshals' returns will display a very great value and variety of goods, made of those materials, and the returns of imports and other documents, justify the allegation, that importations of similar foreign materials, to the amount of 40 or 50,000,000 of pounds weight, for the purpose of manufacture, were made in each of several years, preceding the season of the returns. The momentous fact is therefore satisfactorily established, that *the American manufacturers demand has greatly surpassed all the abilities of the planters, farmers, land holders and miners, to supply those five descriptions of raw materials.* In the same situation all our crude sugars and molasses, produced in Louisiana, if considered as materials for manufactures, are placed by our refineries and distilleries.

Until the late revolution in the cultivation of cotton, by which it was converted, through the strenuous excitements of the friends of manufactures, from a petty object in little fields and gardens, into an article of extensive cultivation among the planters and farmers, there was no redundant raw material for the manufacture of cloths and stuffs, for apparel and furniture, in the United States. There is at this time no other redundant raw material. Cotton.

The green seed cotton was the best adapted to the general quality and situation, and to the climate of the southern states. But its cultivation, though perfectly pleasant and easy, was very much restrained by the extraordinary difficulty of separating it from the seeds. This operation required so much manual industry, as greatly to impede the manufacture, and of course, for the time, to prevent an extensive cultivation. In the year 1793 *the invaluable saw gin* was invented by a citizen of the United States,† and was so improved and perfected, as to render it easy, it is said, to separate the seeds from one hundred millions of pounds weight of cotton wool, by the employment of three or four hundred persons, although it is alleged that it would require three hundred thousand persons to effect the same by hand. The inventor† of this gin states the difference between its operation in common hands, and the ordinary manual operation, at one thousand to one. By the employment of this machinery, every vicinity can easily and expeditiously prepare its cotton for the manufacturing cards, and that, in the aggregate, to any extent, that the world could require, were it to clothe itself entirely in cotton manufactures. Thus has there been added, by our own invention, to the machinery *to facilitate the manufacture of a staple production of our soil*, a single improvement

* A material error seems to have prevailed on the subject of manufactures, in southern scenes. It has been supposed, that manufactures could not arise or exist in the southern states of America, and this, it is believed, has produced some local prejudice. Catalonia, Biscay, Valencia, Segovia and Guadalaxara in Spain, the district of Lyons, and Languedoc in France; Genoa, Venice, the principality of Tuscany, and Italy in general, the Peninsula of India in particular, and the southern moiety and warm districts of China, were more early distinguished in manufactures, than the districts in the latitude of the centre of Europe, and north of that centre. It was an exemption from the rigors and terrors of the inquisition and other ecclesiastical evils, in the south of Europe, which drew the objects of those fears and persecutions into Silesia, Saxony, Prussia, Westphalia, the Hanse Towns, Holland and England. In Asia, where ecclesiastical terrors and persecutions have not occasioned such a dispersion of the manufacturers, they remain in and near the district, which produces the cotton and silk, that employ them. The numerous holidays of the church of Rome, which prevails in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria and France, have been unfavorable to general and manufacturing industry in the southern parts of Europe, where the useful arts early appeared and flourished. Where industry is free, it is believed, that the manufacturers will gather at the sources of raw materials, food, forage, fuel and building materials. The British interruption of our coasting trade is forcing these principles into operation, in a manner peculiarly injurious to the eastern and northern manufacturers of southern cotton, tobacco, iron, wood, hemp, and wool. Southern produce, capable of manufacture, obstructed in its way to the European and northern United States' markets, will prove to be a southern manufacturing capital, forcing itself into employment upon the estates, and in the vicinities of the planters and farmers. The columns of "*Looms—Value of all kinds of cloths and stuffs—Stockings—Bagging for cotton—Spinning wheels—Hatteries—Furnaces—Forges—Bloomeries—Naileries—Blacksmiths—Tanneries—Spirits—Beer—Cabinet wares—Tobacco and snuff—Cables and cordage—Gunpowder and salt*" demand a careful inspection and consideration, in order to ascertain the extent and proportionate importance in A. D. 1810 of manufactures, in those states, which are inhabited, in part, by blacks, and which lie on the south side of the common line of Pennsylvania on the one part; and Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia on the other.

† Mr. Eli Whitney, of Connecticut.

moveable by water, steam, cattle or hand, which has set loose those immense powers of agriculture, to produce cotton wool, that were before declined.

In pursuing the statement of facts, which manifest the aids of manufactures to the landed interest, the next step from *the American saw gin*, is to the system of machinery to make cotton yarn.

The water spinners of cotton, in one of the states, have represented to its marshal. that they can make eighty-two pounds and one half of yarn by each spindle in every year. But the owners of other spinning mills deem it unsafe to calculate upon more than fifty-two pounds of yarn per annum for each spindle. The quality of the yarn under consideration is said to be suitable for cotton cloth, of twenty-seven inches in width, worth forty cents per yard. At the lowest of the rates, the United States, had they 1,160,000 spindles, could work up into yarn the sixty-four millions of pounds weight of cotton, which are the *maximum* of our exportation, in any one year. In a proportion, corresponding with the table, in page 10, of your report in part, on the subject of manufactures, this number of spindles, would require a capital of nearly 70,000,000 dollars. But this would be as well in real estate, as in cash and other personal property, and loans and purchases on credit. Sixty-four millions of pounds of cotton, in the proportion of the same table, page 10, would produce about 50,000,000 of pounds. Of cotton yarn, and with the labor, in the proportion of the same table, of about 58,000 persons of these cotton manufacturers, one eighth part ought to be adult males. The remaining seven eighths, might be women and children. This employment of less than *an hundredth part* of our white population of 1810 would be no inconvenience to agriculture or commerce. As the cotton spinning mills shall be increased in magnitude, a smaller proportion of capital will be required.*

The yarn, thus manufactured at a price 12 1-2 per cent less than that in the table of your report, page 10, (which appears to be one dollar and one eighth per pound) would amount to fifty millions of dollars; a sum exceeding the aggregate value of all the exports of *American* articles, in the most favorable year. This great production is from the water and steam manufactory of the exportable supplies of a cotton crop, worth, at 12 1-2 cents per pound, at the planters estates, 8,000,000 dollars.†

But if the weaving of this be executed, as may be done with perfect ease, by the employment of 100,000 women (less than one sixth of our adult females) with *the fly shuttle*, during *one half* of each working day in the year, the quantity of cloth by the Rhode Island rule of four yards for every pound, would amount to about 200,000,000 of yards. This quantity of cotton cloth, at one third of a dollar per yard, would be worth about 67,000,000 dollars.

There is yet another operation, which can be effected by labor-saving means, and by a process, superceding the labor of many hands. Machinery is now in actual operation in the United States, for printing cotton and linen cloths, by engraved rollers of copper, moved by water. Ten thousand yards have been printed, with ease in a single day, by one man and two boys, with these rollers. Fifty thousand childrens' handkerchiefs have been printed, in the same time, by the same number of persons. Similar means are in constant use for staining and dying cotton and linen cloths of one colour, in the same expeditious manner, so as to make them fit for a greater variety of apparel and furniture. Were these operations to be performed, upon the whole quantity of cotton goods estimated in this statement, they would add seven or eight millions to their value, and would require but 50 or 60,000 men and children. The aggregate value of our surplus cotton (64,000,000 pounds) even when thus simply manufactured by 210,000 persons, would be raised from 8 or 9,000,000 dollars to 75,000,000 dollars. The total addition to the original value of our cotton crop alone would be at a rate, far exceeding the value of our exports of American growth.

To manifest the importance of such operations to the landed interest, it may be safely affirmed, that 64,000,000 pounds of clean cotton wool, freed from the seeds, can be produced on a low average, by half a million of acres of unmanured land. A quantity of cotton wool equal to all that is

*The accumulation of the capital employed in 1798 to 1810, has become very considerable in 1814, from the actual profits of the cotton manufacture.

†Cotton yarn of No. 73 was worth in England, in A. D. 1787 the price of 35s. 6d. sterling, or 8 dollars and 11 cents per pound. Such yarn was reduced, in 1792, to 9s. 8 1-2d. sterling, or 2 dollars and 16 cents per pound. In 1807 the same yarn was 4s. 4 1-2d. sterling, or 97 cents per pound. Cotton machinery was not generally extended in Great Britain till the year 1780, when it continued under a monopoly. We had not begun to raise cotton crops for exportation, nor invented the saw gin.

now produced by the civilized and uncivilized nations of the world, could be raised on a very small portion of our southern soil.

Such are the benefits, which agriculture and the country at large may derive from the manufacture of *our only redundant raw material*. The states of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have expelled all doubts about the practicability of the cotton operations. With the smallest territory in the United States, Rhode Island has already attained and introduced into her vicinity* a cotton branch of our manufactures as valuable, as the cotton branch of any country in Europe was, at the time of the formation of our present constitution.†

The neighbouring states of Massachusetts and Connecticut quickly followed Rhode Island; and the tables, which are annexed, imperfect as they unavoidably are, manifest the universality and magnitude of the cotton manufacture, in 1810. If a very sober prudence shall estimate the value of the water spun and steam spun cotton yarn, at the prices at which they can be imported without profit from Europe, there will remain an opportunity for much lucrative business in extensive works; and very great accommodations and savings in private families, especially in the southern and western states and districts, and in the country to which cotton can be transferred by the Ohio and Chesapeake. This allegation will not be doubted, since the state of Georgia, with a white population of 145,414 persons, manufactured at the date of the last census, more yards of various cloths and stuffs than Rhode Island. The difference in favor of Georgia was 1,540,000 yards. By the evidence of this frontier, southern, agricultural‡ state, the white population of our country might be proved to have been capable of manufacturing, in 1810, assorted cloths and stuffs, of the various raw materials, to the amount of 172,000,000 yards. These facts illustrate the state of manufactures in one of *the most agricultural*, and in one of *the least agricultural states* before the recent increase of the port duties upon foreign manufactures, and the voluntary or unforced course, which these two dissimilar states have respectively taken, in manufacturing their cloths and stuffs for furniture and apparel, out of the various productions of our own lands.

The facts, which will be presented in evidence of the present influence of *the woollen manufac-* Wool.
ture upon the landed interest, are numerous and important.

There does not occur to present recollection any raw material, in which the hand of providence has made, so great a diversity of quality and value, as exists with respect to sheep's wool. Each description has its proper uses and capacities. The climate, in which the sheep is brought forth, raised and maintained, is considered by many as a circumstance of the utmost importance. A standard, by which to determine the correspondence of places, in all those particulars, which constitute climate, appears therefore to be a very great *desideratum*, and is most likely to be found in natural objects. Some vegetable production of peculiar characteristics, indicating *the same degree of temperature*, wherever it is found, was presumed to exist. After considerable and repeated reflexion, it is believed, that until a more sure or more accurate standard object can be thought of or discovered, the *aurantia sinensis*, or the *China or sweet orange* may prove an useful natural instrument to ascertain the climatical correspondence of a line of places, on the European and North American continents, from which we may safely begin to count the *minutes and degrees of temperature*, at least for agricultural and manufacturing purposes. The vicinities of Lisbon, in the old world; and St. Augustine and New Orleans, in the new, produce this delicate fruit in the highest perfection, and will be considered as justifying the temporary assumption, subject to correction, that *the climates of places, in the atlantic states, correspond in temperature with those of Europe, not insular, which are nine degrees of latitude more northern.*§ An application of this guide, to the production of wool in the United States, gives the following results:

*Massachusetts has also made great progress in the cotton branch, and constantly extends it.

†The quantity of cloths and stuffs for clothing and furniture, which could be made by the United States, in proportion to the population and manufactures of Rhode Island, in 1810, would be 243,000,000 of yards, according to the Marshals' returns, which he considers as materially defective.

‡In the year 1807, Georgia had only one eighty-fourth part, of the ships and vessels of the United States.

§The production of the sugar cane in Spain and America, may also be considered, in reference to climate. This plant is regularly produced in the district between Malaga and Gibraltar. It is cultivated in the United States from Savannah River to the Gulf of Mexico, A. D. 1814.

	N. lat. in Europe. Deg.	Min.	Equal in America. Deg.	Min.
The best wool in Great Britain is in the western islands of Scotland, and is very fine,	58		= 49	
The next quality is the wool of Herefordshire, in England, and is very good,	52	20	= 43	20
Saxon wool, the best German, very fine,	51	40	= 42	40
Roussillon, French wool, very fine,	42	50	= 33	50
Spanish Merino wool, the best in Europe, from	44 to 39		= 35 to 30	

From the fine quality of the Scottish western island wool (which is said to be from the Merino breed of sheep, obtained accidentally so long ago as A. D. 1588) from the excellency of the Scottish Shetland wool, and from similar qualities of the wools of Saxony and of the ancient wool of Berri and the modern wool of Roussillon in France, there is good reason to believe, that *the climates of Europe, capable of producing undegenerate Merino sheep, extend considerably beyond and to the north of Spain.* But the classification is given here with exactness, and certain fine wools of Sweden and Denmark might be added. If the political disconnexion of France occasioned her not to possess the breed and the pastoral regimen necessary to the production of the finest kind of wool, the perfect freedom of agriculture and the actual diffusion of all legitimate advantages, in every mode of business in the United States, will soon enable us to ascertain the extent, in which we possess the proper cisatlantic latitudes. *There appears no reason to doubt that the precise temperatures of the most favorable and most esteemed sheep walks of Spain are to be found within our territory.*

It is believed, that a dry air is very favorable to the health of sheep, and to the fineness and delicacy of the wool, and it is presumed, that the United States may entertain a just confidence in the success of their woollen manufacture, from their enjoying an atmosphere of this character. The most successful woollen manufacture in the world is found in an insular and humid situation. Our success may therefore become very great.

It is also believed, that no part of our territory is too far south for healthful sheep and fine wool. This fact is worthy of particular examination, because it has been suggested, that the tropical climates convert the fleeces of sheep into hair. Since St. Augustine is of the temperature of Lisbon, our territory on the gulf of Mexico must be more cool, than the south of Spain, Barbary, and the south of Italy, Greece, Egypt, the land of Canaan and the greater part of Persia and Thibet, in which countries the most ancient histories, and the most recent information concur to prove the abundance of sheep, and the excellence of the wool. Even in the ardent climate of Peru, there abound certain indigenous wool bearing animals,* one race of which produce fleeces of the finest quality.

The breeds of sheep, which have prevailed in the United States, till within a few years, have not been of the heavy fleeced character, except in a very few valuable instances. But since the introduction of the Spanish Merinos and the attraction of the public attention to some of the breeds, whose fleeces were observed to be heavy, or which are adapted to the comb, *numerous* experiments afford the strongest reason to believe, that sheep, in this country will be great wool bearers, according to their respective breeds. The annual shearings and exhibitions display much detailed and satisfactory evidence on this point.

Of the productions of agriculture and husbandry, among the civilized nations, sheep employ the smallest number of persons according to their value. The raising and maintenance of sheep are so far *peculiarly* adapted to our circumstances, as to surplus of territory and moderate proportionate population. Sheep are then a most convenient object for the United States, as they employ more land, than any other production, and, we have more than we can yet cultivate or employ. Holland is forbidden by her very limited soil, to be extensive, though skillful, in the woollen manufactory, and imports, by her canals, most of the flax and yarn, of which she makes her linen. *The United States, on the contrary, are capacitated and invited by their extensive territory to rise, with ease and singular*

*The Lama properly *Buna*, like a small camel; Guanaco; and Vicuna, of which the *Pacos* is a species. See the skin of this animal, with its wool, hair, teeth and hoofs in Peale's museum at Philadelphia. The best cloths of Spain or indeed of Europe, are made of the south American wool.

rapidity into eminence in the woollen branch. The sagacity and energy of Rhode Island has given her the first comparative importance in cotton mills and establishments; but in the young settlements of Maine and Vermont, the means of their more extensive territories, have enabled each of them far to exceed her in sheep, wool and woollen manufactures. England and Wales, with only thirty-four millions of acres of land and twenty-six to twenty-nine millions of sheep, have been said to produce one hundred and forty-five millions of pounds weight of wool in every year;* and to sell to other nations more woollens than the rest of mankind export. The English and Welsh population is about ten millions. *But their progress in the production of wool seems to be arrested by the want of soil for grain, cattle, horses and plantations of trees.* Britain imports all the wool, she can purchase, and pays immense sums to Ireland and to other countries for bread and meat, wood and timber iron, flax, hemp and skins, for her European and foreign dominions, armies, navies, and manufactories. Scotland, with a very sagacious, economical and energetic population, is the least favored of the civilized nations as to the quality of her soil. She consequently exports very few woollens from her own agriculture. It may be affirmed then, in safe contradiction to ancient opinions of our own, and of Europe, that *the abundance of the soil of the United States, qualifies and irresistibly invites, or impels them to continue, improve and extend the woollen manufacture.*

The case of the western, Scottish islands, in which some stranded, captured and fugitive vessels of the Spanish Armada, are believed to have left, in the year 1588, a few Castilian sheep, establishes the truth, that *dry* lands will preserve, in a considerable degree, fine wool in a breed of sheep, even in a moist and rigorous climate, where the lightness of the soil has stunted the stock of the animals, and reduced the weight of the fleece: for these Scottish sheep are very small and bear little wool. The proper temperature, *dry* situations, the proper *lightness* of food, greater care of the fleeces, in the time of growth, and increasing skill in the important operations of the *wool sorter* ensure us a very rapid attainment of fine wool. The quantity must soon be greater than we can want at home. But exportation takes off the woollens of a single European nation, from their own raw materials, to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, with a considerable addition from foreign wool.

The examples of all the fenny or marshy districts of Great Britain establish the truth, that the unoccupied swamps of the United States, when they shall be properly drained, will support the heavy fleeced breeds of long woolled sheep; much of the fleeces of which is adapted to the comb, and is necessary for the "*worsted*" or "*stuff*" manufacture, for the ordinary hosiery, and for well coated blankets.

At this moment we possess, *unused*, a superabundant quantity of fenny, marshy, boggy or swampy land, capable of sustaining more of the long woolled and heavy fleeced sheep, than we can want for our own use, and *promising to our merchants an export trade.* The most notable quantities of these lands are in the maritime counties of North Carolina and Virginia.† These large heavy fleeced and long woolled sheep require to be *well fed.* Mixing the long woolled and other breeds and a right management produce great benefits to the farmer and to the Hosier class of manufacturers.

It is believed, that there were at least 13 or 14,000,000 lbs. of wool sheared in the United States in the year 1810; and that the growth of wool in the year 1812, has been 20, to 22,000,000 of pounds. There are some, who believe the quantity to be rather greater, because the increase is in a large and compound ratio. One half of the young are females, and the males are wool bearers, till they are exported or consumed. Much more care of sheep, than was formerly bestowed upon them, is generally observable at this time. The fleece, while growing is better kept. There is much more care and opportunity for choice, as to breeders. The Merino fleece is heavier, as well as finer, than that of the country breeds. The embargoes, foreign restrictions, spoliations, war, and high freights have diminished exportation; and rendering other meat and fish more difficult to sell, and, combining with other causes, have undoubtedly decreased the consumption of mutton, in propor-

* *Luccock of Leeds* states the wool of England and Wales to have been, in the year 1805, about 94,500,000 lbs. It is difficult for us to decide upon the disagreeing opinions of sensible foreigners concerning their own countries. 1814.

† *Romney marsh*, in England, maintains above four sheep for each acre, on a medium.—*Luccock*.

tion to the whole stock of sheep. There has been, at the same time a considerable importation of wool and a great importation of fine woolled and heavy fleeced sheep. It is probable, that no country has ever effected so great a change in the value and extent of its stock of sheep, as the United States, within a very few years. There is the strongest encouragement to persevere in the preservation, multiplication and improvement of these animals.*

The improvements in the manufacture of wool, and in the means of conducting it, have been very considerable. Carding machines have been introduced, to the number of 413, in the single state of New-York. The wool picking machine also saves labor. The manufacture of hats, *consuming more wool with fewer hands, than any other of the ancient modes*, is carried to the extent of our own wants. We begin to export hats. We can make as many, as our wool permits and vents induce. The European improvements to save labor in spinning wool, have been brought into extensive use. Fulling, by mills, a labor-saving process, has greatly increased. It was formerly in Europe, as in hating, *a manual operation*. More than formerly, of our wool is used in those manufactures, which do not require regular fulling; such as flannels and goods made of combed wool. Dying is much improved by the modern aids of chemistry. The *fly shuttle, which saves labor*, is constantly multiplied.† The loom and the weaver are much improved. Female aid in manufactures, which prevents the diversion of men and boys from agriculture, has greatly increased. Children are employed, as well as the infirm and the crippled. The asylums of the poor and unfortunate, and the penitentiaries of indiscretion and immorality are improved and aided by the employment and profits of manufactures. *In the section of the union, occupied in part by coloured laborers, decent and comfortable hospitals have been established upon some of the planters estates, in which children, convalescents, aged persons, and married females, for a proper time before and after puerperal occasions, have been employed with humanity and advantage, in manufacturing cloths, for apparel and furniture.*

Modern improvements in the stocking loom, and in the shearing of woollen cloths have been introduced into the United States; and there can be no doubt that the current acquisition of the means of the woollen manufacture has fully equalled the great and manifest increase of the raw material. Indeed it may be safely affirmed, that *the manufacturers' demand has continued to exceed the farmers' ability to supply the various descriptions of wool*. Sheep were formerly a mere matter of domestic economy and convenience, but have at length become a great and universal object of agricultural profit and wealth. Besides the increase in the number of sheep, and in the goodness of wool, the prices of the three most established qualities have received additions of fifty per centum.

Iron In the iron branch, the consumption of that most useful natural production takes place in a manner yielding an accumulation of benefits to the landed interest. This is displayed in various labor-saving nail mills; the improvements in the easy operation of casting iron and steel; the very rapid progress in the wire manufactory; the sudden creation of private armories and of military foundries; the multiplication of the rolling and slitting mill; the boring mill; the grinding mill; the polishing and metal turning machinery; the tilt and triphammers; the wool-card making machinery; the nailed shoe; the manufactories of surgical instruments and of cannon ball and shells; the machinery for making screws; the saw, file, and edge-tool manufactories; the multiplication of steel and common furnaces, bloomaries and forges; and the innumerable black and white smiths' shops for every iron implement and necessary of farming, planting, manufacture and navigation. The benefits to the landed interest from the consumption of so great a quantity of iron, fuel, food, forage and building materials, and the employment of so many cattle and mill seats, as the iron manufacturers require, are great and evident; but the aid to agriculture, from the abundant, cheap, sure and adjacent supply of *iron work*, for every purpose of the garden, the field, the forest and the family, is incalculable and indispensable. Not a building for man, for cattle, nor for the safe keeping of produce or merchandize; not a plough, a mill, a loom, a wheel, a spindle, a carding machine, a firearm, a sword, a waggon or a ship can be provided, without the manufactures of the iron branch.

Beather. The manufactures of hides and skins are of great importance to agriculture. The coats of

* All the facts, which occurred in the year 1814, upon the subject of sheep and wool in the United States, prove their advances to be great and steady.

† It would repay the expence in three months, if each state were to supply at cost and charges, every township with a score of the most approved fly shuttles, with the cords, &c. as models.

animals, nearly excluded, by the introduction and improvements of the cloth manufacture, from their original uses in making garments, would become a mere offal, but for their present employment in leathern goods. Bark, abundant every where in America, is redundant in new settlements, where the tanning business facilitates the destruction of the forests, which obstruct agriculture. This manufacture has an additional value in producing a market for lime. A method of splitting skins has been invented. An improvement in making shoes, which saves four fifths of the workmanship, has been discovered. The uses of leather are of the utmost importance to health, the facilitation of industry, the diffusion of knowledge, and the military operations of the United States by land and sea. The shoes, boots and slippers, manufactured in the United States, in 1812, undoubtedly exceeded the value of all the foreign manufactures imported in the first year of the present government, which by the actual return of November 30, 1791, were worth here only \$ 15, 295, 638. The shoemakers' wares of the entire state of Massachusetts, though the production of handicraft, are equal, in their total value, to its proportion, according to its population, of one moiety of the exports of goods of our own growth, produce and manufacture, in the most favorable year. Were shoes, boots and slippers manufactured in the same proportion to numbers in all the states, they would be equal in value to twenty-four millions and sixty-seven thousand dollars. The cordwainers' purchases are the greatest support of the leather branch. Upon an examination of the number of shoes, boots and slippers, saddles and bridles, harness, carriages (many of which have leather boots, tops, curtains and aprons) drums, gloves, leathern breeches, rigging and other hides for ships and vessels, bound books, manufacturing cards and carding machines, military equipments and other leather goods, there will appear no reason to doubt, that a value of leathern goods is annually made in the United States, fully equal to that of half our exports of our own production and manufacture. These are generally real necessities or plain conveniences. The Americans consuming more animal food than any other people in proportion to their numbers, being near to the greatest foreign sources of unmanufactured hides, and being invited to sheep, swine and cattle farming by a redundancy of soil; with cheaper water and land, proper oils, lime and bark for the leather making business. than any other country, the leathern branch must continue to be very considerable and rapidly to extend and improve. It is not doubted, that it is at present equal in value to the same branch in any other country, in proportion to the population, if the same qualities of goods be estimated at the same prices. These facts, in relation to the leathern branch, are of peculiar importance, as it is generally a manufacture *by hand*, and not by machinery. They unanswerably prove our capacity even in the *handicraft* branches; and render our capacity, for machine operations free from doubt or question.

The manufactures of flax, existing in every part of the United States, afford conclusive evidence Flax. of the universal ability to produce this raw material. Agriculture might therefore be more considerably supported by it, if there were or should be occasion. But the easier production and manufacture of cotton occasions the attention to flax, in the greater part of the southern section of this country to be very small. As flax requires but an inconsiderable quantity of land, especially where a great stock of sheep, horses; and cattle produces abundance of manure, its cultivation and manufacture are *particularly* convenient and important to the fully settled districts, which do not yield cotton. Our climate is highly favorable to bleaching. In Connecticut, though much advanced in cotton spinning, there is returned a diffused manufacture of various linen cloths (besides sewing thread, linen chain for mixed goods, tapes, bobbins, fringe, lace, webbing, &c.) equal to the yearly sum of \$ 3,05½ per head, which is at the rate of 2,081,704 dollars for the whole population of the United States. Yet Connecticut has many convenient sea ports. Her return too is considered to be materially short. Vermont makes linen at a nearly equal rate. Two hundred thousand spinning wheels (of which about two fifth parts are probably employed on flax) in the two flax raising states,* whose returns of that very useful and general little machine are most complete, give an additional evidence of the present condition of this manufacture. But for the growth of cotton, the flax manufacture would have become very great. Many families in the United States derive their origin from countries, the most successful in the linen manufacture, during the two centuries, which

67,755 in Vermont and in Pennsylvania 133,007. North Carolina reports 128,484 spinning wheels; but does not extensively cultivate flax, though capable to produce it in all her districts.

have elapsed, since our first settlements. Such of the states as may not very greatly increase their sheep for want of land, or for other reasons, will be *particularly* accommodated by the cultivation and manufacture of flax. Oil mills, for crushing and pressing flaxseed, have been so multiplied within a few years, as to prove the extension of the linen branch, and materially to benefit the growers of flax, especially those whose distance from the seaports prevents recourse to foreign markets in disposing of their seed. The actual extension and improvements in all the arts and trades, which employ paints, are favorable to the sale of flax seed oil. The economy and beauty of painting all wooden and many other constructions, especially the preservation of those which are exposed to the weather, occasion the manufactory of this oil greatly to increase in quantity and value. The use of the once neglected oil cake yields a benefit to the country. Modern and particularly recent improvements in dressing, spinning, weaving and bleaching flax have greatly facilitated the manufacture of this raw material. The United States are perfectly prepared for such an extension of it, as to maintain a steady demand equal to our power conveniently to raise flax. Wherefore agriculture will certainly continue to be extensively and very considerably aided by it, in all places, which are without the region of the cotton cultivation. We have regularly imported flax, from the distant markets of Russia, *because the demands of the manufacturers could not be supplied by all the exertions of our farmers.* This was the case before the labor-saving machinery was introduced, which adds to the proofs of our capacity for even *handicraft* goods or proper manufactures.

Hemp

The ability to produce hemp is enjoyed by every state in the American Union. Soil, climate, industry, machinery, situation and the possession of capital in the shape of the raw materials, appear to have carried this branch to the greatest height in the state of Kentucky, even since the extension of the cotton culture in that quarter. The marshal reports a production in 1810 of 5,755 tons in the prepared state. But as there are made in Kentucky 453,750 yards of hempen bagging cloth, for packing cotton, and one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-one tons and one half of cordage, and much yarn; and moreover as the various hempen, flaxen, cotton and woollen cloths and stuffs of that state, in 1810, are reported to have amounted to 2,216,526 dollars, it is manifest, that the landed interest is much assisted by the hempen manufacture.* Improvements in the process for separating the fibres of hemp from the woody part, labor-saving machinery to manufacture it, and skill in the cultivation, resulting from the introduction of experienced manufacturers, have enhanced the aggregate value of hempen goods, and increased their importance to agriculture. *So much greater has been the demand for hemp at home, than the practicability hitherto to supply it, that importation to a very considerable amount has regularly taken place, although there is an extraordinary duty on foreign hemp, and although the cultivation and manufacture of cotton have suddenly and greatly interfered with the manufacture of this raw material.* The manufacture of hemp being of the utmost importance to the supplies of the army and navy, and to public defence on the water and on the land, the United States can only be rendered perfectly *safe* and *independent* by early and effectual encouragements, to the growth preparation and manufacture of hemp. It is of no less importance than those of arms and gunpowder. To separate all the fibrous from the ligneous parts of this raw material, without converting too much of the strong and good staple into worthless tow by ill management, would occasion the quantity for manufacture to be much larger, and the profits to the cultivator to be more considerable, and would render the operations of the manufacturers more easy and successful. Improvements in all the machinery for hemp are worthy of peculiar attention and exertion.

Wood.

The numerous and diversified manufactures of wood, and the consumption of wood, in the business and families of the manufacturers, occasion vast benefits to the landed interest in all situations, maritime and interior.

The coopers and carpenters' packages for exported goods alone, probably exceed 2,200,000 in

* It appears, that, if the United States were to manufacture cloths and stuffs, in as great a degree, as is officially reported by Kentucky, (which has not one seaport) in proportion to the whole population of that state and of the Union, our manufactures of such goods might amount to more than 84,000,000 yards. The return is doubtless very short. Though hemp, freed from the woody part, and only prepared for spinning, is not set down among the manufactures, yet it is materially advanced from the raw state by that process. That the general return of Kentucky is very short, will appear certain, when it is observed that shoes and other manufactures of tanned leather, hats, all manufactures of iron [except bars, castings and cut nails] of copper, brass, silver and gold, of clocks and watches, of lead, of pewter, of tin, of meal, of carriages, of cabinet ware, of books and various other goods, are omitted.

number. To these may be added as many more for home use. The ships and boats of the United States, at their greatest amount on a medium of a period of three years, have been computed at 45,000,000 dollars. Staves, heading and boards may be deemed simple or imperfect manufactures of wood. Carriages for pleasure, business or war, cabinet wares, saddle-trees, turnery, with ploughs, harrows, cornfans, hand and wheel barrows, wooden measures, mill work and machinery, wooden instruments, implements and utensils, with the wooden handles of metallic instruments, potashes, maple-sugar, tar, pitch and turpentine from the various forest trees, ashes for the soap manufactory, bark and wood fuel, including charcoal, are examples of wooden goods, or of goods drawn from our forests. It may be safely alleged, that the natural and cultivated trees of the United States are rendered, *by manufactures*, a very great benefit to the landed interest. It is considered that potashes and pearlashes nearly compensate the settler, for the expence of clearing the portion of a new farm assigned for cultivation, in all situations convenient for boat navigation. The bark of the corktree is used in other countries as a material to manufacture, and might be added, by means of plantations, to the north American productions. It is an evergreen forest tree in Spain and Portugal, and is found in the southwestern angle of France, in temperatures corresponding with those of Georgia and the two Carolinas, and the southwestern states and territories. We have obtained the cork cutting business before the landed interest have procured the exotic tree or supplied the materials. It is an impressive fact, that manufactures in America outrun agriculture in most instances. This is a conclusive truth.

The oils of vegetables and animals, which are generally from the cultivated lands of the United States, form a very valuable class of simple manufactures, greatly beneficial to the agricultural interest. These are flaxseed oil, castor oil, soap, candles, lard, rendered tallow, wax, butter and cheese. We might add the olive oil, as we have the proper temperatures in the country, south of the Chesapeake bay. A labor-saving machine has been introduced by American ingenuity into the manufactories of common dipt candles. Rapeseed oil might be made in all the states. Fish oil being necessary to make good leather, the fisheries of the lakes and western rivers merit consideration, as to a possibility of improvement. The aggregate of the areas of the lakes is as great, as a considerable sea. The caviar and isinglass are objects of attention in Russia. The sturgeon, from which they are made is *Acipenser Ruth: et Stur: Linnæi*. It abounds in the fresh waters of the Don and the Wolga, and is suitable for our lakes. The olive oil might be added to our manufactures. We possess its climates and its soils, and ought to procure the means of propagating the trees.

Indigo, dye woods and plants, and pigments of various kinds, used in manufactures, are additional instances of the benefits of that branch of the national industry, to the owners and cultivators of the soil. Manufacturing all we produce of lead, we have been obliged to import a large balance of that useful metal for our workmen, after using all our own. Lead, which is convertible into various pigments, is a raw material of several useful manufactures in its separate state, or mixed with other metals. *The rapid advance of lead manufactures, on the purchase of Louisiana, proves that they not only steadily progress, but promptly extend on every new supply of the raw material.* Manufactures goad the whole landed interest to profitable exertion and production.

The manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars has become a very considerable benefit to the planter. Labor-saving machinery does much in this branch. Our manufactory has mitigated the shock given by the recent wars, and foreign commercial impediments to the tobacco cultivation. We are equal to the supply of any demand for the export trade, in snuff and tobacco, after an abundant reserve for home consumption. It only remains to ascertain the best kinds of the plant, the suitable soil, and the proper climate for each description of tobacco.

Manufactures from fruit are every where economical, and in many places highly profitable to the farmer, and admit of a vast and lucrative extension.* These are cider, apple and peach brandies, the wine of the Corinth fruit,* or currant wine, and vinegar in its ordinary state, and prepared with the juices of various fruits. It is believed, that the extent in which *the American currant wine*, has been already made, has not been observed or considered, nor are its pleasantness,

**Ribes*, in horticulture. See Miller's Gardiner's dictionary (folio) enlarged.

Oils.

Dyes and
paints.

Tobacco.

Fruit.

Corinthian
wine.

utility, facility of manufacture, nor *our vast capacity for that manufacture*, sufficiently known or duly appreciated. The red, white and black currants grow and produce well in our most northern and eastern states, and in colder parts of Europe. The *proper Corinthian grape* was found in the climate of southern Greece and its island of Zante. The red white and black currant are indigenous, or domesticated here. They all yield wine. The quantity of two barrels, or sixty-three gallons, may be easily made in every farmers' family, without the use of more ground than he ought to appropriate for his common kitchen garden, and with as little trouble, as that necessary to make butter, cheese, cider or beer. Even the inhabitants of the cities and other towns, who have gardens or who purchase currants, may make the currant or Corinthian wine. Our million of white families, (by the census of 1810) at a medium of sixty-three gallons each, or two barrels, are capable of preparing sixty-three millions of gallons: a quantity nearly twelve times as great as that of all the wine received from abroad, or twenty-three times the quantity consumed in the United States.* It is doubtless capable of distillation into brandy. The black currant is very saccharine. *It would be a profitable business to make Corinthian wine upon the great scale, and it is far more worthy of attention, in the country north of the bay of Chesapeake*, than the cultivation of the *wine grapes* of Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and their islands. No beverage is more pleasant; none it is believed, more wholesome, and it would afford *an universal opportunity to mitigate the ardor, or diminish the use of distilled spirits*. The currant or Corinthian wine, if made universally in the United States, would greatly increase the benefits of the manufactures of *fruit liquors* to the cultivators and land holders, which are already very considerable, convenient and profitable.

As in relation to the quality of wool, so in relation to the manufactures of the grape, the opinion is submitted, that *aurantia sinensis* or the *China orange* is an useful indicator of climaterial temperature.—Presuming upon the difference of nine degrees, which the steady productions of that delicate fruit appear to justify, the following table of corresponding temperatures, in relation to the finest wines and those of considerable production, on the continent of Europe, is respectfully offered, since wines or fermented spirits, brandies and cremor-tartar, or the salt of wine are *manufactures* from the grape.

		Degree of N. Lat. in Europe — Equal, in North America, to							
		Deg.		Deg.		Deg.		Deg.	
Moselle	} wines are produced in	49	to	50	=	40	to	41	
Rhenish									
AndHock									
Champagne wine in		49			=	40			
Burgundy wine (the most exquisite)		47		48	=	38		39	
Claret, Sauterne, and Grave wines, in		44 1-2		45 1-2	=	35 1-2		36 1-2	
Oporto or Port wine, in		41		20	=	32		20	
Lisbon and Carcavella wines, in		38 1-2		39 1-2	=	29 1-2		30 1-2	
Xeres, or sherry, St. Lucar		37		38	=	28		29	
And Malaga, or mountain wines }									

Cider and
perry

The manufactures of cider and perry are so highly perfected in Europe, that the former liquor, of the most excellent quality, has been sold for prices greater than the first cost of some of the wines of the European and African islands and of those continents. Much more might be safely asserted of the prime British cider. The American cider advances rapidly in quantity and quality. So far as either the fining, fermentation, or ripening of the liquor, or the quality of the fruit may be affected by the temperature of the climate, the same difference of nine degrees may be considered in relation to the cider countries of Europe and America. It is conceived, that in safe comparisons of places, the situations of both should be on *continents*. The climates of islands, of the same magnitude may also be compared in the same manner. The importance of olive oil demands a repetition of it, as a manufacture from fruit, which ought to receive very early consideration.

Grains.

The evidences of the immense advantages, which *the landed interest* derives from manufactures, will be concluded by the addition of some facts in relation to those from grain. The single state of

* The wines, left for consumption in the United States in 1807, were only 2,692,737 gallons, by the returns of imports and exports. The Madeiras, Burgundy, Champagne and fine Clarets were only one tenth.

Pennsylvania returns the various descriptions of meal and flour to the amount of almost 11,000,000, dollars made at 2008 mills, besides more than 4,365,000, dollars, in value, of fermented malt liquors and distilled spirits, chiefly from grain. Cider is not included. The whole value of the distilled spirits from molasses, grain and fruit, made in the United States appears to have been above fifteen millions and one half of dollars in 1810. Much the greater part is made of grain. To these are to be added, wafers, starch, hairpowder, and all the varieties of the bakers goods. Considering flour and meal *boulted, sometimes kiln dried and packed in casks for exportation, and biscuits* so packed and prepared, as manufactures from grain, it appears, that our exports of those goods in one year, have amounted to 1,557,000 casks of various sizes. In fine, such is the vast importance of this branch, that were the grain mills, bakehouses, starch, hairpowder and wafer manufactories, breweries and distilleries of the United States suspended in their operations, the body of the farmers and the planters would be wounded and crippled in most places and paralysed in many of the states. It is an important fact, that manufactories of *grain* (such as the brewery and distillery) insure this country against a distressful famine, because we could consume, in a scarce year, in bread, that which is habitually raised to make liquors*

Such are *the principal facts*, which occur to recollection, at this time, evincing the benefits to the cultivators and owners of the soil, from the manufactures which have arisen *unforced* in the United States.—Their principal protection, by duties, is incidental. Those duties were imposed to raise the necessary revenue, but greatly favored the manufacturers. I proceed to submit some of those facts, which evidence the aid afforded by our manufacturing industry to navigation and commerce.

The construction of ships and vessels, with their boats, may be considered as having produced an accumulation of that description of manufactured property in the year 1810, amounting to a million of tons, and worth the sum of forty-five millions of dollars, properly estimating the old, the new and the half worn. A great part of the cloth, of which the sails were made, and an inconsiderable sum in bunting or worsted stuff for colors, with a smaller sum in optical and other instruments, are all the foreign articles, in this great value of those indispensable requisites to commerce, navigation and commercial defence. Although the cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, pikes, shot, balls, shells and gunpowder for public and private armed ships are now made in the United States to an amount very far beyond the quantity demanded for our mercantile and military vessels, the cost of these articles is not included in the sum of forty-five millions above mentioned.

Navigation and
Commerce.

The ships of the navy, private armed vessels and letter of marque ships are also constructed or manufactured in the United States, and being of the utmost importance to *the defence of commerce*, their manufacture appears to be a proper object of statement, under this head.

The working carriages, employed in the various operations of commerce, with many of the scales and weights, measures, rules, and other utensils and instruments of trade are made in our work shops.

The number of American articles, in the regular lists of the exports of the United States, is about one hundred and ten, of which about seventy are manufactures of the United States, subserving commerce, by affording new, various and more convenient articles of exportation. Among these are included flour, bread, boards and scantling; but, if we did not make boards, scantling, shingles, staves, heading, flour, meal and biscuit, the foreign sugar colonies would not take off much of our wheat and timber. The manufactures of wood and grain render the original productions or materials convenient to our general trade, and absolutely necessary to some of its branches. The value of our exported manufactures, as they are sometimes strictly considered (and excluding flour, boards, staves and the other doubtful articles) may not exceed 3,000,000† dollars, but these constitute an interesting assistance to foreign trade and are steadily increasing. If however we add 1,557,000 casks of flour, and meal, at an average price of 8 dollars, with 220,000,000 feet and pieces of sawed, split and dressed boards, plank, scantling, staves &c. and some other articles of a like nature, the manufacturing operation, though imperfect, becomes very influential on the convenience of stowage, the benefits of freight, the accommodation of purchasers, and, consequently, upon the *prosperity, extension and activity of commerce*.

Mr. Cloud, of the mint, has extracted molasses with profit from malted grain. † In the year 1810.

The manufacturers assist the merchants by their purchases of very large quantities of foreign raw materials, generally imported in their vessels. These are wool, hemp, flax and cotton; iron and steel; saltpetre, sulphur, hides, skins, and leather; indigo, fustic, and other dye woods and dye stuffs; lead, copper and brass in pigs and sheets; tin in blocks and sheets, spelter, molasses raw sugars, cocoa, mahogany and other cabinet woods; wines and spirits for medical manufacturers; rags, and many other articles, with coal for the supply of their laboratories, furnaces, forges and work shops. The manufacturers also purchase for their domestic consumption, great quantities of imported goods, benefiting the merchants.

The transportation of American raw materials, fuel building materials and food for the work men occasions a very great trade and business in boats, shallops and coasting vessels, highly favorable to the merchants, who own them, and the transportation of American manufactures, in like manner, to the markets on our rivers, bays, and coasts, is profitable to the owners of vessels. In Great Britain, the largest portion of the tonnage in any one branch, is that in the coasting trade. This branch of manufacturing commerce rapidly increases.

The most distinguished modern *commercial* countries in the world import great quantities of raw materials and export large quantities of manufactures. *These operations constitute, in fact, the greater part of their commerce.* In those countries, many of their most respectable merchants have become partners in their manufactories. The export trade in British manufactures, before the wars, which have grown out of the French revolutions, constituted much the largest part of their outward trade, and it seems likely to become equally considerable in proportion to their exports, on the return of a general peace. This export trade in the valuable manufactures of the British kingdom is now extensively conducted by persons, who combine the business of the manufacturer with that of the foreign merchant: in other words, who unite those two great branches of commerce in their respective houses. A similar and great field for capital and mercantile enterprise lies open before the American merchants; and some of them have entered upon it with capital, spirit and success. So far as labor saving-machinery has been employed in the operations, the persons, who have undertaken them have proved the benefits of manufactures to the mercantile capitalist, and in other considerable instances, the same advantageous employment of trading capital has occurred.

The banks established in the United States, which are the most wealthy and important of our institutions of property, are mercantile corporations. The deposits and discounts of the sugar refiners, millers, bakers, distillers, brewers, cotton spinners, woollen manufacturers, hatters, nail-makers, iron masters, various smiths, coopers, tanners, shoemakers, rope manufacturers, &c. &c. are highly profitable to them and are uncommonly safe. Since our exports of our own productions are known to be worth 48,000,000 of dollars, and the aggregate value of our manufactures may be safely estimated at three and a half or four times that sum, it is plain, that the custom of our manufacturers is highly important to our banking companies. Many of the manufacturers are proprietors of the stocks of the banks of the United States, and thus make loans to the merchants.

Insurances on manufactures, raw materials, vessels employed in transporting them coastwise, and from and to foreign countries, and upon the manufacturing establishments themselves, afford considerable benefits to the private under-writers and insurance companies. Many persons, concerned in these mercantile institutions, are engaged in manufacturing houses and associations.

The greater prosperity of British commerce with great and various manufactures, and the lesser prosperity of Irish commerce with fewer and less various manufactures afford the most conclusive evidence of the benefits of manufactures to foreign trade. This is the more clear and strong, because the soil of Ireland, in proportion to its extent, is much better than that of Great Britain. *The greater prosperity of British commerce in time of peace with superior manufactures, and the lesser prosperity of French commerce in the same season, with inferior manufactures, afford a further evidence of the benefits of the useful arts to foreign trade.* The prosperity of our American trade with manufactures, in the seven years, which preceded the year 1810. (the date of the following tables) was superior to that of the seven years preceding the adoption of the federal constitution, with less manufactures, and to that of the seven years, which preceded the revolutionary war, almost without manufactures.

The richest object of commercial enterprize for the merchants of the United States is the trade of those countries, which do not manufacture. Of this the trade of our American brethren, from Texas and Mexico to the streights of Magellan is, a very interesting instance. We can import their raw materials and export our manufactures to an immense amount, with substantial benefit. Their rich products will not often be received in the ports of Europe in our vessels, foreign to them. Their copper, crude sugar, peculiar cottons and woods, their various dying materials, drugs and medicines, their wool, hides and tallow, and their gold and silver will be exchanged for cabinet wares, carriages, paper, sugar, beer, distilled spirits, candles, hats, boots, shoes, gold and silver wares, plate and jewellery, pottery, iron manufactures, mill work, coopers manufactures, machinery, types, gun powder, arms, ships and other vessels, boats and various other manufactures of the United States. They do not want our provisions, tobacco, cotton, lumber, indigo and other articles of unmanufactured produce. If we had only such raw productions, commerce between the United States and foreign America would be very limited and unprofitable. As our manufactures progress, the trade with that new and interesting country, and with St. Domingo and all the countries similarly circumstanced cannot fail to increase. Even the manufacturing nations will be induced to purchase our goods, *which can be made with the vast advantage of labor-saving machinery, operating upon raw materials exempted from the duties and other charges of importation.* If we have constantly reshipped to other countries the foreign manufactures of Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, Germany, France and the East Indies, to a great amount, we may ship to the same places, the surplus products of our own manufacturing industry. If Great Britain, the East Indies, Germany, France and Russia find, in foreign countries, purchasers for their manufactures, we may be able to do the same. Since the government is impartial and friendly to our merchants and manufacturers, those two descriptions of our citizens may liberally and profitably aid each other, as those do, who live, as fellow citizens, in foreign countries.

The establishment of many new manufactures in the United States from foreign materials, occasions new demands for those foreign materials, to be so employed. The merchants alone can import those materials and they must be generally imported in their ships. This facilitates remittances, which in many trades, are difficult and unprofitable.

The greatest drain of their coin and bullion, which the United States sustain, is in the remittances for manufactures to foreign countries. By our own manufactures, we diminish this drain in part, and they already furnish us with substitutes for remittances in the precious metals, and in a further part, by enabling us to send abroad wrought goods to the amount of 3,000,000 dollars. Every thing, that facilitates the retention of our coin and bullion, is considered as favorable to the merchants, and to our commercial, and banking institutions and operations. A balance of trade in favor of the country is an advantage to the mercantile body; and by our manufactures we shall bring more nations in debt to us, than we formerly did. So far as we export manufactures, we now contribute to that end.

Manufactures to a considerable amount, such as malt and distilled liquors, loaf sugar, cheese, candles and soap, are consumed among the stores of seamen and passengers. Manufacturers, who come to the United States, pay to our merchants passage money for themselves and their families, and freight money for their furniture and other personal property, imported in our vessels.

The commerce among the several states, in the American Union, in the raw materials, manufactures and provisions of our country, is a branch of trade more certain, than any other. It does not depend upon foreign laws. Remote foreign markets are less accessible in war. The commerce among the states, always interesting, derives the utmost additional importance from the recent desertion of too many of the naval powers. It is an evident and important fact, that this material and increasing exchange of raw productions, fuel and provisions, for finished manufactures, between the producing and manufacturing states, has become *a decisive consideration, for the continuance of the federal union—a connexion vital to the general commerce of the American people. The manifest difficulty of securing justice in commercial affairs, even by the whole of the United States, affords conclusive evidence, that each of any two possible sections, into which they might be severed, would fail to maintain the standing of a trading nation.*

The benefits of the fisheries of the United States, resulting from manufactures, are considerable. The fisheries are stable and increasing.

Our manufacturers, near the sea coast, consume very large quantities of dried and pickled fish. They employ in their manufactures, the head matter of the whale to make the superior oil. This will not coagulate, and is fit for use in light houses and lamps, in cold and wet situations. From its purity, it is adapted to the consumption of good and well furnished houses. The residuum of the same material is used for making spermaceti candles.

The umbrella-makers, manufacturers of whips, fishing tackle, staymakers &c. employ the whale fins or whale bones, the little cuttings or chips of which have been applied to making *patent brushes*, composed of splitbone in lieu of strong hair, by American ingenuity and economy.

The coarser oils are used in lamps in many of the work shops, and in the dressing of leather; and in short, as the manufacturers of the world in general use nearly all the piscatory articles in some one form or another; so those of the United States have long used some, and have increased in the use of others: and since foreign laws burthen those articles with ruinous duties, it is certain, that our manufacturers may be hereafter relied on, as great and sure supporters to the fisheries of the United States.

In all those particulars, in which manufactures support and assist navigation, they benefit the fisheries; for ships and other vessels and boats of every size and description are employed in the fisheries, armed and unarmed, and as manufactures have strong and beneficial effects upon *the coasting trade*, and all our fishing vessels, except the large whalers, are adapted to, and actually partake in that great and sure branch of domestic trade; it is a very important fact, that the manufactures of the United States, in that respect greatly benefit the numerous owners of fishing vessels, too small for most voyages to other countries, and excluded by foreign navigation laws from many adjacent ports. The transportation for our manufacturers of raw materials, provisions, fuel, building materials, and manufactured goods, become to them a very necessary support, whenever they are disappointed in taking fish. And as the fishing season is but a portion of the year, out of that season, this coasting trade affords very convenient employment for the fishing vessels.

The manufacture of salt is a very considerable aid to the fisheries. If the temperature of the climates, in which lie the best salt ponds of Europe, be proved (by the growth of the sweet orange tree) to be the same as those of the Floridas and Louisiana; and if it be recollected, that the best French European salt is made without fire, and by the natural evaporation by the sun, in a temperature corresponding with that of the Accomack coast of Virginia, the beneficial effects of this manufacture, may be deemed permanent and increasing. The fairest and purest marine salt of France is that of the Isle of Rhe, in north latitude 46 degrees and 15 minutes. It is made by the sun as far north as Bourneuf, Croisac and Guesrande, in ancient Brittany, and in the north latitude of 47 degrees, considered to correspond with our 38th degree.

All the peculiar tackle and instruments of the fisheries are well manufactured in the United States, and the fishermen themselves, at leisure times, make a number of them, by which many of the benefits of domestic or household manufactures are realized. This remark also applies to the manufacture of a great part of the oil. The packing of a cask of fish and the making of the cask and of the pickle add as much per centum to the value of the fish, as the corresponding operations add to the value of several raw materials. Some of the European economical writers therefore class salted and pickled meats and fish among their manufactures.

From a review of these facts, not only the peculiar benefits rendered by the manufacturers to the fisheries are evinced, but it is apparent, that since the operations of the fishermen partake strongly of the manufacturing character, their occupation is in part, comprehended in the manufacturing branch of the national industry.

Defence. It has been considered as proper to submit under a separate and distinct head, another class of facts, relative to such manufactures, as are useful or necessary to *the defence of the United States*.

It has been occasionally deemed expedient to restrain the exportation of those manufactures, which are requisite for war. From this consideration and from obvious policy, the federal and state governments are conceived to have wisely partaken in the manufactories of such *warlike goods*, and to have encouraged them even by high duties, and by advances in specie, or in the principal raw materials. Difficulties arising from a want of capital are thus surmounted, in cases wherein the public purchases are often the principal, and always very considerable.

The important modern operations of casting cannon without a calibre, and boring them out of the solid mass of cast iron for the reception of the ball, by water machinery, was first performed at the public expence in the United States. Several armouries for small fire arms and swords have been established by the states and by the union. Contracts, with advances of money, not only for making arms and other military manufactures, but for importations of the proper raw materials, have been repeatedly made and to a large amount, upon security. Adversary belligerents have forbidden or prevented the exportation of warlike manufactures to other countries and of course to the United States, during our late neutrality. Indian wars, occasions of apparent danger from abroad, and the commercial demands on this country for military supplies for various foreign places, within the last twenty years, have caused very considerable attention to the repair and manufacture of arms; and to making establishments for these and other instruments and munitions of war in the United States. It may be safely affirmed, that there is no irremovable obstacle to the manufacture of every species of arms, and almost every supply of war, of good qualities and in sufficient quantities. *A well devised system of inspection exists in some branches of manufactures under several of the state governments; and such a system, as to military supplies, has been proved to be indispensably necessary, by the experience of the union and of the states, on many occasions, during the greater part of the last twenty years.* But whatever has been the amelioration of this important operation, within two or three years, the ordinary, sale and exportation of arms, without inspection, is yet practicable; while the trade in flour, wet provisions, lumber, potashes and other staple goods, in several of the states, has been wisely placed under a *very strict and salutary regimen of inspection.*

Since various foreign nations have obstructed military supplies, which we have endeavoured to procure from their ports, and since the present war has imparted the contraband character to all such things, the importance of the manufactures of that description to the defence of the country, particularly at this time, is very great and manifest.

The possession of iron, lead, salt petre, charcoal, wood for ships and vessels, for military carpentry, and for every description of wooden implements and instruments of war, and the constant supplies of foreign raw materials for warlike manufactures, enable the United States to make the necessary establishments. Accordingly it appears, that common founderies and all other military works and shops, are as practicable as they are indispensable to the peace, union and safety of the country. *The difference in the situation of the United States, at the respective commencements of hostilities in the year 1775, and in the year 1812, is greater, in respect to the various manufactures necessary to defence, than it is in respect to any other matter, in the whole circle of its national industry.* In the times of the provinces, the public defence was under the care and controul of an external and distant national government, which preferred to draw the public supplies from the manufacturers of the metropolitan state, adjacent to the court and offices. But now, *the all important principle of internal resource*, well understood, and the present state of American industry occasion a course diametrically opposite, to be maintained by the union, the states, many associations, and numerous individuals.*

It is a fact in the history of the manufactures of the United States, that in some very important instances, *the knowledge or the acquisition of the means of manufacturing has occasioned exertions and exertions of the cultivators to produce the raw materials.* In this complex business, success, in one portion of the means, has quickened the exertions to procure the remainder. In the year 1786, I became well acquainted with the fact, that *labor-saving spinning machinery was considerable in Great Britain.* It was understood, that it was applicable, at that time, only to the *carding and spinning of cotton*, which we constantly imported from foreign countries, apparently to the amount of our whole consumption. In the course of the following of autumn and winter, repeated examinations and considerations of this subject occasioned very high expectations from a few well authenticated facts, in relation to the production of the cotton raw material, in gardens and other small pieces of land, *as far north as the latitude of thirty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes,†* and

* So universal, so efficient and so important is the simple and common blacksmiths branch of our manufactures, that it would be practicable in one month to possess every able-bodied male white man in the United States, now unarmed, of a plain thrusting sword and pike of our own manufacture, for a million of dollars.

† A vicinity in the county of Talbot, in Maryland.

Labour-saving
Machinery
and Cotton

in some other places on the rivers of the Chesapeake bay. It was inferred, that as the shrub or the tree grew in that central degree of our country, all the extensive region, south of thirty-nine, was capable of producing cotton, which is found in climates not only hotter than those of North America, but in the torrid Zone. It was therefore confidently presumed, that *the cotton spinning mill* might be brought into very beneficial use in the United States. The production of cotton in the old settlements of Virginia was carefully examined, as a test of this opinion, and opportunities offered to make it, in a manner, commanding entire confidence. After the more exact information of the existence and operations of the labor-saving cotton machinery in Europe had lead to due reflexion on the incalculable importance of the vast capacity of this country to produce the proper raw material, the most effectual measures were actively pursued to excite the attention of the whole community and particularly of the *planters of the five original southern states*. But though our capacity to produce the cotton was so great, as at this time we know it to have always been, though labor-saving machinery was effecting a gainful revolution in manufactures in Great Britain, though cotton was then worth in the United States, forty-four cents per pound owing to foreign trade laws, and though it was at high prices in many parts of Europe, several years had elapsed before sufficient attention to the culture could be excited, even by the numerous publications, which were incessantly made. At length however, *the proper consideration of the great natural capacity of the southern states, and of the peculiar value of the labor-saving machinery to a nation of moderate numbers dwelling in a country of redundant soil*, with the all important discovery of *the saw-gin*, has occasioned our cultivators to produce the requisite cotton. These two machines for cleaning cotton in America and for spinning it abroad and at home, with the ordinary modes of household manufacture, have drawn the planters into a very enriching revolution in the southern agriculture.

The inestimable principle of the labor-saving means of manufacture being thus brought into consideration and practice, in the case of *machinery*; and labor-saving processes, such as the brewery, distillery and tannery, being drawn into similar notice, *a new and most highly beneficial career in the national industry has been commenced by the United States*. Carded and combed wool, flax and hemp have been subsequently subjected to manufacturing machinery, adapted to there respective forms and natures. We have been taught that 30,000 pieces of metal have been coined and counted, in England, in a single hour, by a steam engine, adapted to mechanism, capable of application to the button manufactory and to other branches susceptible of such operations. Several nail making machines, of curious facility and great utility, have been invented *in the United States*. Certain skins, formerly half expended in offal parings or remaining of an useless thickness, have been split, by an American invention, into equal and useful parts. The simple, but tedious operations of the dip manufacture of tallow candles, have been abridged or accelerated by a labor-saving wheel. The mechanism for steam has undergone a variety of new and most curious modifications in this country, greatly extending the uses of that vast and omnipresent power, in modes, directly or indirectly subservient to manufactures. An improvement in the construction of draught casks has been invented, to obviate the great expence of bottling malt and other fermented liquors. A simple, cheap and rapid chemical process has been discovered to extract the ill flavored, empyreumatic oil from distilled spirits. Since the confirmation of the settlements in this country, Hydraulics, chemistry, geometry and all the arts and sciences have been rendered very extensively subservient to manufactures and the useful arts. *Deeply impressed with the peculiar value to them of these modern aids and means*, the people of the United States seek the establishment of manufactures *by every variety of ingenious mechanism, process and device*, which, while they save time and labor manifestly exempt them from the deleterious modes of the old manufacturing system. If, in other countries and in former times, various classes of morbid and decrepit persons have been produced by the ancient method of making goods, *only by human hands*, and the citizens of America shall continue to pursue, to the utmost of their power, *the use of water steam, horses, cattle, machinery, dexterity and various modern processes and devices, to effect the same beneficial ends*, they will prevent the creation and existence of those sickly and deformed classes of people in this country. Women, relieved in a very considerable degree from their former employments, as carders, spinners and fullers by hand, occasionally turn to the operations of the weaver with improved machinery and instruments, which abridge and soften the labor, while the male weavers employ themselves in superintendence, instruction, superior or other operations, and promote their health by occasional attention to

gardening, agriculture and the clearing and improvement of the farm. The lapse of a few years will release from the restraint of the patent, *the iron bound shoe* (the rights to make which are much diffused) when the sedentary labors of the journeymen will be greatly relieved. The dangerous services of the writers desk have been incalculably lessened by the printing, copper plate and copying presses, and several pentagraphic and other graphic inventions. Many of the uses of the labors of the statuary and the painter have been attained by the multiplied portraits and scenic representations of the various classes of engravers. The auxiliary part of the making of men's apparel, is extensively performed by the aid of females, formed by nature and habit for sedentary occupations. Some branches of manufacture, unfavorable to health, are unsuitable to us, and will be long unknown to our country, and other branches formerly of the same ill tendency have been exempted from their pernicious effects by the employment of mills, and the improvements in the operations and in the construction of laboratories. It is a manifest truth to which we ought most seriously to advert, that, besides the proper or corporal powers, industry and skill of the people of the United States, we have attained, by water, steam, cattle, labor-saving machinery and chemistry, the means to effect, with an exactness and promptitude beyond the reach of manual power and skill, *a great variety and number of manufacturing operations. These wonderful machines, working as if they were animated beings, endowed with all the talents of their inventors, laboring with organs that never tire, and subject to no expence of food, or bed, or raiment, or dwelling, may be justly considered, as equivalent to an immense body of manufacturing recruits, suddenly enlisted in the service of the country.**

In order to display the present form and nature, and in some degree the extent of the arts and manufactures of the United States, the substance of the returns of the marshals and their assistants, are presented, in the shape of two series of official tables in the third and fourth parts of this work. In submitting this body of new evidence, it is necessary to state, that the information it contains is of various dates, in the last five months of 1810; and, that it relates to the whole national population of that time, being 7,239,903 persons of both sexes, and of all colours, ages and conditions. Though many of the officers and assistants have performed this new and difficult service with much zeal and intelligence, yet various causes have concurred, to, occasion, *numerous and very considerable* imperfections and omissions, in returns from cities, towns, villages, townships, hundreds, counties, and, as to valuable articles and branches, from states, to be observable. In these first sets of tables, it has not been thought best to supply those defects by detailed and diversified estimates, which must be erroneous and might be sanguine. It was observed, that there were some instances of goods of a doubtful nature, or which could not be considered as manufactured in so material a degree, as strictly to entitle them to be placed in the class of "*manufactures*." These have been separately exhibited, but are considered as sufficiently relative to the subject, to render these imperfect returns of them useful, both to the various departments of the government, and to those persons, who are engaged in, or propose to enter into the manufacturing business.

* The diminution of *manual* labor in Great Britain, by means of *machinery* in the cotton business was estimated in the year 1808, at 500 to 1. An able writer and artist [Mr. Jno. Duncan of Glasgow] considers it to be much more. It has appeared to be a most important object to attain certainly on this point, and it is hoped that the people of the United States will duly consider it. Indeed Great Britain may be considered to have lately forced the most unobserving to perceive the vast importance of labor-saving machinery and processes. It is rendered universally visible by her orders in council, blockades, and other obstructions of the supplies we used to receive from her and from the continent of Europe. Our observation of it is quickened by these obstructions to the sales of our provisions and raw materials, in our own and foreign seaports. The merchants and others have been led, by the same causes, to employ in such manufacturing, the very capital with which they would rather have traded, though to less advantage.

ERRATUM.

Page 17, line 29, for Accipenser, read Acipenser.

D

PART II.

A

COLLECTION

OF

Additional facts, tending to shew the practical foundations, progress, condition and establishment of the American arts and manufactures, and their actual connexion with the wealth and strength of the United States; stated in the continuation of the communication to Mr. Gallatin.

In the tables, which form the third and fourth parts of this statement, is contained the result of this first attempt of an extensive and populous country, or perhaps of any country, to ascertain, in detail, the facts, which constitute and display the actual condition of its manufactures. The duty of collecting the information by the marshals and secretaries was additional and secondary to the periodical enumeration of the people, and required a longer time than was allowed for such an enumeration, enjoined as a basis for the distribution of constitutional power. The period of the two measures was not sufficient for the correspondence between the superior and subordinate officers, which would have produced more perfect details and greater uniformity and perspicuity. It may however be affirmed, that the tables contain a great number and variety of clear indications of the state of the manufacturing branch of the national industry, and a mass of positive evidence upon the subject, in relation to the eastern, northern, middle, southern, atlantic and western *sections or grand divisions* of the country, with respect to the forms or modes of the manufactures, which have grown up, the raw materials, upon which they operate, a very considerable portion of the value to which they have arisen, very useful data for the comparative values of *internal commerce or manufactures and external commerce or navigation, and foreign trade*, and much elucidation of the operations of manufacturing industry upon the commercial and the landed interests, and upon the public safety.

From the official papers, on which the tables are founded, and from many other sources, some additional information, not reducible into regular columns, has been collected. This information it is now proposed to submit in the form of statements, concerning several branches and denominations of manufactures and the connected machinery. To shew the portion of goods consumed or demanded, which our manufacturers did not or do not supply, by the actual importation of manufactures in a season of embarrassment and economy, the substance of the return, for the first year under the present constitution will be added. The national population was then nearly four millions of persons, and the value of foreign manufactures about 15,000,000 dollars, after adding ten per centum to their European cost. Some of the non-enumerated or unspecified goods were certainly not manufactures, but their value is not considerable and may be fully allowed for, by the deduction of \$ 295,688 $\frac{8}{100}$, which has been made from the amount of the return. Distilled spirits were not included among those imported manufactures. If our population be taken at seven millions and a quarter, in 1810, our demand for foreign manufactures might be contemporaneously estimated at 27,187,500. But on the one hand, importation has been increased in consequence of a freer con-

sumption, and the business produced by increased wealth and other circumstances. On the other hand the consumption of foreign manufactures has been diminished by the great increase of those of the United States. The exportation of American manufactures, in the year 1807, is afterwards given, so far as they appear on the face of the general custom-house returns; but it is considered as a certain fact, that a greater value is exported, than appears from that document.

A very great number and variety of literary productions, foreign and American, diffuse the knowledge of labor-saving machinery, processes and devices, and quicken the progress of manufacturing industry and skill. *Those which favor family and household manufactures are peculiarly interesting.* It is respectfully suggested that it would promptly repay the expence and reward the pains, if measures were taken, under known public authority, to ascertain and exhibit, by plain descriptions, or specifications and engravings, the best set of implements, instruments, utensils, tools and machinery, existing in the United States, to render household manufactures more easy, expeditious, convenient, economical and profitable. *The fly shuttle* is considered as a very valuable invention, but though it has been known, in this country, many years, more than ninety-nine hundredths of our shuttles are not of that description. The same observation occurs as to the spinning mills, mules, jennies, &c. The stocking loom, though so much more rapaid in its work than the knitting needle, has not been yet by any means sufficiently extended. It is more convenient in a private family than the smallest cloth loom, or the great spinning wheel,

It is necessary to observe, that several facts, in the first part of this statement, will be found in this second part. They were given in the former on the ground *of the general economy and policy of manufactures*, merely to shew their influence in favor of agriculture, commerce, the fisheries and defence. In the following statements, they are adduced, *in a strict technical or practical view*, to manifest the states of *the respective branches of manufactures* and of the specific means of their execution.

COTTON.

This raw material, being the *only redundant one* adapted to the manufacture of cloths for apparel and furniture, produced in the United States, and being the most susceptible of labor-saving operations, the cotton branch will probably, nay certainly, become, *very soon* the most considerable of our manufactures. It is adapted to all seasons in its various forms, and to a greater variety of uses, than any other cloth or stuff. While sheep's wool continues to be much more wanted than cotton wool, the latter will be proportionally used as a substitute for sheep's wool, in blankets, corduroys, velvets, and the chain or warp of goods with woollen wool or filling. Cotton cloths can be printed; an operation seldom performed on woollens or silks, very seldom or never on hempen goods. They are substitutes for *worsted*s, or *stuffs of combed wool* and for silks, which are made of raw materials not yet considerable in the United States. The cotton raising states appear, by the reports of the marshals to be the most numerous employers of family looms. Improvements in the household carding machinery, spinning machinery, loom and shuttle, and in family bleaching and dying are producing new and great facilities, savings and profits in the manufacture of cotton goods by the farmers and planters. The cotton cloths, for various uses, manufactured in the United States, exceeded *in measurement*, in the year 1810, all the other cloths: that is all the cloths of flax, hemp, wool, and silk, and the progress of the cotton branch is greater than that of any other, and indeed greater than that of all the others. *Capitalists can most easily extend themselves in the cotton manufacture, because, the raw material is abundant and capable of being conveniently and promptly increased.* The United States have some palpable and great advantages over their foreign rivals in the cotton branch. Those of Europe depend upon foreign agriculture for the raw material, for the indigo dye, and in a considerable degree for their bread stuff. Those in the East Indies will not be allowed or be able to use labor-saving machinery. Improvements in the loom, and in other things, are opposed by force in Europe. The expences, costs and charges of transporting cotton, from the farms and plantations, even near the coasts of the United States, to the manufactories of Manchester, Glasgow and Rouen, and the same charges upon manufactured goods from Manchester, Glasgow and Rouen, to the houses of the planters and farmers in America, are equal to fifty per cent upon the European costs of the finer, and seventy per cent on the coarse, heavy and bulky goods of those

great manufacturing towns. Every person capable of working in the manufactories of woollen, linen, hempen and silken cloths, can become, in less than a week, a useful cotton manufacturer. The cotton branch, in the United States is the great resort of all the unemployed cloth manufacturers, and there is here no impediment to a person changing his trade or employment, or place of business. Every man and woman in the United States, uncharged with crime, is free of every city, town, borough, village, hamlet, township, hundred and county, and enjoys the freedom of every occupation, trade and calling. The cheap American bark and other dyes, and particularly the costless dye, called *the iron liquor*, made by covering useless fragments of that metal with vinegar, or the pyroligneous-acid, are convenient colorings for cotton yarn and cloths. A great *desideratum* in the manufacture of cotton is the method of giving it a true *scarlet* dye, which no art has hitherto been able to fix in goods made of this raw material. It has been for many years the subject of an offer of a very considerable premium in Europe. The Americans make good red cotton for the weaver, superior to Turkey yarn.

In consequence of numerous and particular enquiries and communications, in and from all parts of the United States, it satisfactorily appears, that the skill, the means and the scale of the year 1810, in the cotton manufacture, have been very greatly improved and extended, and that the capital machinery and establishments have been very much enlarged and multiplied. The cotton blanket, which is a luxury on the continent of Europe, is a matter of great economy in the United States. It is an excellent covering. The double twilled cotton cloth for apparel and furniture, begins to rival the immense invoices of foreign ticklenburgs, and other stout linens. Similar facts occur in a variety of other instances. *Heavy cotton goods cannot be imported without a loss.* Fancy goods offer the greatest profits, and in many instances are easy of imitation. In household manufactures, as soon as it happens that the stock of flax and wool is exhausted, the industry of very great numbers of families of the middle, northern and eastern states, is applied to our redundant southern cotton, which is every where for sale and pays no import duty or excise. Every additional working hour, in a day, thus employed, is an addition of one twelfth part to the domestic manufactures of the country. *It is highly beneficial to possess an unlimited raw material, which at once invites and impels to sober, steady industry, and facilitates its operations.* One natural effect is to render every industrious female an *artizan*, whenever her household duties do not require her time. The general practice of manufacturing cotton in families, not resident in the cotton raising districts, prepares those families, by their habits of industry and their skill, for that extension of the woollen manufacture, which our great landed capital and the rapid multiplication of sheep must very soon occasion.

A large quantity of cotton is used as chain or warp with woollen wool or filling, and it is used as wool or filling for goods with flaxen or hempen chains or warps. It has nearly superceded the use of flax in the manufactory of hosiery, and is sometimes mixed with wool in making stockings. Cotton is well adapted to use in stockings in our southern winters. It is believed, that it would be favorable to health, if the colored laborers were supplied with a cap of thick homemade undyed cotton swanskin, similar in form to the highland woollen cap of north Britain. Fevers and morbid strokes of the sun would be prevented by the protection of the head.

WOOL.

The manufacture, which is next in rapid improvement and extent, to cotton, is that of wool. It is very considerably aided by the new carding and spinning machinery, by the introduction of the Barbary, Merino and long woolled sheep, by improvements in the breeding and tending of the general flocks of the country, by superior care of the growing fleece, by the increase of the value of the carcase or mutton, by the sorting of wool, by improvements in the stocking and cloth looms, by the acquisition of *the fly shuttle*, and of machinery to dress and finish cloths, by increased skill in the workmen and by improvements in the arts and business of fulling and dying, to acquire which great exertion and expence are applied.

The present growth and production of English wool, from the system of production, management and application of which we derive the most useful lights, are supposed to be most accurately esti-

mated by Mr. Luccock of Leeds, in his late publication. It is believed to decline. The soil of Great Britain is insufficient for the population. Mr. Luccock estimates the British wool at 97,000,000 lbs. per annum. If the whole present annual production of the united kingdom be taken at one hundred and twenty millions of pounds weight, and if two third parts be used by the British and Irish people, it would give 80,000,000 lbs. for 16,000,000 of people, or five pounds per head, whether infant or adult. This is exclusively of foreign wool and the increased cotton substitutes. In the same proportion, the United States, if they contain at this time,* eight millions of persons, would require, were our climate as cold as that of Britain, forty millions of pounds. If it be considered, that one half of our population lies to the southward of Pennsylvania, and that their cotton is a very convenient substitute for wool, it will appear, that forty millions of pounds weight of sheep's wool is a good supply. It is believed, from the facts stated and considerations suggested on the subject of wool, that the supply of 1812 does not fall short of twenty to twenty two-millions of pounds. Not only have sheep been greatly multiplied, but their fleeces have been increased in weight and much better preserved. A very few years must increase our wool to 40, 50, or 60, millions of pounds, when the exportation of woollens must take place. For it is not doubted, that our housewives, other manufacturers, and machinery will continue (as they have for a long series of years) to make up all the wool our sheep will yield. The stock of fine woolled sheep, in Spain and Portugal, are unhappily diminished, neglected and injured, as well in the fleeces as in the bodies of those animals. Our principal source of European supply of fine wool is then reduced in quantity and quality, while the prices are advanced. Our own stock of fine wool is therefore the more convenient and beneficial, and the manufactory of it is the more highly encouraged and greatly assisted. The most strenuous and judicious efforts to *increase the quantity and improve the quality* of our wool, have occurred within the two or three last years, while our adventitious gains of sheep and wool have been far greater than in any past time; yet the manufacturers (with their machinery) have so increased and extended, as to advance the prices of wool, and even to produce continued importations. Considerations, of *revenue at least*, have occasioned an *actual encouragement* by increased duties, in the last year. The simplicity of the prevailing colors in the woollen branch for some time, has been favorable to the United States and continues so in the present stage of their woollen manufacture. Scarlet, purple, garnet, crimson, claret, and pea green are more difficult to dye, fix and finish than drabs, bottle greens, grave mixtures, marons and browns. Several recent extensions of the woollen manufacture, produced by the interruptions of the importations from Europe, and by the increase of wool, are particularly convenient to this country, because they do not require the aid of fulling mills, and may therefore be executed in families, and by manufacturers within their own working places. Flannels, common woollen stockings and hats are among the goods contemplated. These are commodities of very great consumption and as necessary as any other woollen goods for the general population, and for the supply of the army and navy.

The spinning wheel, the loom and the fulling mill are real aids to manual labor. The two first have been long invented. The last is a far more recent discovery. It has been little improved, since its invention. *Nice skill, in using the fulling machinery, is of the greatest importance to the success of the woollen branch. This skill is wanting in many places. It is very desirable to awaken the most particular attention of the manufacturers to the fulling operations and mill.* The fulling of hosiery is practised in Pennsylvania, in making that description, which is called *the Germantown stockings*. It particularly adapts them *to the comfort and trying service of the army*. The fulling of hats is yet a manual labor. Wool and other animal substances are capable of being fullled. Vegetable substances are not deemed capable of that operation. The improved carding, and spinning and shearing machines, the household cloth-loom and stocking cloth-loom are also capable of saving labor. Dyeing prevents the domestic labor and expense of washing, while it obviates all that injury to the pleasantness and beauty of woollen cloths, which frequent washing occasions.

No branch of manufactures receives so great an accession of foreign workmen as the woollen branch; because the raw material and manufacture are universal in Europe.

No branch of the manufactures of the United States receives so great a propulsion from *our*

* December 1812.

immense landed capital, as the woollen branch; because sheep are produced in every section of our country, and land is redundant in most of the states. *Cotton has a natural climaterial district*, and requires a very limited portion of it. *Wheat has a practical district*. Hemp and flax are limited in their cultivation by the state of population and employment. All these require the steady labor of many hands. *But the field of sheep walks is as extensive as our territory, and sheep farming is as general as our settlements. With their progress it must become as extensive as our country.* Sheep do themselves, much towards the care they require. The quantity of land, which would maintain the greatest stock belonging to any country, is but a minor fraction of our soil. Wool then must become abundant, and household manufacturers, machines and artizans insure the conversion of it, as fast as it shall be increased, into materials for apparel and furniture, and into merchandize for domestic and foreign trade and consumption.

Of all the raw materials, none is capable of conversion into manufactures so favorable to health as wool. It is extensively and indispensably necessary to the enjoyment of that blessing. A great number of persons of both sexes and of all ages and conditions, require woollens for their comfort and their safety. *There is no other good and safe material for carpets:* no other *capable material for common hats and winter stockings:* no other which preserves, in the human body, that constant and equable insensible perspiration, the want of which brings early pain, disease and death. No material, for cloths, for furniture and for apparel, is so safe as wool in respect to fire. No abundant one for those purposes is capable of so economical and elegant colorings and dyes. Wool receives, and, better than any other copious and strong material retains, every tint, every shade of color. The goods of this manufacture are of very great variety and compass, beginning with three shillings sterling per gross of yards, in the shape of worsted bindings, and rising to fifteen dollars per yard, in the form of superfine broad cloths of the best Peruvian or Vicunia wool.

IRON.

The red appearance produced by iron in our burnt clay, in every state and county, proves that general character or quality of our soil. The ore is very abundant and widely diffused. The extraction of the metal, in the best condition, the conversion of it into steel and the manufacture of it into all the necessities and conveniences belonging to this extensive and useful branch, are facilitated by the omnipresence of wood and consequently of charcoal, and by rich and numerous veins of fossil coal appearing in many places on the surface of the earth. These are present magazines, and uncommonly strong symptoms of immense latent treasures of that fuel. *The manufacturers of iron wares urgently call on the owners of mines of that metal to open more of them; and to work the whole upon a far greater scale.* Machinery to work up pig-iron and bars, has been wonderfully invented, extended, diversified and multiplied in this country since the impediments of the year 1750, from external legislation, ceased to exist. Every year enlarges and diversifies the iron and steel manufactures. They are much too numerous for a detailed statement. Castings have been made in very increased quantities. These, for the use of manufacturing machinery alone, have been computed at 1000 tons per annum. The common blacksmiths' work, though of necessity very imperfectly given in the tables, is a branch of manufacture of great amount and utility, and is performed in every section of the United States, however agricultural, and however peopled. *The improvement of the system and tools of these workmen and particularly the introduction of the labor-saving machinery into their shops, would be a very substantial benefit to them and to the country.* The blacksmiths' shops are in effect *primary schools of the arts*. The cut-nail machinery has been very beneficially introduced into some of these shops, near to the iron furnaces, insuring the profitable employment of all the time, not otherwise occupied. It is, like the two spinning wheels and the loom, among the women in private families. Pennsylvania, the greatest nail making state, produces at the rate of nine pounds of nails for each person in the state, which is at the rate of 65,000,000 of pounds for the whole white population of the United States, were equal attention paid to this gainful economy of time and labor. There are many blacksmiths' and nailmakers among the people of African birth and descent in the southern states.

There being in effect, no limit to our fund of charcoal, the extraction of pig metal from iron ore, the refining of iron by the second process, as also by the forge-hammer and other modes of compression, and the formation of it into manufactures by all the operations, which require it to be heated to the malleable degree, are therefore performed without any of the injuries to the metal, arising from fossil coal, and with all the benefits resulting from carbonic fuel. As the extent of our territory insures a very great duration to our stock of charcoal, by mere natural reproduction, and generally without the labor and expence of plantations, our iron manufactures must be very good, permanent and highly beneficial. There are great quantities of iron, adjacent to forests, which continue to impede the cultivation of the richest soils. Practice, the sciences and imported aid and skill add yearly to the degree of ability, we possess in the iron branch. The rolling and slitting mills, the various nail mills, the tilt-hammer, the grinding and polishing mill, the wire mill, and all the great variety of iron works, except the common furnace and forge, were assumed to be prohibited by the act of the British parliament of the year 1750, restraining our manufacture of iron beyond the pig and the bar. The iron and steel manufactures of Great Britain were raised in 1785, to the value of 50,000,000 dollars. The United States formerly exported much iron, but they now import a far greater quantity, in bars and some rolled and slit. The returns of the quantity of iron manufactured are very imperfect, yet much is exhibited on the face of those documents. The iron branch has been very fruitful in inventions and labor-saving devices, both at home and abroad. In the moments, when we feared difficulty and injury, from the want of certain necessary things, the manufacture has suddenly been attained and established. This is remarkably the case, as to *common steel, iron wire and edge tools*, the manufactures of all which have been greatly advanced since 1810. The variety of iron goods, returned by some of the states and counties, proves to all who are acquainted with this country, that great quantities and values of the same kinds of goods are omitted in the returns, from other states and counties. The improvement and extension of the cast iron manufactures, including cannon cast solidly with a spruce head and bored out, have been very great. The saving of the labor of the manual hammer, (which is the chief benefit of small castings) and of the tilt and trip-hammers, have given extraordinary activity to this branch of the iron manufactory.

The course of things is very strikingly altered with respect to both the commerce and manufacture of iron. The iron branch is more extensive and perfect in Great Britain, than in any other country. It is worthy of note therefore, that considerable quantities of iron and steel are imported even from that country into the United States, proving that we manufacture iron goods beyond what all our own iron permits. The duty alone prevents much more considerable importations of British and other iron. The English iron manufactures were very extensive in 1783. But in each of the five years preceding 1800, they imported, on an average, 41,000 tons of bar iron. Many British workmen of their furnaces and forges have migrated to the states on the Baltic and to other parts of the world, induced by the temptations of countries full of iron and wood. The scale, upon which iron works have been lately conducted in Britain, the use of the steam power and the charring of pit coal have produced great benefits to the owners of iron works. Every thing that saves or which is equivalent to the saving of labor in the business of the furnaces, is of peculiar importance to countries possessing abundance of iron ore. The extension of our manufactures is not impeded by any want of the means to work it, *when procured in the first simple state of pig metal*. The extraction of metal from the ore involves much expensive labor. Much business is done, in labor-saving manufactories; much in the common manual shops. Since we can make such contrasted goods, as the wire and working cards and cannon; small nails and anchors, spinning wheel irons and mill works; screws and plough shares; and as we have raised the price of bar iron from sixty to one hundred and ten dollars, since our revolution, our capacity in the iron branch cannot be doubted. But the most weighty fact respecting the state of our iron manufactures is, that we cannot procure enough of pig metal and bars to satisfy the great and increasing demands of labor-saving mills and machines, and our numerous handicraft workmen. A principal improvement in the iron manufacture would be to make more valuable descriptions of goods, such as cutlery, fine tools, needles, watch springs, and other nice wares. These will probably appear in interior

situations, when iron becomes cheap there, as in British Warwickshire. Fuel, provisions, forage and building materials are abundant, in our interior country.

HEMP.

The growers of this raw material are said to suffer very considerably from the sacrifice of the quantity and value of their crops, by imperfections in rotting and preparing it, for the manufacturers. An injurious conversion of a great number of strong and good fibres *into tow*, by the want of care and skill in the preparation of it for the spinner, too often occurs. This stout and harsh raw material requiring strong hands, is also rather unsuitable to the numerous class of female spinners and weavers. The serious labor of the culture, preparation and manufacture of hemp, occasions it to be nearly excluded from the operations of the household manufacturers, in which respect it is on a less convenient footing than flax. *Its great importance to defence obviously recommends it to the most particular attention and consideration.* Its region, its soil, its mode of gathering, rotting, freeing from the stalk, dressing, keeping, spinning, weaving, finishing and uses, merit thorough investigation, very intelligible specification and record, and extensive diffusion, so as to ascertain, precisely and make known all those things, with the best instruments of its culture, preparation and manufacture, and the selection of its seed, for propagation, oil making and all other uses.

In the spinning of hempen yarn, water and steam mills have been introduced. In making twine and even in making cables, horse machinery is used. The improvements in weaving are more likely to be successful in the manufacture of hemp, than in any other raw material, *from the great strength of the yarn*

No manufacture appears to demand, in a greater degree, the aid of *joint stock, or associations of capitalists and manufacturers.* It is possible; that such companies might very favorably affect the cultivation of hemp, by purchasing it of the planter in the state, in which it is first separated from the root or ground, in the manner in which some of the Louisiana cane growers sell to a sugar manufacturer *the stalks of the cane*, as soon as it has been cut. Such *divisions of labor* have many favorable effects, and some particularly desirable in this country. When the manufacturer buys *sugar canes* to make sugar, or hemp in the stalk to rot and otherwise prepare, he, in effect, carries his manufacturing laborers into the present system of cultivation, by making them perform certain labors, which the farmers' people have hitherto performed. The manufacturer also brings his money earlier into the hands of the farmer or planter, and he saves him all the capital requisite for works, tools, implements and wages. The operations of the manufacturer also save labor, either by machinery or by the superior skill and dexterity of those, *who follow one art or branch of industry.* There is an useful reaction of all the adjacent arts and trades, upon the neighbouring cultivators, leading to care in all the parts of agriculture, necessary to the production of excellent goods, in the best condition. Our numerous flour millers are ever checking the farmers, who offer them bad kinds of wheat, or unclean, or mixed with rye or garlic.

Positions in the best hemp districts of the United States, where the strong nature of the soil tempts or impels to the cultivation of hemp, and where fossil coal abounds, appear to be fit places to bring forward the manufacture of hempen cloths, yarns, twines and other goods, which are convenient to handle, to store and to transport, and which are not, like cables and ships' cordage, liable to be injured by the tar used in their manufacture. By manufacturing hemp at the place of its growth, in such situations in Kentucky, the great and useless charges of transporting the offal, the tow and the good hemp, in an unmanufactured state would be avoided. The best parts of the materials, increased in value, by the costs and profits of the manufacturing, would better sustain the charges of sending them to the other states or to the seaports, for the foreign trade. This raw material affords the strongest evidence of the absolute necessity of manufactures, and of *adjacent manufactures*, especially by labor-saving machinery, *to the prosperity of agriculture, and to the certainty of public supplies.* Had we not cultivated and manufactured hemp, and in various places, *in the time of peace, we must have suffered for want of the manufactures of it, in time of war.* Measures even to force such manufactures, as are really necessary to the public safety, are not uncommon in the

United States. A printed investigation into the cultivation, manufacture, and uses of hemp, with engravings, from the seed to the completion in cordage, cloths and other supplies of war by sea and land, would be of great public advantage. One foreign nation adopted such a measure and displayed, before the people, in the most perspicuous manner, all the operations of *forty arts and trades*, most important to agriculture, war, domestic service and foreign trade.* No country would be more promptly moved by such measures than the United States. The minds of the people are open to useful information, and those, who receive conviction from such information, are under no restrictions of local or professional privileges. *The freedom of trades, and the freedom of towns*, as they exist in some countries, are deductions from the general freedom of the national industry.

FLAX.

Habit, convenience and necessity, especially without the bounds of the cotton district of the United States, occasion an extensive cultivation, preparation and manufacture of the raw material. The foreign countries, which are most distinguished in this branch, have not yet made any considerable use of labor-saving machinery and have few regular factories, in which flax is prepared, spun, twisted or wove. They have until lately, depended entirely on *household industry*, for the preparation and spinning. In the United States, the branch has risen to its present considerable height, chiefly by the same means. Within a few years, machinery, saving labor in a greater degree than the common spinning wheel, has been introduced into regular establishments, and even into private families; also machinery to double, treble and twist. There appears no reason to doubt that the flax manufacture will maintain a respectable ground in the United States, by the industry of common spinners and weavers, by *little and great labour-saving machines*, by the fly shuttle, the value of which should be made known, and by some of the improvements of the loom. Such a thorough investigation and display of all the operations and instruments of the culture and manufacture of flax, as have been suggested in regard to hemp, would be equally useful with a view to profit, though not so important to the defence of the country. The spinners and weavers demand of our merchants *their constant aid in the importation of flax*, for our cultivators do not keep pace with the wants and progress of our manufacturers; and in proportion as labor-saving machinery and capital shall be introduced into this branch, still greater exertions of the landed interest, will become necessary. The household manufacture of flax is the most general and the most familiar of all the family operations relating to threads and cloths for apparel and furniture in the United States. In consequence of habits so prevailing, *all we can raise is manufactured and all we can import*. This branch also affords conclusive evidence, that even *handicraft* operations will succeed in the household way, though the regular work-shops be full of labor-saving machinery.

GOLD, SILVER, AND THE FINER MIXED METALS.

The increase of general capital, with the consequent freedom of consumption and extension of manufactures and commerce, has occasioned goods made of these materials to be greatly multiplied, diversified and improved. Gold and silver wares are made in all the considerable towns, and have reached a very high degree of convenience, excellence and beauty in some places. They are not only sufficient for the supply of every possible demand of the country, but our present workmen could make a stock of gold and silver wares for foreign sale, equal to the quantity exported by any nation of Europe. With common care the standard quality is good and uniform, the branch being in the hands of an intelligent and respectable class of citizens, and if it were chosen to raise the standard of quality, in such inconsiderable degree as to make the silver plate a little superior to the purest foreign standard, and to establish an assay, the operation would probably be quite as pleasing to the conductors of this branch of our manufactures, as it would be practicable and easy.

* The French exposition of the arts and trades, called "*Dictionnaire des arts et metiers*".

The use of rollers and of other contrivances to save labor in some degree, has been gradually introduced into the gold and silver manufactory; and being numerous, they have, though small, at length reached to a considerable aggregate importance. They would indeed be, at this time, highly convenient and valuable, did not *taste and fashion*, to the dominion of which this branch is peculiarly subject, render it unsafe to make too large a stock of goods, though exhibiting in their forms, every line of beauty and of grace.

The gold-beaters' trade, or that of the manufacturer of gold leaf, has been recently introduced into the United States. The metal is prepared by labor-saving rollers, which reduce it to the thickness of a hard, tough and very thin letter paper. Silver is similarly manufactured into leaf. *The city of New York* has attracted the most conspicuous and greatest number of these artists. It is understood, that they are well established and prosperous. The workmen of Europe, in all branches such as this, are much incommoded by the fluctuations and distresses of that quarter of the world, and they now find encouragement here. This is the case with all that description of artists, who are employed in making the more valuable metal ornaments, trinkets, set work of glass, valuable stones and paste, in gold and silver and jewellery.

Plated work, and the fine and common mixed metal buttons and buckles, are made in very considerable quantities by foreign and native workmen. Casting and machinery afford them great assistance.

Button making has become a lucrative and regular employment in the United States. And is far more considerable, than appears by the returns. The rollers for small and fine work are not sufficiently numerous and dispersed, or all necessary supplies might be manufactured with ease. The rolling and stamping apparatus greatly saves labor in button making. The American cast button is so cheap, that the foreign cast button can rarely be imported. Water mills and steam engines, to roll and stamp in the manner of Europe, will quickly possess the United States of the entire manufactory of buttons, and other small metal goods for seven millions and a half of people, with opportunities of ordinary exportation.

HIDES AND SKINS OF DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS.

Every description or variety of leather is made here. So entirely and easily are the raw materials worked up by the tanners, leather dressers and other manufacturers, that even *the deer skin*, which was formerly prepared *in the buff mode only*, is now much more frequently tanned and dressed as russet or colored leather. That species of skin alone has been latterly exported in the manufactured state.* Fine and delicate skins, which were not formerly seen here as raw materials, are now imported and handsomely dressed, finished and made up into ladies' shoes, pocket books and other goods. The demand for skins, in this extensive and successful branch, has occasioned a curious and effective invention *to split skins*, producing a double quantity of covers for books and other purposes. *The hog skin is tanned in some places, but it is too often neglected and lost in the shape of mere offal of fresh, pickled and smoked meat. Being particularly fit to make strong and handsome saddlery, the farmers will profit by attention to the best management of their hog's skins in all the states, as they now do in some.* The proper oil of fish is not so abundant as it formerly was, nor obtainable in interior situations without a great expence, and it is possible that the congenial fat of the skin of this animal, may occasion it to be better and more easily preserved than the skins of horses and oxen. A judicious course in manufactures is to consider the true fitness of the various materials, and to put each kind to its proper use.

The facility and utility of the manufactory of leather is every where such, that the utmost ingenuity has been exercised upon the subject of the sources of the raw materials, and the economy of them, when manufactured. A considerable premium has been offered by the French government for the invention of the best and cheapest *substitute for leather for the covers of books*

* The exportation declines. 1810 to 1814.

It would favor the Indian trade, which has a great tendency to conciliate the aborigines, if the manufacture and a greater consumption of the deer skins could be effected in our frontier towns. It would give activity to the Indian commerce. The transportation of dressed skins from thence would not be subject to so heavy a rate of expence in proportion to the increased value; nor would they suffer in their substance, as they now do, from the worm, and from fermentation and decay.

The present and constant manufacture of all our hides and skins, affords the manufacturers an opportunity to devise such things, as, by increasing the beauty and goodness of their commodities, will enhance the aggregate value of the leather branch. Much utility and profit may be derived from superior tanning, coloring, dressing, workmanship, fancy, taste and economy, *in the whole range of the operations of the leather manufacture.* The elegance of our improved book binding is an example. The abundance of farm lands and the distance of many of them from the seaports, render it certain, that the United States will always be one of the greatest cattle raising and meat eating countries. *Of course there will be, in our markets, a great quantity of domestic hides and skins.* Bark, lime and water-sites, are in many places rather incidents in country tanners' possessions and general situations, than things required to be specially sought, purchased or hired. Most of the goods properly made of leather, are of a very useful and durable nature. There are no commodities, the surplus of which will more certainly command a good and sure foreign market, than the manufactures of this raw material. As the nature of the country, and of its productions and many things in it, give a great fund of fixed and necessary capital in this branch, so it is true, that there is a very large monied capital constantly employed in the leather manufacture. The southern farmers have, in many instances, made tanning a household or plantation business, which they may generally do, with a little attention to the practice, and the addition of the pleasure of some relative chemical reading. *Were chemistry, in particular, and the general science, relative to the fine and useful arts and manufactures, made a branch of domestic and ordinary academical instruction, it would greatly and permanently redound to the dignity of the American mind and the solid internal profits of the business of the country.* Such a course of instruction may be commenced at an early age, for exhibitions of the nature, internal composition, mixtures, attractions, fermentations and decompositions of material objects are as amusing as instructive, and all these are pleasingly and intelligibly displayed *in experimental philosophy.*

It is believed, that the present annual value of the leather manufactures of the United States, exceeds that of any other nation, in proportion to its population; though prices in America are lower, and the goods are nearly all of the useful and necessary, not the fine and shewy character; and as they are chiefly by mere *manual* industry, and are not much aided in the domestic and household way, they establish our capacity for general manufactures, in the ordinary modes.

MAPLE-SUGAR.

This useful and valuable commodity has been heretofore generally estimated, as one, which this country was rather able than likely ever to manufacture in a considerable quantity. Yet incomplete, as manifestly are the general tables in which eight only of the twenty-six districts, return the maple-sugar manufactured; and defective as are the subordinate returns from nearly all the states, which have noticed the commodity, 9,665,108 pounds of maple-sugar are proved to have been made in the year 1810. It is believed, that seventeen millions and a half of foreign sugar, with perhaps three millions and one half more of maple-sugar, supplied our consumption in 1790, when the population was about four millions of persons. Four millions of pounds might be added for the weight of molasses, *used in substance.* Our present population would therefore probably enjoy a comfortable but moderate supply of foreign and domestic sugar, in fifty millions of pounds of the crude or muscovado, allowing, for obvious reasons, a freer consumption now, than heretofore. It is not rare for careful and attentive families to make, 3 or 400 pounds weight in a season. If 250,000 families (of the 1,250,000 families, which compose this nation) were to make only 200 pounds each, or 500,000 of those families were to make no more than 100 pounds

each, we should have the requisite supply of 50,000,000 of pounds. The state of Ohio with a population, equal to about one thirty-third part of that of the United States, returns 3,023,806 pounds of maple-sugar. If the whole union were to manufacture at that rate, it would produce above one hundred millions of pounds. Thus are the actual calculations of the year 1790 fully realized, though deemed by many then sanguine and fanciful.

The preservation and general propagation, of the sugar maple-tree therefore, very strongly press upon the public consideration. This substantial and energetic nation can effect, with ease, what the youngest member in 1810, struggling with the forest and the savage, performed in mere ordinary course. The thorough investigation and display of this subject, from the natural history of the tree, through the course of exposure, seasons, treatment, management and manufacture, till its formation into refined loaf-sugar, and to the death and new plantation of the tree, with its qualities and various uses as wood, and with due attention to the implements, utensils, process in a manufacturing and chemical view, and all the possible details, appears to be earnestly demanded of the governments. This effort would induce its early and ample reward, in almost every township, by the benefits, which would result from the mere excitement of a general attention to the manufacture of so pleasant, so profitable, and so nutritious a production. To be fully and universally aware of an attainable advantage is, in such a case, to insure the attention necessary to obtain and preserve it. The season of making maple-sugar is from the middle of February to the end of March, when the farmer and his family have little business to employ them. Five pounds have been stated, as the produce of a tree, but if four or even three pounds be taken from each tree on an average, seventeen millions of trees would produce 51,000,000 of pounds of sugar. There are frequently 40 trees upon an acre of land, but if there be only 34, then five hundred thousand acres (a quantity of land inferior to very many single counties in the United States,) will yield the whole necessary supply. The reserved woodland of our farms is, on a medium, more than a fourth part, even in our old counties. Wherefore a tract of two millions of acres (of which three fourths might be cleared for the plough) would fully suffice. The quantity may be considered as about one thirteenth or fourteenth part of a state, as large as the land of New-York or Pennsylvania, uncovered by streams and lakes. Our rough and mountain land will produce this tree. It has been credibly certified, that a single township, in the state of New-York produced one hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight of maple-sugar, in the infancy, or seventh year of its settlement. It will be observed that the manufacture is proved, by the annexed tables in parts III and IV to take place, in the northern state of Vermont, and in the southern state of Tennessee, and in many parts of the intermediate country, *establishing the region of the sugar maple-tree and manufacture, to be several hundreds of millions of acres.* The tree is abundant in more southern districts. As it is, at present, considered necessary to impart to the wine of the *Corinth or currant fruit*, a greater degree of the saccharine character, than it has from nature, the general presence of the maple-tree, and the universal capacity of our country to produce the red, white and black currants are facts apparently worthy of the public attention. Maple-sugar, within my personal knowledge, has been so well refined as to have been served to the largest circles of foreign and American evening visitors at the house of the late president Washington. The quality was of that real excellence, which the double refined white-loaf-sugar (from the cane) of the late *Mr Edward Pennington*, of Philadelphia, was generally known to have possessed. Information, as to the proper quantity and use of quicklime and some directions to avoid waste and injury, in the operation of boiling, are the principal instructions wanted by our farmers and planters, to make good muscovado sugar from the proper kind of the American maple-tree. While the governments of Europe labor incessantly to discover a vegetable production, which will yield them sugar, we enjoy from the gift of providence a great favor in the sugar maple-trees, which overspreads our country. If we have but a limited quantity of cane land, it is happy, that we possess very many more than the requisite number of sugar maple-trees.

The substitution of this sugar for molasses, or the use of it when it reaches the substance and condition of molasses, is a further object to our country, which imports many millions of gallons of that commodity from foreign countries. With a view to the economy of drink, this is a most interesting consideration.

But sugar and molasses are so auxiliary to household preparations of various kinds, and to several great and small manufactures and they are so acceptable to the great mass of our increasing population, that there is no reason to doubt, that there might be a good market for all the sugar we can procure, not only from our canes and maple-trees, but by the most active commerce. Consumption at home, and free exportation will ever support the price. Sugars, of every quality, have so greatly increased in value throughout the world, within a few years, as materially to benefit those who make them.

THE SUGAR OF THE CANE.

This interesting commodity is, in the United States in the crude form, little more than an agricultural production, and in its best refined condition, an elegant and grateful manufacture. After the acquisition of a cane district by the purchase of Louisiana* it was apprehended that the constitutional impediments, to the importation of slaves would have, at once, deprived us of much cane sugar, which our newly acquired country could produce, and in some degree, affect the prosperity of the Delta of the Mississippi. But the reported production of 9,671,500 pounds of the sugar of the cane in Lower Louisiana in the year 1810, with 179,000 gallons of molasses†, is considered as far short of what that country will be quickly made to produce, by the general adoption of *the new and curious operations, in the culture of the cane and manufacture of sugar*, which are found to be practicable. This new mode of managing sugar lands appears to be worthy of particular attention, and statement.

Instead of the employment of slaves, requiring a very burdensome advance of capital, and an expensive subsistence, the occasional labor of neighbouring, transient, hired white persons is often used to prepare the grounds with the plough and harrow, to plant the new canes, to dress the old ones, and to clear the growing plants from weeds. The same or other white laborers are afterwards employed by the planters to cut and stack under cover, the ripened canes, so as to prepare them for the grinding mill and boiler. The operation of planting occurs after the sickly autumnal season and before the vernal, and the operation of cutting also occurs in the healthy season, at the end of the following autumn. The service is therefore not unhealthy.

It is considered to be expedient, that the planters, who own, and they who cultivate the soil, should not expend great sums in the establishment of mills and sets of works, on all the sugar estates, after the manner of the West Indian colonies of the European states. But it is found much more convenient and profitable, to leave the business of grinding and boiling to *one manufacturer of muscovado sugar*, for a number of planters. These persons, like the owners of grain mills, and saw-gin mills, can be employed for a toll in kind, or part of the produce, or for a compensation in money. By this method a tract of three miles square or three hundred and twenty perches square, which *would* contain twenty-five plantations of above one hundred and two acres each, may be accommodated by *one central manufactory* of muscovado sugar from the cane stalks: for none of these plantations will be more distant from the boiler than a single mile; a mere city portorage or cartage. Refineries for making white sugar and distilleries may be added, and the economy and accommodation to the planters will be more complete.

The effect of this division of labor and ownership will be, rapidly to bring into the most complete and productive cultivation, all the cane lands in the United States; and to advance the various manufactures of this valuable and wholesome agricultural production. The easy and cheap maintenance of cattle, the abundant supplies of provisions, and building materials for man and beast and the redundancy of fuel and cask lumber with the benefits to our planters from being more frequently and comfortably their own stewards, and overseers, will greatly redound to their convenience and profit. Their exemption from duty on their muscovado sugar, their refined white sugar, and their molasses is a very great advantage to the manufacturers of and from the brown sugar and molasses of the United States.

*It is found since 1810, that sugar is produced on the whole coast of Georgia.

†There were made also 239,130 gallons of distilled spirits out of 239,130 gallons of molasses, in Lower Louisiana, in the year 1810.

WINES OF THE GRAPE.

The proper wines of the grape, of the best qualities, are produced in various climates, which are found in the United States, if reliance can be placed upon the indications of temperature, which have been suggested. To the kinds of that liquor, which have been mentioned, the celebrated wine, called *Tokay* may be added. It is produced near a place of the same name, situated in *Hungary*, in 49 degrees north, in a temperature approaching to that of *Champagne*, one of the best wine districts of France. This situation may be considered, as nearly corresponding with that around the common point of contract of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The exquisite wines of the Cape of Good Hope, particularly the red and white *Constantia*, which are produced in 34 degrees south, a position deemed colder than the same latitude north, may be also added. The Madeira grape produces there an excellent wine.

It has been understood, within a short time, that some enterprising and well informed emigrants from Germany after careful experiments, have considered the temperature of the south western angle of Pennsylvania as suitable for the production of the *Rhenish and Moselle qualities* of wine. This fact contributes to support the opinion, that it will be safe to count the degrees and minutes of common temperature in Europe and North America respectively, from Lisbon and St. Augustine or New-Orleans.

It appears, by the returns, that about ninety-six quarter casks, (a quantity of good red wine worthy of notice) have been made by a few Swiss settlers, from the Madeira and Cape of Good Hope grapes, on the river Ohio, in about 39 degrees north latitude, in the territory of Indiana. It is also understood, that a good wine, really fit for table use, has been made in the vicinity of Columbia in South Carolina. Other experiments have been made with various success.

The grape-vine, of several distinctly different species, is indigenous in the United States, and is found in every degree of latitude, from the river St. Croix to the Gulf of Mexico. It is doubtless from such original stocks, in corresponding temperatures of Europe,* that its several, present, excellent wine grapes have been obtained by selection, choice of position and of soil, and cultivation. The skill of the wine makers, resulting from practice, and improved by the relative arts, has curiously perfected the manufacture of wine. This commodity rewards, by profit and pleasure, the skill and exertion of its improvers. A striking difference, very interesting to the United States, occurs in certain great classes of foreign wines, extensively used in this country, a statement and an attempt to explain, which may contribute to improve the future operations of the wine manufacturers of the United States.

It has been constantly observed, that although the superior red and white wines of France (the Burgundy, the finer clarets, the Champagne, and the Sauterne) are proved, by the hydrometer, to be as strong as some, and stronger than others of the wines of Spain, Portugal and their islands (the Sherry, the Paxarete, the Lisbon, the Carcavella, the Madeira, the Teneriffe, the Fayal and the St. Michaels; yet the French wines can only be kept, in *bottles well corked and sealed*, while the latter are constantly kept *upon tap*, in *half emptied* casks. It is also observed, that within a few hours after the uncorking of a bottle of French wine, especially of any of the superior qualities, it becomes sensibly injured; while those white wines of Spain, Portugal and their islands, continue good, and some of them even improve in decanters, which by accident have remained long unstopped. This difference is considered to be occasioned by the fact, that the spirit of the French wine is its own natural and proper *fermented* spirit, while the Portuguese and Spanish wines have, (in addition to their *fermented*.) infusions of *distilled* spirits, or brandy. The French wines, soon after their exposure to the air by the drawing of the cork, are believed to recommence fermentation and are quickly injured, having been before sufficiently and most perfectly fermented; while the *distilled* spirit in these wines of Spain and Portugal, prevents a similar recommencement of fermentation and its consequent injuries. Distilled spirits have no sensible fermentation.

*It is remarkable, that continental Asia and Africa, have no wines of high reputation, but those of the little European plantations, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Believing in this cause of the difference of those two great classes of wines, and deeply impressed with the importance of that difference in several views, I submitted the facts, in a guarded and informal conference with the president and vice-presidents, and several other members of the *American Philosophical Society*, at one of our meetings in a manner, which occasioned various suggestions of the moment, from the gentlemen respectively, in order to attain a knowledge of the cause; and, after hearing the whole, that which I have stated, was also submitted to their consideration, and was received with as much assent, as the nature of a learned body, and of the subject rendered proper and necessary, on a new and informal communication. This matter is introduced here, as the foundation of a suggestion, that in the wine making business of the United States, in internal situations, where bottles may be costly or unattainable, a cautious infusion of the barely necessary portion of *homo-geneous* distilled spirits (the purest and best brandy of the grape) will probably enable our citizens to keep their wines, as they keep those of Lisbon, Xeres, Madeira, Fayal and Teneriffe, in half filled casks and common decanters. Thus not only a great and universal economy, in respect to bottles, may be made, but the practicability of keeping wines, in a condition fit for use, may be extended to all situations and to every storekeeper and family. Hitherto the manufacture of fermented liquors has been impeded by the expence of bottles, and often by the total want of them.*

As the grape, its wines, its brandies and essential salt (known under the name of cremor-tartar) are of very considerable importance to our interior country, where foreign wines and brandies must be received at costs and charges, which a great majority of the people cannot sustain, and as wine has a high value, as the means of drawing many from the consumption of distilled spirits, and as a medicine, besides the value of the fresh and dried grape, it is a matter of real consequence among the objects of this statement, that the success of the wine manufacture appears to be rendered certain by the variety and universality of native grapes, by a number of successful experiments, and by the correspondence of temperature, between parts of our country and the districts of the Tokay, the Champagne, the Moselle, the Rhenish and the Hock, the Burgundy, the various clarets or Bordeaux, the Sauterne and the Grave, the Oporto, the Lisbon and other superior or estimable wines of the European continent, and those also of the Cape of Good Hope. *Extreme heat does not appear necessary or even favorable to the happiest concoction of the juices of the grape, the orange and fruits in general.* For France, not less distinguished for its various and exquisite wines and fruits, than any other country, has no point more southern than 42 degrees 26 minutes of north latitude. In considering the character of Madeira and its wines, it will be remembered, that it is a *small and elevated island*, and similar considerations as to temperature, arise in regard to the *constantia* vineyards at the southern point of Africa, *the Cape of Good Hope*, which must greatly partake of insular characteristics.

OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The moralizing tendency and salubrious nature of these manufactures, compared with distilled spirits, appear to recommend them to a serious consideration, *and particularly in our country*. Distinct views of those of the wines of the grape, customarily speaking, and of the currant or corinth fruit, have been submitted. Beer, ale, porter, cider and perry, manufactures of great aggregate importance to the farmers, remain for notice. The difficulty and expence of procuring a supply of strong bottles, and a peculiar taste for lively or foaming beer, which our summers do not favor, have been principal causes of the inconsiderable progress of malt liquors, compared with distilled spirits. The absence or infrequency of malting, as a separate trade, has also operated against brewing in the small way and in families. The great facility of making and preserving distilled spirits has occasioned them exceedingly to interfere with the brewery. The liquor of peaches, hitherto deemed incapable of use without distillation, greatly prevents the use of beer in a very extensive region of

*This application of a sedative, in the shape of a distilled spirit, may perhaps be usefully made in the preservation of other fermented liquors.

our country, where the each-tree grows with the utmost freedom, and where its fruit is of the best quality. Cider, which is abundantly produced in another very extensive region, rivals fermented malt liquors as a common drink, and as a material for a *customary concoction*, (the *cider royal*) and for distillation.

A method to preserve beer and other fermented liquors on tap in half full vessels, by peculiar constructions of the cask and of the cocks, has been invented.* The manufactory of glass bottles is likely to increase. The cork-tree might be established in all our climates south of the Chesapeake. The manufactory of wire, for securing the corks, is commenced with abundant capital, in several places.† The sealing materials for bottled liquors are cheap in America. The manufactures of the brewery are diversified in the shapes of porter, pale ale, brown ale, strong beer and small beer, and even spruce and molasses beer, to suit all tastes, and to accomodate all climates and consumers. The head or top of foam (or cream, as it is popularly called here) is now known not to be observable in the tap beers of Europe, and it is presumable, that this object of fancy or taste may not therefore, in some future time, be deemed indispensable, in the American tap houses, and families. We have been used to consider the want of this foam as an evidence of badness in the liquor. The brewery must be expected to improve in the United States, as it manifestly has since the introduction of the *pale ale and porter* manufactures in 1774. The exportation of malt liquors, and their coasting transportation and sale, have very much increased.

So great diversions from the cultivation and production of *grain*, arise from the cultivation and growth of raw materials, including cane sugar, and from the very increased attention to sheep, and horse and cattle farming, that the farmers' manufactory of cider, already very extensive, must increase and improve. The high price of flour also diminishes attention to grain liquors. The first qualities of cider are more valuable than inferior wines are to the cultivators of France, the Azores, the Balearic islands, the Greek islands, the Canaries and other wine countries. Cider is particularly convenient to those states, whose settlements are completed, as it requires the use of but little land and not the exclusive use; for orchards admit the cultivation of the ground. The distillery, in those fully populated states, is chiefly from apples to the north of the Delaware. The preservation of cider, without the expense of bottling, is more practicable and more general, than that of fermented malt liquors.

The exquisite vinous flavor of the north American peach, in the most favorable situations, and the ease with which it is propagated in such places, give rise to great solicitude, that *nice and careful experiments should be made of the quality of the clear fermented liquor it would yield*. Whether the attempt would succeed best, if the peach were treated like the grape, the apple and the pear, in making wine, cider and perry, or whether it would best succeed, if the fruit were treated in the manner of the currant, experience would determine. In the former cases, proper grape wines, cider and perry are made of the juices of the grape, the apple and the pear, without water and often without brandy in the wine; always without brandy, in the farmers' cider and in perry. In the case of the currant wine, brandy is sometimes added and sometimes omitted. Sugar is always added on account of the acidity of that fruit. The peach would not require that addition. There seems to be reason to fear, it may prove too saccharine. It ought however to be remembered, that the wine of France, called *Frontignac*, is of an extreme sweetness, with less pungency than the juice of the peach. It is possible too, that the peach juice fined, and with or without an infusion of brandy, might be preserved as a sweet to mix with other things. It would probably require the bottle. The ease with which the peach is raised throughout the United States, and its application hitherto, to the table, only in its fresh and dried states, and to the distillery, invite to endeavors to extend its utility. So copious an addition to our substitutes for cane sugar, in the form of a sweetening treacle, and of so exquisite a flavor, would be very valuable; if it could be rendered conveniently attainable. The ancient fermented liquors, called *metheglin and mead*, made of honey are not mentioned in any of the returns, though they have been long made in the United States, the

* By the present Mr. Robert Hare, a native of Philadelphia.

† The wire manufactory is well established. A. D. 1814.

former in considerable quantities. They would fairly contribute to swell the value of our household manufactures.*

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Numerous and valuable improvements, in this manufacture, have been effected, by making spirits of sixth proof (Jamaica rum and French brandy being only fourth proof) the transportation of American distilled spirits from distant interior places, is effected upon more favorable terms, according to the value, or a lower rate per centum. The empyreumatic oil is frequently and easily extracted by a patented operation, and the bad flavor of ill tasted spirits is taken off. The quantity of distilled spirits reported, is 25,804,792 gallons, equal to 234,589 puncheons, of about 110 gallons each; very far exceeding all the West Indian and South American rum or spirits and molasses, of every foreign power. Our manufacture of spirits is partly of foreign and American molasses, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, wheat and potatoes; but principally from rye, apples and peaches.

The comparative importance of the distillery will be more clearly understood, when it is known, that the amount of all the rum and spirits imported from the British colonies into England in 1785, was only 18,184 casks of 110 gallons each. It is true, that there was a considerable exportation from the British West Indies to the United States, some to the northern British colonies and a little in other directions. But the American distillery, at present, very far exceeds the whole. It will certainly continue to receive considerable support from foreign consumption.

The unobserved rapidity of the growth of the grain distillery combining with the extension of the brewery, and with the increased consumption of the various meals by the manufacturers, and the modern cultivations of cotton and sugar, have greatly contributed to maintain the high prices of wheat and Indian corn. For the rye and barley, which have been raised for the distillery and brewery, have employed a proportional part of the cleared land and labor of the country. But as our objects of cultivation have increased in number, and continue to increase, and as grain will be raised in a less proportion according to our population, and our manufacturers, cotton growers, sugar planters and cattle farmers will require large supplies, the original necessity for the grain distillery will decrease. Cider and wines of the grape and currant will, at the same time, increase and will materially interfere with the grain distillery by their rivalry and by their employment of a portion of our industry. The distillery of the potatoe is said to be very profitable, and increasing; and the flavor may be improved by the extraction of the empyreumatic oil, in the patented manner. As very profitable, and as moralizing rivals of distilled spirits, all the other drinks, such as fermented malt liquors, cider, currant wine, perry and grape wine are respectfully conceived to merit a sanctioned investigation and perspicuous display, for the use of the community.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

This branch of manufactures has been a great source of profit in Holland, Germany, Great Britain and France. Our rapid and very great attainments in it, are evidences of the enterprize of our citizens in trade and business, and of their progress in science and useful knowledge. The sugar refinery, distillery and brewery may be considered as ancient and important parts of this branch; but the operations, to which reference is most particularly intended, are those of the proper chemist's laboratories for drugs, medicines, tinctures, extracts, dyes and pigments. These have been extended with great skill and profit. The works, the capital and the talents, which are constantly added to this business insure its permanency and success.

Soon after the acquisition of the southern lead mines, establishments to make pigments of that material were erected in one season, sufficient, with the new shot factories, to employ that portion of the addition, which was likely to reach the Atlantic ports. Red and white lead and patent yellow are now made in very considerable quantities, and operating with the other manufac-

*The immense value of our liquors, little less than half the value of all our exported unmanufactured productions, has occasioned them to be presented, in a variety of views for the manufacturer and the economist.

ories of the same raw material or metal, occasion a demand upon the miners and the merchants, for much more than they supply. Besides these, a great number and variety of other preparations of paints, drugs, tinctures, extracts, &c. are constantly made, so as to interfere with the importations, in some instances and to prevent them in others. The practitioners of physic, and various artists and builders derive great assistance, in their respective operations, from these manufactures, and by a selection of faithful makers, have it in their power to avoid those fraudulent and pernicious deceptions, which few importers can detect and none can entirely prevent. It would be favorable to morals, to the public health and interest, and to the internal and external trades, if these and other manufactures, liable to adulteration were required to be sold, with evidence of the makers' names.

BRICKS AND BRICK CLAY.

There are very great quantities of brick clay or common potters' clay in the United States, and in numberless situations, adjacent to abundant reserved woods and forests and frequently to fossil coal. These clays are very generally impregnated with iron, and therefore the bricks, tiles and much of the potters' wares, become red when burned. The implements, utensils and instruments employed in the manufacture of bricks, have been considerably improved, so as to make very good and handsome work, with great despatch, saving labor. The pottery being effected by preparatory horse mills and turning machines, the time and work of the operations are saved and regularity is given to the forms of their wares. Twenty-two labor-saving projects have been offered in brick making alone. This beneficial principle, thus frequently occurs in a branch, which does not, at first view, appear susceptible of the advantage of labor-saving machinery. A horse mill might be made to turn a number of potters' forming-wheels. Red hearth tiles, of a very nice quality, are made. The clay might be freed from extraneous matter and prepared in moulds, plain, fluted or figured; so as to be formed into tablets, facias, columns, pilasters, and other ornamented matters of the same color as the general brick work. The marble, now used for such things, would be left for other, more convenient or necessary purposes. The official returns of manufactures of bricks are, every where, very defective, and in most places these simple manufactures are entirely omitted. There is some exportation and much coasting trade, in bricks, and various tiles, for masonry. The use of unburned bricks and of walls composed of large regular pieces of earth alone, and of earth and sand worked into an adhesive state, with, and without lime, has been adopted in some places, but not extensively. Bricks cannot be imported without a loss. The few that are imported, are brought as ballast, and do not injure the American manufactory.

THE POTTERY.

The manufactory of ordinary ware of common potters' clay is very much extended in the United States. It is of great use in dairies, kitchens, larders, store-rooms, sale-stores and manufactories. Crucibles are made in several places. *Black lead* is redundant. Some manufactures of potters' ware, of qualities fit to substitute for queensware, or British Staffordshire ware, have been established. The manufacture of the common potters' ware, of clay, which becomes red in the kiln, is capable of improvement by judgment in the choice of the clay, and skill in preparing it, also in the formation, glazing and ornaments. Within a few years, more numerous and better veins of potters' clay have been discovered, *in consequence of the attention to manufactures*, than had been observed, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the whole time that has elapsed since the settlement of North America. The spirit of improvement, in every branch of internal industry occasions the establishment of manufactures as rapidly, as the ascertaining and making known the suitable qualities of materials, in convenient situations, take place. Every kind of fuel is abundant; the clays are not deficient; and some native workmen appear, and others from various countries, arrive among us. The freight, cost of packages, and breaking, and other charges and losses on the potters' wares, are very great.

The lead colored potters' ware, often called stone ware, is also made of clay, and salt and potash. It is of the same kind, which was formerly imported from Holland, at a very great expence. This manufacture is from a clay, which does not become red, in the kiln.

As the establishment of potteries has succeeded in the atlantic counties, it cannot be doubted, that they will be more beneficial in the interior and western districts, where fuel, grounds and building materials are cheap, and where the breaking and expenses of transportation of foreign ware, over land, occasion the prices of the unbroken to be excessive. It is affirmed, *in the strongest manner*, by persons of *experience and skill*, that the requisite clays and flint for the branches of the pottery, called English China and queensware, exist in the United States, to an extent beyond any possible wants of this country, for internal consumption, or exportation. The Vermont clay is held in much estimation.

There is no manufacture, for which this country is more perfectly prepared, than those of dotters and glass wares, nor is it probable, that the progress of any other manufactures will be henceforth so rapid. The consumption is very great and increasing. In wood, pit coal, and soils, our stock exceeds any other country, and invites the attention of the skillful.

GLASS.

The manufacture of glass has made, till of late, a slow, but considerable progress. It has been however astonishing, that an article so costly in the importation, so much subjected to loss by breaking in importation and in the transportation over land, and so universal in its consumption, has not made a rapid progress, in the western and midland and even in the Atlantic sections of so well wooded a country; so full of the materials. Wood fuel and consequently alkaline salts are to be procured with a profit, because the lands from which a glass manufacturer or potter should take them, would be greatly increased in value, by the removal of the wood. The diffusion of the knowledge of this art by examination, statement, engravings and instruction would produce much gain in the United States. Our inexhaustible stock of wood actually cumbers much excellent soil, and suspends its cultivation and production. Fossil coal is abundant in several extensive districts. Large tracts of land convenient to the materials, covered with wood and accommodated with water, are purchasable upon very low terms, and often upon long credits.

Seven of the states and districts gave returns of twenty-three, or more glass manufactories in 1810, making glass of materials, lying every where on the surface of the earth, a vast proportion of which is unused. The amount of the goods made was 1,046,004 dollars. When this fact is considered and the encouragement given to manufactures, since 1810, by the new duties, and by the war, it cannot be doubted, that the necessary and convenient part of the glass manufactory is rapidly becoming sufficient for our consumption. The whole value of the British glass manufactory in the year 1783, was considered to be 2,800,000 dollars, for 11,000,000 of people: yet they exported considerably to Ireland, their colonies and the United States. It appears that our glass works in 1810, were far more numerous and productive, than was then supposed. New works have been since erected. There are great savings and large profits to a number of the American glass manufacturers, arising from their obtaining building materials, fuel and produce, from the lands they purchase, at very low prices, for those works, and from the sure and steady increase, in the value of lands so purchased, in the United States. The constant improvement in the stile of the buildings in this country, the erection of houses in new towns and on new farms, the extension of these into interior situations, the improvement of the glass manufactory itself, and the export trade, assure to the manufacturers, in the United States, a good, steady and increasing demand.

It is manifest, that the United States have made great progress, in the manufactory of fermented liquors, and it is believed, that their lessened proportionate attention to the bread grains, in consequence of the cotton, tobacco, sugar and indigo cultivations, horse, sheep and cattle farming and mining, will occasion more future activity in the brewers, farmers and housewives manufactures of fermented liquors, which will greatly increase the demand for glass bottles. Many old and new branches of manufacture also demand large numbers of those vessels. Our increasing population requires a constant addition. We have not yet discovered any considerable quantity of tin, which is one of the materials to make pewter, and our summers incline the people to use glass drinking cups, (which are indeed preferable from their facility to be quickly and nicely cleaned) to any other drinking vessel. The people of this country will therefore, always be great

consumers both of the useful and elegant glasswares. The importation of hollow glassware, and looking glass plates is extremely expensive, especially to the inhabitants of the interior.

SILK.

The steady and increased application to the prevalent household manufactures, has prevented any considerable attention to breeding silk worms. Our manufacture of silk from the immediate production of the worm in America, is very small. It is chiefly from foreign silk and from foreign silk thread, which last is wrought into fringe, tassels, buttons and other fancy goods of taste and fashion, and is used in making up clothing and furniture.

The most interesting manufacture of silks for the United States, is that of *boulting cloths* for our flour mills. There are no difficulties in the way of procuring enough of the raw material to manufacture this *necessary* class of silk goods. It is true, that importation may be expected certainly to furnish the quantity of those cloths, which we may want. But the peculiar value or rather the indispensable necessity for this commodity, renders it desirable to hold it up in the most striking point of view. Holland, without any particular advantage over us in this manufacture, and in some respects less prepared for it than we are, has been induced, probably by her numerous flour mills, and the profits she derived from the manufacture of *boulting cloths*, to enter into it in a greater degree, in proportion to her population, than any other country. The general silk gauze manufacture, of which this may be considered as a branch, has very much declined; so that experienced weavers might be drawn to America in any requisite number. The necessary importation of raw silk can always be made, if other objects should continue to employ private families. The infirmaries, on the southern estates, which have been already mentioned would be convenient places for breeding silk worms. The climates of our region of colored population, are those of the great silk countries, and persons strong or well enough to move with comfort, may tend the silk worm. Connecticut has done much in the production of the proper mulberry-tree and of the silk, and has progressed in the manufacture of cloths of silk, though in a climate colder than those of the worm, in Europe and Asia. The silk worm does well in dry countries. From such facts our capacity in the silk business may be considered as common to a great number of the states.

It appears that countries so successful in commerce, and manufactures, and parts of those countries so populous and extensive, prosecute, with steadiness, the production and manufacture of silk, that the subject must be worthy of a more profound and minute examination, than has been yet applied to it, in the United States. Between the southern extremities of Italy, Greece and Spain, which being all peninsular, are probably of the warmth of our state of Louisiana, and the latitude of Presburg in Hungary, which nearly corresponds in temperature with Baltimore in Maryland, are found the innumerable silk worms of France, Spain, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Lombardy, Italy and Turkey. In most of those countries, the governments, the merchants, the manufacturers, and the householders pay a great and increasing attention to the production and commerce of unmanufactured and manufactured silks of every description and quality. Similar facts occur in the corresponding climates of Asia. In many of those regions of the ancient and modern manufacturing and trading nations, the production, manufacture and commerce of silk have been pursued through a long series of ages. *They are maintained at the greatest known height, at the present time*, when rival productions, manufactures and trades, constantly employ an immense mass of capital and population. It is true also, that there are, or have been in Great Britain, the whole of the Netherlands and many parts of Germany, which do not produce silk, very considerable manufactures of that raw material, which they import from Italy, Turkey and India. These facts satisfactorily prove, that the production of a surplus of silk is profitable in some countries, and that the manufacture of that surplus, is found to be advantageous to other countries, which do not produce that material. The governments and people of the United States cannot observe, without impression, our constant importation of silk goods in parcels amounting sometimes, on board of a single vessel, to six hundred packages. There does not occur to recollection any employment, so perfectly suitable for the decrepit, the valetudinarian and the aged parts of the national population. It appears also, to be compatible with the pursuits of all persons, who rarely go abroad and with

those of such, as can make it convenient to remain generally at home. Silk is so easily and abundantly producible, that it is found to be an economical clothing for the poor of China. It requires no ownership nor tenancy of soil. There are some prepossessions against the production of silk in the United States, but the pursuit of it has been so long continued in many countries, and the results are so considerable, that it is much doubted, whether the subject is correctly estimated. A complete examination of it, throughout its districts of foreign production, manufacture and commerce, with the relative examinations in our own country, and the proper application of the whole, would be an useful service.

SALT.

The manufacture of salt, from springs in the interior country, is very imperfectly returned. New-York is understood to furnish about 300,000 bushels per annum, and it is represented that the quantity can be increased. *The Ouabache saline*, made in 1809, about 130,000 bushels, of which there is no return. Other salt springs have been discovered on the banks of the Kenhawa. The manufacture of salt (and that of glauber-salts, which are procured in the progress of the work) on the seacoast, is considerable and increasing, and has been very favorably affected by a recent discovery. The flowing of the sea near to Cape Henlopen in the *Delaware state*, occasions a collection of saltwater, in a great sandy pan or extensive shallow cavity. In this cavity, the evaporation of much of the water appears to take place, while the remainder is absorbed by the sand. This occasions the saltiness of the absorbed part to be much increased. That briney water is subject to further evaporation, till it reaches a clayey bottom, which lies under the sand. By uncovering this clay bottom, in places, and making short trenches in it, opportunity is given for the unevaporated water to pass into them. When taken, in vessels, from these trenches, the water is found to be heavy enough to float an egg, and of course, produces a much greater proportion of salt, than the common seawater. Sometimes this water from the trenches, is converted into salt by mere evaporation. On the French Atlantic coast, such clayey bottoms occur in the salt district and are highly valued.

It is said, that such great pans or shallow cavities or receptacles of sea water are numerous along the coasts of the United States. They ought to be brought into immediate use, as in Europe.

The salt works at Cape Henlopen are stated to produce nearly 2,000 bushels per week or 100,000 per annum. Only a small part was reported in 1810, in the Delaware return. It is believed, that the increase has been so considerable as to amount to the quantity now mentioned * This new advantage in salt works may not only occasion a great extension of the manufacture, but may produce savings of labor and fuel. It is possible, that situations remote from the mouths of great rivers, may be most favorable for salt works, as the seawater is perhaps less briney, where a great body of fresh water is disembogued. Islands are found best on the coast of Europe. It may not be amiss to consider the temperature of the places on that coast, where salt is manufactured. Cadiz, Lisbon and the coast of France, (no part of which is in less than 42 degrees and 26 minutes north) may be considered as the great sources of salt, on the continent of Europe. The coasts and islands of Georgia, and the shores of the gulf of Mexico appear to be much more favorable for the manufacture of salt, than the salt districts of France, and situations upon the gulph seem more likely to be suitable, than the vicinities of la Rochelle, Lisbon and St. Ubes, so far as depends on temperature. Long droughts and a climate of a general dry character, must favor the manufacture. Fuel, in abundance, can be procured in America, where the manufacture, by solar heat, is not yet found to be steadily practicable.

It is probable that the manufacture of the best pearl ashes, out of the common ashes produced by the fires of the saltmakers, might conduce to the profits of salt works. It ought to be remembered, that the ashes of the pine and all other terebinthine woods, are considered as unfit for the ordinary manufacture of potash.

*In the year 1812.

Other wholesome and agreeable antiseptics are substitutes for salt, and are sufficiently relative to a competent manufactured supply of salt, to merit suggestion. A considerable portion of brown or unrefined sugar or molasses, rubbed on meat intended to be pickled, or coarse sugar or molasses mixed with the salt and water, in certain proportions, with or without salt-petre, is known to contribute, to preserve meat and to prevent its growing hard. This is a well tried fact, highly interesting to every body, when salt is scarce and dear, and it is peculiarly so to the owners of sugar maple lands. To this method of saving salt, or lessening the demand for it, may be added the adoption of the practice in Canada, and in some parts and families of the United States, of placing meat in a situation to be frozen and to be retained in that state, while it is kept in winter for family consumption. Icehouses have the same effect upon the economy of salt, in the warmest seasons, and merit the consideration of the farmers. They are built of logs from our woods to the surface of the earth, and a very thick and close thatch, above the surface, for a very small value of labor and less of materials.

It is a good operation in manufactures, to make substitutes for such things as cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities. If therefore maple-sugar and maple-molasses shall be made use of, to perform a part of *the antiseptic and preservative operations of marine salt*, and are, as we know, of a less scorbutic tendency, it is a great point gained. To make salt less necessary by the use of, the maple or cane sugar or molasses, by freezing meat and by icehouses, is equal to the effect of *manufacturing salt in greater quantities*.

It may be useful to remark, that the parts of France, where the greatest quantities of salt are made by *the operation of the sun*, are the coasts of Brittany, of Saintonge and of the country of Aunis, the most northern of which is of the temperature of our Virginia coast. The French manufacture salt from seawater by fire, as far north at the mouth of the Seine.*

CANNON AND MUSKETS.

The quantity of iron cannon wanted, has not for a long time been a matter of any difficulty to procure. The price being stipulated, so as to induce to the undertaking, the commodity is obtainable with certainty. It has been already mentioned, that the most approved practice, is to cast them in the solid manner, with a spruce head, which it is supposed, occasions the more perfect formation of a compact piece of ordnance, and is considered as conducing highly to its goodness at and near the muzzle. The gun is then set in machinery, which turns it, with a pressure towards a fixed instrument. This bores a calibre, in the solid gun-form mass of iron, with great exactness and beauty.

Cannon are constantly manufactured, when demanded, to a very considerable extent, in public armouries of the union and of the states, and on contracts, and for sale to associations of citizens, and to individual purchasers, for use at home or for exportation. Of these very considerable operations, there are some specific returns for 1810, under the head of "gunmakers and boring mills," and it is presumed there are some included under that of iron founderies. The *public* armouries and their manufactures are not particularly noticed in the returns. They are mentioned, as of 1810 also, in your report in part, of that year, concerning manufactures.

The improvements in the manufactory of steel and the experience in the general manufacture of arms, with the exigencies of the times, and above all the evidences, from the cooperations of individuals of the states, and of the union, under various administrations, that the expense and trouble of a judicious and rigorous inspection are required to be surely and effectually provided for, have made, favorable changes in the condition of this important branch of our manufactures. But it appears highly worthy of consideration, whether, after a proper notice, military guns or pistols should be allowed to be sold, without the evidences of the inspection of a sworn and responsible officer. These are manufactures, which obvious considerations require to be placed under a regimen so well devised, and so strictly executed, as to prevent deception and its most evil consequences. The numerous

* It is found, that saltwater is reached by boring the earth to various depths in a number of the counties around Pittsburgh. The manufacture of salt is taking place in those counties.

facts, which have occurred fully prove, that unfaithful or unskilful or at least insufficient work in this branch, is confined to no time, no place, no persons, no nation, no cost.

THE FINE ARTS AND THE SCIENCES.

The works of human genius and cultivation, which belong to the elegant and magnificent class of the arts, have a very considerable effect upon the convenience, utility and profits of those things, which are usually called *manufactures*.

A knowledge of architecture is necessary even to the cheapness of construction. Geometry, which is the scientific basis of architecture, teaches the operator, that, as a square contains the largest area, within a certain extent of uncurved outlines, the walls of a square building are less costly, than those of any other right lined edifice. The strength of the arch is taught in like manner. An analysis of beauty instructs us in the grounds of ornaments of curved lines.

The fine arts, particularly painting and sculpture, have beautified the manufactures of alabaster, marble, clay, plaster and metals, and of wool, linen, cotton and leather. The fine Porcelain of France and Saxony, the statues and paintings of Greece and Rome, the modern imitations of them in paintings, statues and casts, the elegant miniatures of alabaster, its various flowers and ornaments, the improvements in composition and in the pottery of *Wedgwood*, the imitations of the antique vases and figures in various gold and silver ornaments and utensils, and indeed of brass, the tapestry of the Gobelins, embroidery, brocading, dying, engraving and the printing of linen, cotton and silken cloths are among the numerous examples, that crowd upon the mind. The fluctuations and disorders of the old world have occasioned innumerable transfers of the instruments, the libraries, the models, the works, the welcome agents and the lovers of the fine arts from thence to the United States. This truth is as simple, absolute and well known, as the transfer hither of the Merino flocks and the manufactures of fine wool, from their proper original countries. The effect of such transfers of much that was foreign, and all that was necessary for the interesting cultivation of the fine arts, either in their distinct and separate character and form, or as pleasing and beneficial auxiliaries to the useful arts and manufactures, are manifest to the attentive observer. A numerous body of professors and instructors in music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and all the finer branches of human skill and industry, of a character in their respective arts and sciences, very far indeed above the members of our colonial schools, and such, in numbers, in standing and in talents, as nothing but the agitated state of Europe could so early have induced or driven hither, are seen in all our principal cities. Even by the musical branch, light as it may appear to many, the useful arts have been improved. The manufacture of every instrument, from the organ to the fife, involving considerable science, exempts us from the costs and expenses of importation, and the frequent exhibitions of the *panharmonicon*, has diffused instruction, in an electric stile, through every attentive mind, gifted with mechanical talent or opened by education, in that branch of knowledge.*

The advantages of military architecture, by land and by sea, are perfectly obvious. It involves much and various art and science. Our display of skill in construction for the naval department, is not surpassed, whether it be tested by promptitude of exertion, shortness of voyages, exemption from foundering, preservation from the dangers of a lee-shore, safety in retreat from a superior foe, forcing an adversary into action, or the all important workings of our ships of war, throughout the time of actual engagement. The construction and equipment of a ship require much art and science. They involve the use and benefits of the curious mystery of the magnet, those of the discovery of the compass, the science of chemistry in regard to the generation, composition and refinement of nitre, the purification of sulphur, the preparation of carbon and the adjustment of the whole, the doctrines of matter and motion and of pneumatics and projectiles, the principles and practice of geometry and mechanics, sculpture in the formation of the head and ornaments, a beautiful, extended and peculiar symetry; and various other matters in the fine and superior arts and sciences.

* The conception and the execution of this curious and complicated piece of Austrian machinery are very strong evidences of genius and of practical mechanical talents. It is by means of the highest examples, that didactic effects are most rapidly produced.

The improved state of our manufactures, with their buildings, materials, ingredients, compositions, instruments and mechanism, involves a knowledge and a practice in extensive circles of the fine arts and of nearly all the sciences.

In the branches of sculpture, the United States exhibit some works of considerable merit and of greater promise. In the useful part of the engraving department, our progress has been great and rapid, because there is a demand for the works of the artists. It has been accompanied by a degree of invention, evincing genius. In the ornamental and elegant part of sculpture, enough has appeared to prove, that we shall exhibit the fruits of the art, if occasions shall draw it into frequent action. In wood, there are very honorable evidences of native talent in various works of taste and fancy, and there are meritorious works, of that material, in the statuary branch. In our marble we exhibit some specimens by foreign artists, far beyond the quality of the materials yet discovered in North America.† The United States may claim eminence from the works of its native and adopted citizens in the various branches of the art of painting and the superior works of civil architecture.*

INSTRUMENTS AND AGENTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Machinery and processes to effect manufactures, so as to leave manual industry for other employments, are of a degree of importance to the United States, proportioned to the smallness of the average population on a square mile. This is an interesting fact to a nation enjoying an extensive territory. As we possess innumerable contrivances, put into operation by horse powers, to turn up and break the soil and cover the seed grain, under the names of *the plough, the harrow and the roller*, to our incalculable profit, so we have water mills, wind mills and steam engines, in numerous instances and of diversified forms, to manufacture boards, bark, powder, flour, bar and sheet iron, nails, wire, carded wool and cotton, yarn and thread, metal plates of every kind, hair powder, snuff, gunpowder, paper, cannon, muskets, scythes, bolts, stocking web, various cloths and printed and other goods. These and many other machines have been obtained from abroad or derived from the actual and very considerable talents of our own citizens. The complicated silk mill, the earliest invention for yarn or thread, the fulling mill and various other mechanical constructions, were acquired by the British, the greatest manufacturing nation of this time in Europe, from their neighbours of Italy. The wisdom of the world has been, and is as fairly attainable by us, as by other industrious and qualified nations, and the inventive genius of the people of the United States has produced a very great number of curious and valuable instruments and machines.

Various important processes enable us to tan and color skins, brew, distill, rectify, refine, extract, combine and separate the raw materials or manufactures of the United States. The sciences and the fine arts, and the useful arts and manufactures, beneficially cooperate to obtain what would be otherwise unattainable, or attainable, with much labor and expense and in less perfection. In this department, foreign sources, the knowledge and indeed the learning and talents of our citizens have yielded to the country vast benefits. Chemistry has rapidly become a very general study. Leather, glass, distilled and fermented liquors, drugs and medicines, dye stuffs, pigments and all the metals and the numerous preparations of them, all the salts, all the oils, and all the extracts, tinctures, spirits and decoctions, with many other things, belong to this class.

It is in this country, as much as in any other, that the civil and religious liberty of the citizens enables them to display the value of and effectually to use, those strong and various abilities and qualifications for different employments in life, which divine providence has imparted to the human mind and body. Such faculties for certain pursuits, when not used, are available talents unwisely held in an unproductive state. To have kept *Rittenhouse* and *Franklin* in the

*The finest paintings may be considered as manufactures, and though temples and other magnificent buildings are not manufactures, they involve, like the works of naval architecture, a great number and variety of the operations and manufactures of the fine and useful arts and trades.

†It is said that a quarry of marble, finer than that of Pennsylvania, has been discovered in Massachusetts. It is seen in the walls of the New City Hall at New-York.

usual employments of agriculture would have deprived the country of *the unparalleled planetarium and of the safe conductor of the electric fire*. But the history of such a man as Galileo presents the obstacles, these eminent Americans would have encountered in some countries. It would have been a mine of wealth, lost to the country, if the talent to invent the invaluable saw gin, to prepare cotton for the manufacturer's card, had not been exerted, and if the inventive and fabricating powers of our citizens minds and bodies had not been applied to steam enginery, to the machinery for nails, to rolling and slitting mills, to card wire making, to carding, spinning and weaving machinery, to fulling mills, to manufactures of grain and other ingenious occupations, the curious merits and immense value of which are lost in familiarity.

It is a truth of the utmost importance, that there are now in the United States working examples, intelligible models, books of instruction and qualified workmen, foreign and native, by means of which persons, in almost every fine and useful art and manufactory, can obtain good instruments, machinery, information, and assistants, to make and conduct valuable establishments for every raw material. The tables prove how extensively these things were diffused so long ago as the year 1810. Since that period a very rapid progress, and a much wider diffusion in the useful arts and trades have certainly occurred. Many curious and valuable inventions and improvements have taken place in the mechanical and chemical branches and in the system of labor and political economy. Every month, every week, produces additions to them. Among these are distillation by steam, the pendulum and lever mill, the machine for splitting skins, the pressed nail mill, the great increase of chemical preparations for dyers, colourmen and manufacturers, the conversion of fossil coal into a pigment, the cask for preserving fermented liquors on tap, in sound condition, weaving machinery in several new forms, the manufacture of edge tools from rolled steel, various improvements to save fuel, the variations and extensions of the application of steam, the manufacture of opium from the common poppy and from the lettuce, the increase of the pharmaceutic preparations to the number of seventy,* the division of labor in the cultivation of the cane, the extension of the manufacture of currant wine, the tanning of deer skins, activity and ingenuity in the substitutions for wool by the manufacturing thick and warm cotton goods, and by cotton waips under woollen woofs, the machine for manufacturing dipt candles, the activity extension and improvement of the sheep breeding and farming, the new employment of the children in the cities, boroughs and villages, and the active employment of the females in general in manufactures, the extension and facilitation of communication between the producers and importers, and the manufacturing citizens by the various and unprecedented improvements in the post-office department, the extension of the funds of the manufacturers by many of the banks, which are solidly founded and rigidly constituted and administered, the introduction of new exotic raw materials by means of commerce and of laborers, artizans and manufacturers and processes in every branch, from various foreign nations. Foreign masters as well as journeymen and foreign capitalists have discovered, that the United States afford extensive opportunities to employ themselves and their money in manufactures and the useful arts as has been long the case in commerce, navigation, stocks, banks and insurance companies. The manufacturing branches are as open to them here, as are agriculture and the purchase of lands and houses, in the most favorable states, or as they are to a native or a naturalized citizen. Patented monopolies, processes, machinery and tools, engrossed for a time by foreign invention in Europe, may of course be used here by all persons without restraint or injury. In this highly inventive and well instructed age, these opportunities, in such a country as the United States, often redound to the great benefit of respectable foreigners, as well as of ourselves.

It has been attempted, by means of the marshals' returns, by a resort to other authentic documents, by careful recollections, by observation and by enquiry, to present, in this digest, such a statement of pertinent facts, as appeared suitable to compose a body of convincing evidence, respecting the reality, the situation, the nature, the magnitude, the variety, the benefits, the materials, the means and the tendencies of the national manufactures. I do not hesitate to risk a long considered and confident opinion, that this internal branch of trade, has become and will continue to be productive of the most solid benefits to *the landed and commercial* interests of the country,

and that it will give a greater support and extension to the navigation, fisheries, coasting trade, and foreign commerce of the United States.

It was believed, that the design of the recent resolution of the legislature was to procure facts on which they could rely, and in the best form admitted by the materials; and not estimates, which might be partial, erroneous and from their nature, doubtful. Estimates, in innumerable details, would diminish the force the returned facts would possess, separately presented. When it was observed, that a single county of Massachusetts reported 89,600 common sheep, that one other returned only 10,000, another 1,939, another 1,600 and that eight others, abounding in sheep, returned none, that the statement from New-Jersey was still more imperfect, and that twenty-one states, districts and territories did not return any of their flocks; that there were but six returns of blacksmiths' work, from 4,035 dollars to 1,522,627 dollars each, that though one state reported nearly two spinning wheels to a family, there were sixteen omissions by states and territories to return such wheels, with a multitude of similar facts, a present attempt to estimate, in complete detail, appeared likely to wrap up the principles, and the quantities, values and other facts, which the returns exhibit, in a volume of matter, that would obscure or diminish their proper and natural impression and give rise to inconvenient objections to the whole document. I am indeed of opinion, that the extensive local knowledge and very diversified information, necessary to a *detailed* estimate, which should extend to the various cities, towns, villages, counties and townships, defective in their returns or entirely unreturned, can not be claimed by any individual. But, since it has been the desire of the treasury department, that the best estimate, that can be made should be attempted, I have very carefully examined and compared all those things, which are of a nature to afford a sound general foundation for such an operation. The defects of the local returns, the importation or production of raw materials, food, forage, fossil coal, and wood fuel, and the possession of mill seats, manufacturing capitalists, white population, machinery, and native and foreign manufacturers have been duly observed and considered, and an estimate of the whole value of the manufactures of each state, territory and district, *for the year of the returns*, has been so accomplished, as to satisfy my own mind, in a considerable degree, as to its total amount, and to occasion me strongly to hope, that the amounts for the states and other sections respectively are not materially erroneous.

Considering that the manufactures, actually reported by the marshals and secretaries of the territories, extremely imperfect as many of the subordinate returns really and manifestly are, in quantities, valuations, and even in notices of numerous small and great known manufactures, amount to the sum of 127,694,602 dollars, after many goods are deducted, because they are not always classed, at least by commercial men, under the head of manufactures, I have ventured to hazard an estimate of the whole manufactures of the United States, as worth in the year 1810, 172,752,676 dollars. I feel a sincere belief that it is under the true aggregate value for that year.

The facility of retaining and steadily extending this valuable branch of the national industry is manifested by its very *early* and *spontaneous* commencement, in every county and township, and by its nearly spontaneous and costless growth, with such aids only, as have not occasioned any material expense or sacrifice to agriculture or commerce, since they were chiefly incidental to necessary revenue, or resulted from our distance from the foreign consumers of our productions and manufacturers of our supplies. The comparative importance of the manufacturing branch, in the business of the country, (a matter of deep interest to the legislature) will be illustrated by the reflections, that the greatest value in one year of *the exports* of American productions and manufactures has been 48,000,000 dollars, and the like value of *the exports* of foreign productions and manufactures, 60,000,000 dollars, under very extraordinary and transitory circumstances, which may never again occur. Foreign and domestic exports, in the greatest year, having thus amounted to 108,000,000 dollars, a net profit of ten per cent on exports and of ten per cent on equal imports, being 21,600,000 dollars, a *net* freight of vessels, worth 45,000,000 dollars, estimated at ten per cent outwards, and the same inwards, being 9,000,000 dollars, and the aggregate of these great national items of mercantile trade, being 138,600,000 dollars, a comparison of the *manufacturing* and *commercial* branches of *the national trade* may be made and considered, as it is believed, without any probability of dangerous or material errors. Some confirmation of this

view of our national operations, mercantile and manufacturing, may be drawn from the facts, that, in the years of general peace and prosperous and regular commerce, from 1785 to 1787, the average exports of England (alone) with about 8,500,000 inhabitants, amounted to 70,000,000 dollars, while their manufactures were computed at 266,000,000 dollars, of *like* money. By means of this great foreign *case*, as stated for their legislative use, and by means of the case of the United States, as it may be found to stand after the proper investigations, it is probable, that expedient and equitable measures may be occasionally and systematically devised.*

The public expences incurred, to promote, accommodate and protect commerce, however moderate, just and necessary, have been very considerable, compared with those incurred to promote manufactures. A *portion* of the navy, beacons, buoys, light-houses and public piers, with a part of the diplomatic and consular establishments, have occasioned expenditures, which however reasonable, expedient and equitable, are *for the proper benefit of commerce*. Nothing equal to this has been done for manufactures. The mere interest of the aggregate of those commercial expenses, for a single year, would produce, it is believed, new and important guides and aids to all, who are politically, or professionally, or incidently interested in the subject of manufactures. Such being the truth as to any past expenditures, occasioned by this branch of the internal industry, it is conceived, to be a duty to state it, as a relative fact, subject to examination and consideration, while commerce shall continue to receive every proper assistance and protection.

This suggestion appears the more interesting, when it is remembered, that the persons, who at this time compose the entire body of the American manufacturers, their assistants and families, with a just addition for those engaged in household manufactures, and upon the estates of the planters, and farmers, constitute the second class of the national population, in respect to numbers. They are native, adopted and foreign, adults and minors; rich, substantial and poor; male and female. Our federal and state constitutions, and laws secure to them the right to pursue their occupations, and to obtain comfort and prosperity, in common with the rest of the citizens and inhabitants. They are diffused through all the states, districts and territories, all the cities, towns and villages and all the counties, townships and hundreds. They are found in every vicinity, and even in most of the private families. They are a part of the constituents of every member of the territorial, state and national legislatures and administrations, and are of every church, known among us. They constitute a great portion of the militia, contribute to fill the offices and ranks of the army, are parts of its necessary organization in several of their proper arts and trades, appear in numbers on the rolls of the mercantile vessels, of the public and private armed ships, and of the workmen they carry to preserve them from injury or destruction by accident, tempest or battle. They possess and employ property, real and personal, to a very large amount, and greatly contribute to the public revenues of the states and of the union, in the form of direct taxes and of duties on imports or consumption.

Opinions have been advanced in some countries, unfavorable to *the morals* of the manufacturers. But it does not appear that there is more vice among the description of persons, indicated in the preceding paragraph, than in some other extensive classes of our population. Perhaps the smugglers, by violence and deception, are the most immoral description of *persons of business* in every civilized community. Their misconduct is, at the same time, most injurious to the country. The system adopted at the manufactory of Humphreysville, in Connecticut, with respect to education, manners, discipline, morals, and religion, is an interesting evidence, that the people of the United States may quicken and increase the virtues of the rising generation and reform the degenerate of later years, by a humane and politic system, in the large manufactories. It may be correctly observed, that while no commotions have dishonored the reputation of the manufacturers of this country, from this class of our citizens there have arisen to the United States Nathaniel Greene, Benjamin Franklin and David Rittenhouse, respectfully conceived to be comparable, without disadvantage to their several memories and to the manufacturing population, with any equal number of ornaments and benefactors to their country of any other single profession or occupation. The field of

*It is correct and prudent to remember, that though the exports and imports of 1806 and 1807, will never be equalled in proportion to our population, there is no doubt that our manufactures have increased, and will increase annually, in peace and in war.

manufactures, represented in other parts of the world to be fruitful in mischief and turbulence, has produced here a body of firm supporters of our constitutions and laws and the most respectable examples of the civic virtues.

When it is considered, that natural history unfolds the works of divine providence in the formation of our earth, of its productions and of its animated tenants, that chemistry displays their value, their relations and their uses, and that general philosophy and particularly geometry, annually teach men better to know the principles, the powers and the laws, involved in the stupendous system of the universal frame, and when it is remembered, that the arts and manufactures are *the practical application of this extensive and precious body of human science*, the branch of the national industry, which has engaged the attention of congress, appears to be worthy of the most profound investigation and the most perfect display.

I have taken the liberty of detaining this statement to the last day permitted by your instruction, in the hope, that by means, which I had adopted, I should obtain additional information from several of the states in the north and in the south, whose returns are manifestly and greatly defective. But none has been received. I therefore beg leave to conclude with the remark, that the form and details of the subsequent tables may facilitate the measures of the governments of the union and of the states, in causing their officers occasionally to report further information, concerning particular branches and respecting manufactures in general, with their raw materials, their means and their instruments.

Submitting, with perfect deference, the preceding statement in all its details,

I have the honor to be, sir,

your respectful servant,

TENCH COXE.

TO ALBERT GALLATIN, Esquire,
Secretary of the Treasury,

In the course of the numerous and diversified operations, occasioned by the deliberate execution of this digest and statement, constant and very close attention has been applied to those facts, which have occurred throughout the union, since the autumn of the year 1810, from which a judgment of the condition of the manufactures of the United States, in the current year 1813, might be safely formed. It has resulted in a thorough conviction, that after allowing for the interruptions to the importations of certain raw materials, the several branches of manufactures and the states, territories and districts, have advanced, upon a medium, at the full rate of 20 per centum, which would give an aggregate, for this year, of 207,315,211 dollars. In this increase *the state of New-York* is considered to have most largely partaken, especially by her joint stock companies, and in consequence of the migrations thither from the eastern states. But as it is best to make ample allowances for some manifest repetitions of articles, which are inextricably involved in the subordinate returns, a sincere and well reflected final opinion is respectfully offered. that the whole people of the United States, taken in 1813 at 8,000,000 of persons, will actually make, within this year, manufactured goods, *exclusively of the doubtful*) to the full value of 200,000,000 of dollars, or 45,000,000 of pounds, of sterling money.

May 1, 1813.

SUPPLEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS,

SEPTEMBER 1814.

The right application of the national industry, is the surest and greatest of the means to promote the wealth of nations. In the United States, there is no reason to entertain a doubt, on the general proposition, that labor and skill applied to the land will produce the greatest portion of riches. But it is also certain, that foreign commerce, which discovers markets for the spontaneous productions of the land, and for the fruits of cultivation, and procures abundant, and cheap supplies for the farmers and other consumers, also greatly promotes our wealth. Less favorable opinions and imperfect information have attended the internal department of the national trade, *the manufacturing business of the United States*. It has been the manifest object, of the president and congress to obtain a foundation, in truth, for sound opinions upon the subject of our *manufactures*, in the form of authentic information from every state, territory, district, county, city, borough and township, by means of the examinations of the marshals, and territorial secretaries and their respective assistants. The numerous reports of those officers, unavoidably imperfect as they are, afford much important information as well local as general, in relation to many things not before known. It is found, that our cotton wool has every where forced itself into manufacturing uses, and there is no reason to doubt, that the value of our cotton manufactures though much extended since 1810, very greatly exceeded, in that year, the highest value of the raw cotton heretofore exported in any one annual period. This prosperity of the cotton manufacture was without the aid of the double duties, and with but little assistance from labor-saving machinery. But when the vast importance of *mechanism*, in lieu of laboring hands, is considered, in connexion with our power to produce cotton, the diffusion and extent, which the cotton manufacture must obtain, particularly in a state of war and blockade, cannot be estimated.

Labor-saving processes and devices apply not to cotton alone. Wool, flax, hemp, wood, the various metals, tobacco, the manufacture of drinks and gunpowder, printing, dying, staining and callendering, fulling, moving boats and vessels freighted with raw materials, and manufactures, the manufacture of shoes, dipt candles, nails, hairpowder, paints and dyestuffs, various oils and paper are effected by machinery, which very beneficially abridges labor, and it is of incalculable importance, that the acquisitions from abroad and the numerous and invaluable inventions and improvements at home, *in regard to the uses of steam*, have given us opportunities in manufactures by machinery, which were not even in contemplation in Europe twenty years ago. To convince ourselves of the importance of labor-saving machinery to the United States, with a limited population, and a power to produce cotton in effect *unlimited*, let the people of America dwell, with the most sober and the most close attention, upon the fact that *the diminution of manual labor in Great Britain, by means of machinery, in the cotton manufacture, in the year 1810*, was as two hundred to one!! At that rate the people of the city and precincts of Baltimore, or half the people of either of the entire cities of Philadelphia or New-York, whose population, respectively, exceeds 100,000 persons, (with improved cotton machinery) could execute as much of the cotton yarn and twistmanufactory, as our whole nation of eight millions, could perform in the former manner of manual industry, as conducted throughout Europe forty years ago. To neglect, in our country, the due use of such an advantage, would evince a destitution of common sense. To expect, that the United States will not proceed with ardor in this career, while our crops are so much confined to the home markets by foreign commercial regulations, under the name and color of blockades, is totally to disregard the most unavoidable and manifest consequences of the most potent causes. Whether Great Britain, or Russia, or Germany, or France, or Holland, or Spain, or Italy occasion, or *suffer* such a foreign commercial regimen to exist in respect to us, as forces us to make our requisite supplies out of our own crops, it is probable, that the industry, abilities and capital of our seaports will be incessantly turned, by such commercial obstructions, towards *manufacturing by machinery*,

so as not to be drawn from it, by a long procrastinated peace, or even by an early peace, if foreign navigation laws shall be found to circumscribe our external commerce. The inhabitants of the maritime towns will not become farmers, but will take large interests in great manufactories.

The public mind in the United States, has received a very considerable excitement from the numerous acquisitions of the European and African sheep; the Merino, the Tunisian, and the British Lincoln and Leicestershire breeds, with long wool and very heavy fleeces. In most countries of Europe, land is universally dear and, generally, it is monopolised. In Europe therefore and particularly in Great Britain, there is a comparative and irremediable want of *that description or form of capital* for the woollen branch, which is found in an abundance of cheap lands. But let it be well considered, that in the United States of America, the known variety and abundance, and even redundancy of soil occasions a quantity of *indispensable and actual capital*, for the woollen branch in the *landed* form, the benefit of which is evident and incalculable. This capital has been steadily and powerfully working in our country: and hence it is, that while the people on the *seaboard* were universally believing in insuperable impediments, from wild animals, to sheep farming, in interior situations, it is found that *our frontier county of Washington* has so increased its flocks, as to have more sheep than any other county in Pennsylvania, which reported more than 618,000 of those valuable animals in 1810. The columns of the tables, which relate to woollen cloths, hats, stockings, and fulling mills, with an estimate of the miscellaneous and unnamed cloths, evince a very considerable progress in the woollen manufacture to have been made in 1810, since which the improvements and acquisitions in stock, materials, machinery, and skill have been much greater than in any other branch in the United States. An uncommon facility is given, in America, to the owners of woollen manufactories, by the cheapness and abundance of cotton wool to mix, in every convenient form, with that of the sheep. Until we shall acquire a quantity of the various wools, amply sufficient for domestic consumption and foreign trade, substitutes for woollens made of cotton, will be found peculiarly convenient, saleable and profitable.* Every farmer and every village and hamlet, partakes in the profits of the woollen branch. It rests upon the broadest foundation. Having risen to its actual height in 1810, in the mere course of free industry and without material aid from machinery or instruction, it cannot decline with its subsequent real and great advantages, in regard to the raw material, the skill and the machinery.

The iron branch of manufactures, from its highly useful nature and other circumstances, appears to demand the most serious consideration of public and private men. It is proved by the columns of furnaces and even by those of forges (though often supplied by long water and land carriage with pig iron,) that the eastern states are deficient in the ore or the fuel, or the local union of ore and fuel necessary to produce quantities of pig iron, sufficient for the air furnaces, the steel manufactories, rolling and slitting mills, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, trip-hammers, naileries, cutlers, shipsmiths and other iron workers of that part of our country. The duties upon foreign iron, in pigs and bars and upon fuel, are very injurious to the eastern manufacturers, ship owners, merchants, house builders and farmers, as also to all those in the Atlantic districts. It has occurred incessantly, in the examinations, which have preceded the preparation of the various parts of this work, that it is well worthy of candid and serious consideration, whether iron in pigs and bars, and fossil coal might not be justly and wisely made free of duty, like pig copper, block tin, hides and skins, cabinet woods and other goods, of the nature of raw materials. Iron manufactures and the use of iron would so increase on all the seacoasts, that the owners of iron works, who are not very numerous in places within five days carting from the ports, would not be materially incommoded, and the establishment of many new manufactures of iron would give perfect steadiness and stability to their business. The removal of the duties on iron and coal would produce no inconvenience whatever to the interior iron masters, because the expence of carting far exceeds the duties.

The cultivation of the olive tree and *the manufacture of olive oil, and of the soap of that oil* appear to be worthy of the immediate and serious attention of the people of the United States. The

*Blankets, counterpanes, coverlets, Canton flannels, cotton velvets, corduroys, and other warm, stout and heavy goods. The foreign rival articles require too much of the raw material, loaded as it is with duties and charges.

country lying between the state of Virginia, and the gulf of Mexico will probably prove to be generally capable of producing the olive tree. It grows and produces oil of the first qualities in Provence and Tuscany, and is very productive in other parts of Europe, corresponding in temperature with our country lying south of Virginia and Kentucky.* The quantity of olive oil, produced in a good year in France alone, is estimated by Peuchet at seventy-five millions of livres, which are nearly equal to fifteen millions of dollars. The price is fifteen sous per French pound, or nearly fourteen and a half cents for an American pound weight. The total weight of the olive, rapeseed, flaxseed and other oils made in France was, 100,000,000 of French pounds or 108,000,000 of our weight in the year 1788, before its revolutionary extensions. If this article be compared with our whole exports of our produce and manufactures, it falls very little short of half of their value in a good year. Every description of these oils can be made in America. The olive oil is a *manufacture*, for use in substance, in soap and otherwise, which must ultimately contribute greatly to the wealth of our southern country. France imports much olive oil from the islands of the Archipelago, and has a great export trade in that oil, and in its excellent soap, manufactured at Marseilles. This oil is used in effecting the operations and in the lamps of many of the artists and manufacturers.

It is remembered by many, that the American provinces, which are now the United States, formerly depended entirely on importation for the liquors, which were drank in their families, or for the malt and molasses out of which they were made. Abundant supplies exist in our country in this season of war, blockade, and interruption of commerce. The columns of the following tables, which relate to distilled spirits, beer, ale, porter, and wines, amounting to the sum of 16,528,207 dollars, in 1810, the materials for which are nearly all derived from our soil, evince the magnitude of this manufactured resource, and the benefits of the liquor manufacture to the markets for produce and to the cheap supply of the various drinks in times of peace. Cider, domestic brewing of all kinds, metheglin, mead, and currant wine, if all descriptions were completely returned, would probably give us for the year 1814, without the use of imported molasses, a liquor manufacture of twenty millions of dollars. The distillery has greatly increased and improved, and the brewery and minor and domestic manufactures of liquors, have been exceedingly multiplied. It may be of some use in the future consideration of this subject, to know, that respectable writers in France, have considered the total production of wines and brandies of the grape in that country to have been in a single year before 1789, about 350 millions of livres in value, equal nearly to sixty-five millions of dollars, for twenty-six millions of white persons. The exportation did not amount to one tenth. The importance of the manufacture of potable commodities, to the general economy of the country and to the landed interest, is worthy of constant and serious consideration.

As a very cheap and infallible method of promoting the manufacturing purchases of the produce of our lands, it is most respectfully recommended to the consideration of all persons of public spirit, and legislative and executive station, that early, effectual and systematic measures be taken to diffuse models, descriptions, specifications and drawings, exhibiting the various modes of *saving labor* in manufactures;† and particularly in such things as will lighten and facilitate labor *to females, to children*, and to infirm persons, *in household manufactures*. Not only benevolence but profit strongly invites us to such measures. Certain of our artisans, in all our townships and counties, such as the clockmakers, turners, and various smiths, would have frequent opportunities of considerable profit, by adding to their ordinary business, the manufactures of the new and improved labor-saving machinery. The perpetual and other spinning and carding machinery, *the fly shuttle*, and *the most improved forms of the loom*, are considered to be among the most important objects of this nature.

It is well known, that the business of many of our most valuable mechanics, such as masons and plasterers, is interrupted by the winter season, in most of the states. It appears to be an

*The olive district of Europe commences in the vicinities of Lyons, Chamberry, and Grenoble in the department of *the Isere*, and extends to the southern points of Spain, Italy, and the Morea. That valuable tree is abundant in the adjacent parts of Asia, and grows well in northern Africa.

†Also in the business of the planters and farmers.

object of national importance, *in the saving of labor*, that those persons should acquire the knowledge of some second useful branch of industry, such as weaving, to employ their time when the frost suspends their ordinary occupations. In many parts of Europe the freedom of a second trade is not permitted, but here the advantage can be fully enjoyed by every workman.

In the cases of young females, particularly those who are bound as apprentices or otherwise, by the public guardians, and who continue for a time in private families, for maintenance and education, it would be an easy measure, and highly important to the children and to the country, if the persons, who take them into their houses were, to be obligated to have them well taught the art of weaving. It is a business, a good knowledge of which may be obtained in a few weeks, and it would be a great advantage to those families through the whole of their lives. It is principally by female weavers, that the states of North Carolina and Virginia have been unobservedly enabled to exceed all the others in the number of working looms, and that the southern states have so imperceptibly advanced in the various cloth manufactures. The stocking looms of England and Germany, and the new broad and other hose web looms of England are peculiarly and manifestly worthy of female attention, being much more profitable than the common very unproductive knitting needles. The present imperfection and deficiencies in the American stocking manufacture are the forerunners of great and sure profits to all those, who shall hasten to employ, with care and judgment, the most improved looms for hosiery and for stocking cloth or broad hose webs. The counties of Nottingham and Leicester in Great Britain, were agitated throughout their limits, a few years ago by the effect of some of these new invented looms, upon the industry of the stocking weavers on the old plan: so greatly do they save labor. To us, who have yet to make a large portion of the hose we wear, and to attain a standing in the stocking weaving business, all these improved looms are objects of peculiar interest.

Since an ardent passion for ships, commerce, navy, fisheries, and those monopolies of trade, which are produced by navigation laws, appear to have taken full possession of the minds of European statesmen, and since the possession of no more than eight millions of acres of land, shorn of its wood, and destitute of pit coal,* by Massachusetts proper, Connecticut Rhode and Island, manifestly denies to the good people of those three interesting sections of our country, a considerable standing in productive agriculture, and even creates some difficulties in the prosecution of certain branches of manufacturing industry, it would be gratifying to men of a brotherly disposition towards those eastern states, in other parts of the Union, if a convenient system for the promotion of the arts and manufactures could be devised and adopted. It is worthy of the serious and liberal consideration of all the rest of the Union.

The limited size of those three states, the lightness of the original growths of much of their wood land, the rarity of calcareous substances for building, the consequent use of wooden buildings, and the quantities of wood requisite for the repair of those buildings and for fuel, suggest the propriety of the utmost possible use of all their water falls, instead of an inordinate use of steam enginery and other modes of operation requiring fire. The utmost use should be made of all the eastern water powers, by a skillful formation of their mills and machinery.

The want of land, in that district, renders it advisable to consider the easiest and cheapest modes of human and ordinary animal subsistence. *The cultivation of the potatoe* and of other things of similar fecundity demand the closest consideration of every friend to those eastern states. Animal strength and spirits are no where more conspicuous than in the country, which supports its population, beyond all others, by that vegetable.

The improvement of roads and canals leading towards Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island from the surrounding districts, of greater extent and production, are manifestly of the utmost importance, as they facilitate and cheapen the introduction of raw materials, grain and other productions of the soil of less populous or more fertile districts.

A due attention to the river, bay and sea fisheries is dictated to those eastern states by their unalterable interests, not only with a view to foreign trade, but as *a source of food*, whale bone, oils, skins, and spermaceti for the nourishment and employment of their manufacturers. It merits

*Very little coal, of which none is good, has been yet found in those states.

dispassionate consideration, particularly by the manufacturing citizens, whether the articles produced by the foreign fisheries, *of the nature of food*, ought or ought not to be dutied or prohibited, and whether all those, which are capable of use *as materials employing manufacturers*, or in the frugal lighting or general economy of the manufactories, ought or ought not to be exempted from duty. These are new, and, it is admitted, very nice questions, which arise principally between the manufacturing interest, in the eastern seaports of the United States, and those on the *seaboard*, who pursue the business of the fisheries. The fish oils are indeed of universal utility among our leather dressers. The comparative value of the leather manufactures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, on the one part, and of the fisheries on the other, is in favor of their leather business, especially in Connecticut and Rhode Island, which did not partake largely in the exports of the fisheries, for some years before the present war.

The economy of fuel is so important to the internal business of the old eastern settlements, that it merits further consideration. There are manufactures of metal, which require little or no use of fire, such as wire drawing, cut-nail-making, stamping, grinding and cutting mills and machines, turning and boring mills. Metallic objects like these are best adapted to those old settlements, which have become deficient in wood, and have not pit coal. There are other manufactories, which require little or no fire: such as carding, spinning and fulling mills; oil, paper; snuff, starch and powder mills. Works like these, also will prove highly convenient to districts, which are illy supplied with fuel. Household manufactures are perfectly suitable to such districts, because the fire necessary for culinary and other domestic purposes, is all that is required.

As the present war and the existing blockade have greatly interfered with the transportation of southern raw materials to the old and populous settlements of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, it appears, that wool is a much better object of stable manufacture in those states, than cotton, and it seems expedient for them, rather to attend to sheep, than even to possess horned cattle, mules and hogs. To an observing and reflecting people, who can best give practical direction to the most suitable branches of their own industry, it appears sufficient to offer, by way of example, such principles and such suggestions, in regard to the mode of encouraging manufactures, as have been above mentioned. It is however on frequent and serious reflexion believed, that Massachusetts proper, Connecticut and Rhode Island will derive many advantages, from an investigation and application of the principles suggested.

Some pains have been taken in the various parts of this work, to render manifest the great value of the extensive and steady market for American productions and land, which the manufacturers afford, by their purchases of bread, meat, forage, working cattle, raw materials, wood, coal, building materials, sites for dwellings, warehouses, stables, workshops, mill seats and streams of water. But another idea of incalculable importance is yet to be added. The savings, the gains, and the facilities to the business of the country, which are produced by the creation and maintenance of manufactories, and the presence of household and other manufacturers, *in every vicinity—in every interior situation,—at the door of every planter and farmer,—and even within his mansion and out houses*, are not only of very great aggregate value, but are most eminently conducive, and indeed many be deemed indispensibly necessary to the prosperity of the landed interest. Do our forests cumber a rich soil, an hundred or two hundred miles from the sea, and prevent its cultivation? To transport the wood to the seaports would be attended with—a ruinous expence. What then can be done with it? We erect iron works, which require coal; of the maple trees we make sugar and cabinet wares; of the walnut and wild cherry, we make furniture and gun stocks; of the locust, treenails; of the general woods, we make potash and pearl ash, of the oak we make casks, and of various trees, we make boards, joists, scantling, shingles, charcoal and ordinary fuel. Are grain, fruit and potatoes redundant at a distance from the ports, too great for them to bear the expence of transportation? We make them into distilled spirits, beer, ale, porter, cider, starch and wafers. To save the expence of sending flax, hemp, wool, hides and skins to the maritime towns, we card, spin, weave and manufacture them into thread, hosiery, various cloths, ropes, twine, shoes and boots, saddlery, hats and other goods for use in our houses and neighbourhoods. So of our abundant iron ore and other fossils. The surplus, trebled or quadrupled in value, and reduced both in size and weight, can be sent to the markets of the towns near to the ocean, and sometimes

to the seaports, at a rate of charges reduced seventy-five per cent. *Thus the manufacturing uses for the productions of the earth, occasion a regular and extensive sale and consumption of them, in places, where there would otherwise be no market.* Agriculture and the landed interest are materially and steadily benefitted, and the country prospers by many convenient internal exchanges and operations. In those situations, the rate of the port duties is of very little consequence, as a premium to manufactures. In such places they do not require protecting duties. They are made, under the influence of a more powerful cause, *the impulse of a moral necessity*, or of an all important saving of the whole cost of like foreign articles, which, but for the neighbouring manufacturers, might be paid for by the sacrifice of a quantity of produce, too great to be afforded for them, by the most skillful and industrious cultivation of the richest soil. It is manifest to the close observer, that this state of things, very extensively existing and faithfully represented, has occasioned manufactures to spring up every where, as an operation of plain common sense, to effect the consumption, employment or sale of the products of the earth, and to attain a supply of the comforts and conveniencies of life. It is the natural and irresistible working of things. It is to be earnestly hoped, that so safe and convenient a mode of effecting the application of agricultural productions to profitable and useful purposes, will be universally well *examined and considered*, and *if found practicable and beneficial*, that it will be steadily and extensively pursued. The farmers may confidently expect, that the master workmen, with capital and skillful assistants, will soon increase, so as to maintain and extend the demand for their raw materials, provisions, forage and fuel, and to multiply and improve those manufactures in the new settlements, which are annually substituted for imported supplies.

The absolute freedom of industry in the United States, entitles our manufacturing citizens to pursue their own plans of interest and prosperity, with such advantages as are afforded by chance, or permitted by laws, consistent with the general welfare. So of the merchants, ship owners, mariners and fishermen. So of the owners and cultivators of the soil. The agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile citizens respectively promote the national prosperity. The superior importance of the planters and farmers, in aggregate wealth, numbers and productiveness cannot be doubted. Those numbers give, to the landed citizens, the high power to hold the scales of distributive justice and to promote the public good. They are the guardians of the interests, of commerce and manufactures, the two chief, or rather the sole auxiliaries of agriculture, in the great business of the public welfare. The operation enjoined in 1810, upon the secretaries of the territories, and the marshals of the states and the districts, by the legislative body, the result of which appears in the annexed tables, is respectfully conceived to have been a very wise measure, well calculated to procure much of that information, which might enable congress impartially to promote the public good, and the citizens to pursue their respective interests. The two series of tables, of which congress have authorised the publication, are a rare, and it is believed an unprecedented document, highly instructive, with all the imperfections it contains. The preceding communication to the late secretary of the treasury was a voluntary accompaniment, produced by the public feelings, which repeated inspections of the marshals' reports, irresistibly excited. That communication was intended, in case of its publication, to produce among other things, a due excitement on the subject of the savings, as well as the gains of manufactures in the poorest families; in the sparsest settlements; in the little work shops, and in the greatest manufactories. All were embraced by sound principles. The work may appear however, to the enlarged politician, too minute, especially upon the subject of goods or branches, apparently of much general interest, not hitherto sufficiently considered. As, to make two ears of corn grow, where but one grew before, so to produce, in very many families, a new thrift or additional fair profit, equal to their former modest gains, seemed to be an object not unworthy of the paternal views of the legislative and executive government.

It was also intended by means of the facts adduced, or as presented in the communication to the treasury, to bring into view a part of the general and technical grounds, on which manufactures appear to stand in this country and in modern times, when manual labor has been wonderfully substituted by various devices, which in a very great degree have superceded and abridged, the use of hands. Having hazarded a very zealous and sanguine promulgation of that topic, in favor of

manufactures twenty-seven years ago in a public discourse, which was passed to the world in numerous copies and editions, the limited degree of notice, which labor-saving machinery, devices and processes had subsequently received in the United States, was a matter of surprize and regret. This fact suggested the necessity of much additional public excitement. It seems to have become requisite to our prosperity, that reiterated notices of the labor-saving subject should be published, till it shall be thoroughly examined and considered and duly appreciated by our men of business; and it is respectfully added, by the general and state governments. It is highly important to this country, deficient in population as it is, and obstructed as it has too often been, in the common field of external commerce, that we should duly advert to the value and importance of this wonder working mode of employing our productions and monied capital. England, in the year 1786, made goods to the amount of sixty millions of pounds sterling. She did not then export more of those manufactures, than the value of twelve millions. Her consumption was four fifths of the whole. But, if she can effect by labor-saving machinery, even at fifty for one instead of two hundred for one, the fabrication of an equal quantity of goods, she can, in the same proportion, with six, or 700,000 of her people, make a quantity of manufactures equal to the surplus of the manufacturing industry of continental Europe. In carding and spinning, England does more by water than all the rest of the world.* The Scottish distillery is effected twenty-three times in an hour. 30,000 planchets, or tops of buttons and other metallic things are cut at Birmingham in sixty minutes. Fifty thousand handkerchiefs, or ten thousand yards of cotton cloth are printed in a day, by the English copperplated and engraved rollers, attended by a man and four children. The quantity of pig iron extracted from the ore in a year, by the modern English method, is perfectly wonderful, and is a very great saving of the hardest labor. The steam power produces a substitute for manual industry in Great Britain, the magnitude of which is incalculable. The United States have not entirely neglected this aid of their labor-saving means of manufacturing, of foreign and American invention, but they have not yet duly estimated the immense advantages, nor availed themselves in any considerable degree, of these means of manufacture, so obviously and peculiarly proper for them. It is however confidently believed, that their practicability and their importance, particularly to a country situated as the United States are, is perceived by many in private business and in public life.

Some further illustration of the great interest of the United States in the general business of manufactures, of their unforced progress, of their actual magnitude, of their sure, easy means of execution and of their immoveable establishment, was the principal object of this supplementary note. It was written in the summer of the current year, 1814, while the original statement was issuing from the press, and under the same circumstances as parts I. and II. The sole aim of this publication of the present entire work, is to elucidate, unite and promote the various interests of the American family, whether agricultural, mercantile, manufacturing or auxiliary, in the north and the south, in the east, in the west, and in the centre. No partial objects, local or professional, have influenced the publication. To sacrifice the rights and interests of the merchants, to the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers, would appear to be an unreasonable and vain attempt; to endeavour to effect a like sacrifice of the rights and interests of the manufacturers, to the exclusive benefit of the merchants, would seem equally irrational and vain: to neglect to foster by all wise measures, both external and internal trade, or foreign commerce and home manufactures, would appear intirely to disregard the well tried and certain means of agricultural, and landed prosperity, and of national wealth and power. A very large majority of every description of our citizens is deeply impressed with our rights and interests, with respect to foreign trade and navigation.

*The French had in 1805, fifty large, and two hundred small spinning mills, carrying 300 to 400,000 spindles. They are much increased, and are very well constructed. Foreign cotton yarns and manufactures, have been prohibited several years. They spun by machines 4,320,000 pounds of cotton wool, in 1805, and nearly 56,000,000 by hand, all which was imported by land or water, and cost there six times our prices. The profits and wages of the French cotton manufactory were computed in 1813, at forty-three and a half millions of dollars. The French have also the labor-saving machinery for wool. They represent their sheep (in proper France) in 1812, to have been 24,367,728, yielding 85,076,848 pounds of wool. In France with its acquisitions, 9,000,000 were of the fine and improved kind of wool; being about a thirteenth. The last French *exposition* contains the following observations: 'But the products of our soil have not acquired their real utility in value, until our industry has prepared them for consumption and use, and it is only when "our industry has been applied to our raw materials, that they increase our riches." It is certain, that this is equally true in the United States, but we mean expressly and most emphatically to include operations by water, steam, fire, machinery, &c. in our system of manufacturing industry. There are spinning mills in Spain and Russia.

In regard to the importance of agriculture, the most correct convictions of mind are universal; Yet it is certain, that neither in commerce, nor in navigation, nor in the fisheries, nor even in agriculture itself, do we find a truth so vast and stupendous, as that which is exhibited to our eyes *in the case of labor-saving machinery*. Taking the advantage, in favor of the cotton carding and spinning, at the ascertained rate of two hundred to one above manual labor, we are astonished to find, that the whole industry of our eight millions of persons, operating with water and steam machinery, in that part of the cotton manufactory, would be able to execute as much work as sixteen hundred millions of persons, (if so many existed on our* earth) could perform in the usual mode of manual industry. We do not expect to accomplish miracles: nor to engross manufactures. But the United States of America, *sincerely regarding and thoroughly respecting the rights and interests of the rest of mankind*, are able and authorised to participate with all the sister nations of the world, in this wonderful object of human industry, to which they have actually contributed so many valuable inventions.†

*The whole population of the terraqueous globe, is estimated at little more than nine hundred millions of men, women and children.

†Of all the discoveries and inventions yet accomplished, the machinery, which saves labor, incidental to manufactures, in the greatest degree, is that of Mr. Eli Whitney, gunsmith of New-Haven in Connecticut, for ginning cotton wool.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURES IN OLD AND NEW SETTLEMENTS.

As an example of the distribution of manufactures, in our *fully* and *sparsely* settled districts, the following note of the whole value of manufactures in 1810, in the best returned state is given.

MANUFACTURES OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1810.

Philadelphia City,* within the corporation bounds, made to the value of	£ 9,347,767
Ditto County,* including the suburbs of Philadelphia,	6,756 102
Montgomery, on Schuylkill,	1,679,457
Bucks, on Delaware, above Philadelphia county,	1,002,901
Northampton, on Delaware and Lehigh, above Bucks,	1,569,355
Wayne, on Delaware, above Northampton, and on New-York line,	157 354
Delaware, on that river, below Philadelphia,	1,015,970
Chester, joins Maryland, and on Brandywine creek,	1,794,053
Lancaster, east of Susquehannah, and adjoining Maryland,	2,855,455
Dauphin, on Susquehannah, east side,	1,265,252
Berks, on Schuylkill, above Montgomery,	2,200,160
Luzerne, on Susquehannah, East Branch,	604,911
Northumberland, on do. West Branch,	1,159,273
Lycoming, on West Branch of do.	351,064
Tioga and Potter,† join to New-York state,	31,649
Erie, on Lake Erie,	119,686
M'Kean,† joins state of New-York,	4,382
Warren, do. on Allegheny river,	32,514
Jefferson,† heads of Toby's and Sandy Creeks,	1,231
Armstrong,† on Allegheny river,	199,759
Clearfield,† on head of West Branch of Susquehannah,	71,725
Indiana, on Conemagh Creek,	126,814
Centre, on West Branch of Susquehannah in the centre of Pennsylvania,	353,508
Mifflin, on Juniata,	449,409
Cumberland, west side of Susquehannah,	1,311,282
York, do and Maryland line,	1,383,755
Adams, do. on Maryland line,	636,818
Franklin, on do.	1,029,698
Bedford, on do.	381,117
Huntingdon, on Juniata,	674,711
Cambria,† } West of Allegheny mountain,	29,369
Somerset, }	354,318
Fayette, } settled in 1780 { on Monongahela and Youghiogeny and Virginia line,	1,140,293
Greene, } { South west angle of Pennsylvania,	123,612
Westmoreland,	678,580
Washington, settled in 1782, on the western line of Pennsylvania,	1,678,529
Beaver, settled in 1795,	164,113
Butler, do. in do.	285,615
Allegheny, on Ohio,	921,917
Mercer, }	} On and beyond the Allegheny river joining or adja- cent to the western line, and to the state of Ohio,
Venango, } Settled in 1795. }	
Crawford, }	
	174,147
	159,439

In 220 articles of Pennsylvania manufacture. £ 44,194,740

*There is no flour included in the Philadelphia return, and very little flour in the Philadelphia county return.
†These are either very new and sparsely settled, or at present, mere nominal counties.

**NOTE OF MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES,
MOST FREQUENTLY EXPORTED IN 1810.**

Ashes pearl,
 Do. pot,
 Ale, pale and brown,
 Bar and slit and rolled iron,
 Bark, ground,
 Books,
 Boots,
 Brushes,
 Beer,
 Boats,
 Boards, plank and scantling,
 Biscuit,
 Crockery or earthen-ware,
 Carriages, for pleasure and work,
 Cotton yarn,
 Cider,
 Cheese,
 Candles, tallow,
 Do. spermaceti,
 Do. wax,
 Cordage,
 Cables,
 Casks, tubs, buckets, pails, canns, &c.
 Chocolate,
 Cabinet-wares of all kinds,
 Cowskin whips,
 Canes, mounted,
 Drums,
 Fish oil,
 Fire engines,
 Flour and meal,
 Gloves,
 Gunpowder,
 Hats,
 Hair powder,
 Hides,
 Hand barrows,
 Hoops iron and wooden,
 Hand cards,
 Iron work, for mills.
 Linseed oil,
 Loaf sugar,
 Marble; sawed and polished for slabs, &c.
 Muskets,

Machinery,
 Measures, of wood and metal,
 Nails and spikes,
 Playing cards,
 Pistols,
 Ploughs,
 Porter,
 Pearl barley,
 Plated wares, various,
 Paper, fine and common,
 Do. wrapping and sheathing,
 Past boards,
 Parchment,
 Preserves and pickles,
 Rifles,
 Saddlery, of all kinds,
 Shingles,
 Swords,
 Spermaceti oil,
 Segars,
 Soap,
 Skins,
 Sugar candy,
 Set work and jewellery,
 Silver plate and goldwares,
 Shoes and slippers,
 Spirits, from grain,
 Do. from apples,
 Do. from peaches,
 Do. from molasses,
 Steam engines,
 Starch,
 Steel,
 Ships and vessels,
 Tin and copper wares,
 Types,
 Tortoise shell combs,
 Upholstery,
 Windsor chairs,
 Whale oil,
 Whips,
 White and red lead,
 Wheelbarrows.

TABULAR STATEMENTS
OF THE
SEVERAL BRANCHES
OF
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES,

EXHIBITING THEM

I. By States, Territories and Districts,
II. By Counties, Cities and Towns,

SO FAR AS

THEY ARE RETURNED IN THE REPORTS OF THE MARSHALS, AND OF THE
SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE
ASSISTANTS, IN THE AUTUMN OF THE YEAR

1810;

Together with similar Returns of certain doubtful goods, productions of the soil and
agricultural stock, as far as they have been received.

PHILADELPHIA,

PRINTED BY A. CORNMAN, JUNR.

.....
1813.

A SERIES OF TABLES

OF THE

SEVERAL BRANCHES

OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS,

EXHIBITING THEM BY

States, Territories and Districts,

SO FAR AS

THEY ARE RETURNED IN THE REPORTS OF THE MARSHALS, AND OF THE

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE

ASSISTANTS, IN THE AUTUMN OF THE YEAR

1810;

**Together with similar Returns of certain doubtful goods, productions of the soil and
agricultural stock, as far as they have been received.**

Goods for apparel and furniture, of cotton, woollen, flaxen, hempen and silken yarn or thread, made in the year 1810. (2)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Cotton manufacturing establishments.			Cotton duck.		Mixed goods, and cotton do. chiefly mixed.		Flaxen cloths in families, &c.	
	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Pieces.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	811,912	324,765	3	36,000	28,600	200	6,000				
Massachusetts,	516,985	.	54	.	.	.	.	930,978	.	1,090,320	650,976
New-Hampshire,	131,326	39,398	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,859,931	89,831
Vermont,	2,111,729	844,591	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	299,438	800,359
Rhode Island,	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,362,078	2,014,742
Connecticut,	216,013	69,124	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,372,645	350,823
New-York,	.	.	26	17,500	2,625	.	.	136,856	75,977	847,469	132,640
New-Jersey,	611,481	.	4	65,326	.	.	.	.	.	2,990,822	425,149
Pennsylvania,	661	661	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	280,369	
Delaware,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	3,007,255	.	11	.	.	.	.	1,272,322	.	4,918,273	
Virginia,	56,072	43,660	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,093,031	
Ohio,	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	1,790,514	1,541,594	4	.	.	.	.	108,627	77,125	690	345
South Carolina,	3,083,188	1,797,265	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,790	1,790
Georgia,	3,688,534	106,544	1	3,148	2,171	.	.	.	.	450	394
Orleans Territory,	133,180	256,854	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	342,472	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	54,977	34,307	1	.	.	.	.	15,668	9,505	92,740	39,425
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	26,000	19,500	3	25,000	12,500	.	.	.	.	1,216	1,098
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	16,581,299		269	146,974		200	6,000	2,464,451		21,211,262	

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Mixed cloths, and hempen do. chiefly mixed.		Hempen cloth manufacturing establishments.			Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.		Tow cloth.		Woollen cloth in families, &c.	
	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Pieces of sail duck.	Yards of cloth.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	1,021,047	255,262	.	.	812,796	487,678
Massachusetts,	.	.	3,025	.	80,813	4,048,209	2,060,576	60,000	33,000	.	.
New-Hampshire,	112,540	.	723,089	.	900,273	985,982
Vermont,	191,426	72,742	.	.	1,207,976	121,052
Rhode Island,	151,315	1,098,242
Connecticut,	12,148	605,675	241,223	.	.	1,119,145	2,850,585
New-York,	180,659	63,231	21,721	6,516	3,257,812	360,632
New-Jersey,	582,539	480,808	.	.	374,313	63,943
Pennsylvania,	1,801,025	.	.	36,714	.	.	.	.	.	997,346	.
Delaware,	17,820	10,578	.	.	.	1,755,963	1,013,320	.	.	63,943	.
Maryland,	408,224	112,485
Virginia,	701,156	418,244	.	.	93,074	.
Ohio,	4,685,385	2,057,081	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	7,376,154	2,989,140	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	624,194	.	.	.	34,141	58,109
East Tennessee,	228,193	.	.	.	72,636	4,449
West Tennessee,	5,591	.
South Carolina,	471,065	325,623	.	.	7,898	10,267
Georgia,	2,348	2,174	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,378	29,067
Orleans Territory,	2,405	2,372
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,	61,503	46,748	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	90,039	54,023	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)	20,000	20,000	.	.	.	.
	1,821,193		3,025	36,714		22,131,553		802,718		9,528,266	

Goods for apparel and furniture, of cotton, woollen, flaxen, hempen and silken yarn or thread, made in the year 1810. (4)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Woollen cloths manufacturing establishments.			One silk manufactory,		Blankets of wool.		Carpeting and Coverlets.		Bagging (for cotton) of hemp.			Mixed cloths and flaxen do. chiefly mixed.		Cotton, woollen, hempen and flaxen manufacturing establs.
	Number.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Establs.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	1	2,000	5,250												
Massachusetts,	1	6,860	10,290												
New-Hampshire,	2	11,000	10,000												
Vermont,	2														
Rhode Island,	15														
Connecticut,															
New-York,				1,800	1,800	278	1,112	200	60						
New-Jersey,								9,034	9,049						
Pennsylvania,		30,666													5
Delaware,	2	20,500	41,000					750	2,500						
Maryland,	1														
Virginia,															
Ohio,															
Kentucky,										13	453,750	159,445			
North Carolina,															
East Tennessee,															
West Tennessee,															
South Carolina,															
Georgia,															
Orleans Territory,															
Mississippi Territory,															
Louisiana Territory,															
Indiana Territory,															
Illinois Territory,															
Michigan Territory,															
Columbia, (District,)															
		71,026		1,800		278		9,984		13	463,213		12,512		5

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Of all kinds of cloths and stuffs. Value in Dollars.	Web lace and fringe.		Cotton and wool spun in mills.		Yarn.		Hempen and flaxen yarn		Stockings.			
		Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pairs made.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	1,072,955	.	10,000	838,348	931,906	.	.	.	.	.	.	37,951	28,453
Massachusetts,	2,219,279	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	1,760,417	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	1,953,277	1,240	174	8,960	3,960	.	1,688	.	.	.	.	24,129	17,737
Rhode Island,	1,065,474	20,000	3,120	433,815	305,824	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,760	7,380
Connecticut,	2,151,972	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111,021
New-York,	5,004,198	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	1,273,837	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	4,060,772	721,850	96,246	403,681	354,962	17,200	12,890	6	26	5,160	*	15,831	11,877
Delaware,	248,822	.	.	130,000	91,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	107,508	134,406
Maryland,	1,015,820	.	.	96,760	111,274	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,563	4,759
Virginia,	4,611,445	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,088	23,546
Ohio,	999,538	.	.	10,000	11,250	.	.	.	.	.	.	227,578	227,578
Kentucky,	2,216,526	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	2,989,140	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	624,194	.	.	13,000	9,495	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	1,051,115	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	1,678,223	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	2,145,642	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,685	5,685
Orleans Territory,	106,544	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	300	300
Mississippi Territory,	267,515	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	159,052	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	54,023	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	3,470	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	52,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	38,785,250	743,090	109,540	1,942,764	1,834,046	17,200	14,578	6	26	5,160		481,399	572,742

* See stocking looms and establishments under the general head of "Instruments and Machinery, &c."

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Shirt buttons.		Sewing silk and raw silk.		Thread.		Hand cards.	Spinning wheels for cotton, flax, wool, &c.	Looms for cotton, wool, &c.	Manufactories of reeds.		Stock- ing looms and estabs.
	Dozens.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Runs and Skins.	Value in Dollars.				Reeds made.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	16,057	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	.	.	103	618	.	.	.	.	22,564	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	20,970	.	.	.
Vermont,	4,742,920	189,716	.	67,756	14,801	430	545	.
Rhode Island,	15,600	976	.	.	4,622	.	.	.
Connecticut,	.	.	.	28,503	.	.	.	.	16,132	.	.	.
New-York,	43,680	7,644	.	.	33,068	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	4,648	800	1,000	136
Pennsylvania,	7,968	404	.	.	.	.	55,963	133,007	17,577	.	3,025	.
Delaware,	2,005	.	.	12
Maryland,	6,388	.	.	0
Virginia,	13,381	40,856	.	.	.
Ohio,	10,856	.	.	.
Kentucky,	23,559	.	.	.
North Carolina,	128,484	40,978	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	6,963	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	10,353	.	.	.
South Carolina,	5,334	14,938	.	.	.
Georgia,	20,058	13,290	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	518	993	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	1,330	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	1,777	601	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	1,380	1,256	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	630	460	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	120	17	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	328	110	.	.	.
	7,968	404	103	29,121	4,802,200	198,336	55,963	372,743	325,392	1,230	4,570	148

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Carding machines.				Fulling mills.			Labour-saving machinery.											
	Number.	Pounds carded.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Yards fulled.	Value in Dollars.	Drawing and roving machines.	Mules.	Billets.	Jennies.	Thrassels.	Twisters.	Spooling machs.	Stretchers.	Looms with fly shuttles.	Water frames.	Reels.	Patent shearing machines.	Wool pickers.
Maine (District,)	75	450,255	.	59	357,386	89,346	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	180	797,236	236,193	221	730,948	442,401	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.
New Hampshire,	109	478,000	228,100	135	497,500	420,400	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	139	798,500	47,910	166	942,960	235,740	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island,	23	51,300	10,930	24	42,418	11,085	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,	184	504,088	.	218	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	413	1,881,596	940,798	427	1,811,005	2,263,756	.	.	.	8	2	1	1	1	206	7	2	1	14
New-Jersey,	128	257,400	147,854	52	204,640	213,880	3	6	4	43	7	5	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	340	1,940,350	199,257	213	687,383	306,063	1	76	45	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	11	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	32	67,936	4,516	28	37,745	34,445	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	96	.	.	55	40,911	10,228	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	18	86,000	8,600	21	53,038	78,407	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	21	75,100	.	33	45,226	2,607	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	.	.	.	20	.	6,250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	.	.	.	1	1,800	2,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	4	3,500	350	.	.	.	.	1	1	172	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	2	26,000	13,000	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1,776	7,417,261	1,837,508	1,682	5,452,960	4,117,308	21	87	53	299	10	6	1	1	224	7	5	2	14

Instruments and machinery for the manufacture of cotton, flax, hemp, wool and silk into cloths, &c. (8)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Labour-saving machinery.				Labour-saving machinery.		Wire card manufactories.					Floor cloth stamping establishments.			Weaving machines by water.	
	Spinning frames.	Spindles.	Manufactories for making cotton rollers.	Machines for cutting and setting card teeth.	Manufactories.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Hand-cards made.	Value in Dollars.	Feet of cards.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Yards stamped.		Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	780	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9,953	78,998	14,400	33,000	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	.	19,448	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	.	5,956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	.	804	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island,	25	21,178	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,	.	11,883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	.	12,293	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	1	11,848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	6	8,849	1	1	1	2,400	700	1	.	400	.	.	.	1	1,500	3,000
Delaware,	.	1,822	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	6	12,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	17	971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	.	768	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	.	1,656	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	56	1,420	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	396	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	.	6,341	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	.	2,819	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	807	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	2	108	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	204	122,647	1	1	1	2,400	700	5	9,953	79,398	14,400	33,000	1	1,500	3,000	1

Instruments and machinery, &c.

Hats.

Iron, &c. (9)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Mills for mak- ing machinery for manufactur- ing cotton and wool.		Machine makers.		Spinning-wheel makers.		Patent hat looms.		Hatteries.				Furnaces.				
	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value of ma- chines in Dollars.	Number.	Spinning-wheels made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Hats made of cot- ton, also straw.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Wool and mixed hats.	Fur hats.	Value in Dollars.	Blast furnaces.	Air furnaces.	Total number.
Maine (District,)	6,393	17,982	.	.	.	.	.	60,123	160,968	.	2	2
Massachusetts,	142,645	415,167	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	36,700	17,160	106,500	8	2	10
Vermont,	96,760	.	193,520	.	9	9
Rhode Island,	12	43,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106,300	4,987	269,992	.	.	8
Connecticut,	522,209	.	.	.
New-York,	124	104,014	.	260,035	11	10	21
New-Jersey,	31,524	94,052	.	.	12
Pennsylvania,	.	.	3	7,500	.	.	.	532	500	250	532	474,924	45,369	1,288,246	44	6	50
Delaware,	500	7,267	29,795	.	.	.
Maryland,	106	.	.	.	.	97,995	321,712	9	1	10
Virginia,	276,267	.	397,979	16	2	18
Ohio,	3
Kentucky,	4
North Carolina,	25,200	79,400	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	47,844	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	2
South Carolina,	43	.	8,236	36,045	.	.	4
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	15	.	4,560	36,480	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,	2	.	600	3,800	.	.	.
Columbia, (District,)	6	.	12,000	60,000	.	.	.
	12	43,500	3	7,500	5	6,393	17,982	1	500	250	842	1,095,465	457,666	4,323,744	88	32	153

Iron works, and manufactures of Iron and Steel.

(10)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Furnaces.		Bloomeries.			Forges.			Trip-hammers.			Rolling and slitting mills.		
	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons of bar iron, Etc.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons of rolled iron.	Tons of slit Iron.
Maine (District,)	2,340½	154,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	1,900
Massachusetts,	1,246	122,000	2	.	.	37	1,418	214,642	11	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	17	3,970	2	.	.	5	1,120	151,200	42	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	17	46,180	2	.	18,800	27	921	113,640	65	.	78,574	1	.	.
Rhode Island,	.	362,020	.	.	.	3	50	10,500	35	.	6,500	2	.	.
Connecticut,	3,359	361,932	7	212	21,200	48	1,450	183,910	32	.	91,146	1	.	.
New-York,	5,859	1,301,343	77	2,289	139,835	25	1,684	168,400	49	600	48,200	3	.	.
New-Jersey,	26,878½	249,653	4	.	16,000	78	10,969	1,156,405	50	.	73,496	18	4,502	98
Pennsylvania,	.	171,312	.	.	.	5	215	23,220	.	.	.	3	.	.
Delaware,	5,500	109,090	.	.	.	15	2,435½	280,990	1	.	200	2	.	.
Maryland,	6,930½	1,000	8	50	9,400	28	2,740	313,980	10	.	29,782	2	.	.
Virginia,	1,187	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	4	.	.	.	.	3	52½	10,600	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	.	12,779	18	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	.	85,298	6	.	17,799	3	.	38,270	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	587	.	.	.	.	4	251½	72,168	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	.	.	1	13½	3,000	1	.	3,680	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	53,908½	2,981,277	135	2,564½	226,034	330	24,541½	2,874,063	316	600	327,898	34	4,502	1,998

Iron works, and manufactures of Iron and Steel.

(11)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Rolling and slitting mills.		Naileries.			Boring mills.				Gunsmiths.				
	Tons rolled or slit iron.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds of nails made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gun barrels bored.	Cannon bored.	Value in Dollars.	Gun manu- factories.	Gunsmiths.	Guns.	Rifles.	Other.
Maine (District,)	.	.	6	1,265,594	19,929	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,095
Massachusetts,	.	318,600	.	.	715,585	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	.	.	14	203,840	19,150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	.	.	67	322,560	54,560	.	.	.	.	.	.	800	.	.
Rhode Island,	20	3,300	6	164,700	16,470	.	.	.	.	1	.	4,400	.	.
Connecticut,	.	.	18	.	27,092	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	230	33,120	44	2,292,960	275,155	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500	.	.
New-Jersey,	850	30,000	11	957,480	96,346	.	.	.	.	1	.	7,470	2,389	307
Pennsylvania,	.	606,426	175	7,270,825	760,860	3	1,670	106	8,745	115	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	1,200	156,000	1	201,600	16,200	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	155	20
Maryland,	480	64,000	21	1,841,280	160,150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,720	3,468
Virginia,	.	4,500	.	714,795	82,446	.	.	30	2,490	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	.	.	24	.	64,723	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,350	.
Kentucky,	.	.	11	196,000	33,660	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	.	4	.	107,406	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	.	.	3	88,480	20,830	.	.	.	.	.	13	179	.	.
South Carolina,	.	.	1	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	.	.	1	187,800	23,475	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	.	1	20,000	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2,780	1,215,946	410	15,727,914	2,478,139	3	1,670	136	11,235	117	37	14,349	5,614	22,890

Iron works, and manufactures of Iron and Steel.

(12)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Gun smiths. Amount in Dollars.	Swords.		Blacksmiths.		Steel.			Saws.		Wire drawing.		Wire Workers.	
		Number.	Value in Dollars.	Shops.	Value in Dollars.	Furnaces.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	229,085	.	.	.	565,718	1	20	4,000	.	.	.	24,912	.	.
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	61	26,485	.	50	10,500	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	9,600	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	49,050	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,	15,000	.	.	2,562	1,572,627	1	300	45,000	1	19,000	1	2,000	6	18,700
New-York,	176,370	.	.	.	.	.	531½	81,147	2	.	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	6,150	.	.	137	20,905	.	15	3,750	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	83,343	1,081	5,405	.	3,998	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	14,950	.	.	3,000	540,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	6,845	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	3,600	.	.	255	86,138	.	1	339	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	.	.	.	87	*244,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	593,993	1,081	5,405	6,150	3,059,871	4	917½	144,736	2	19,000	2	26,912	6	18,700

* This value of work is in only twenty-five shops.

Iron works, and manufactures of Iron and Steel.

(13)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Planes.		Door locks.		Augers and bits.		Cutlery.		Currycombs.		Flat-irons.		Files.		
	Manufactories.	Planes made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number of augers.	Value of augers and bits in Dollars.	Number of shops.	Value of coarse and fine work in Dollars.	Dozens.	Value in Dollars.	mills for grinding	Value in Dollars.	Value of files in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	
New-Hampshire,	
Vermont,	
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut,	
New-York,	.	.	.	936	4,680	.	.	111	113,360	1,248	3,432	2	2,000	1	
New-Jersey,	4	25,000	19,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000
Pennsylvania,	
Delaware,	
Maryland,	2	.	42,000	380	760	24,000	8,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	
Ohio,	
Kentucky,	
North Carolina,	
East Tennessee,	
West Tennessee,	
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	
Orleans Territory,	
Mississippi Territory,	
Louisiana Territory,	
Indiana Territory,	
Illinois Territory,	
Michigan Territory,	
Columbia (District,)	6	25,000	61,000	1,316	5,440	24,000	10,400	111	113,360	1,248	3,432	2	2,000	1	3,000

n

Iron works, and manufactures of Iron and Steel.

Manufactures of gold, &c. (14)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Hydraulic engines.		Tacks.		Wood screws.		Large screws, steel springs, &c.	Iron not named.	Clock and watches.				Gold and silver work and jewellery.	
	Makers.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars	Manufactories.	Gross made.	Value in Dollars.		Makers.	Number of brass clocks.	Value of clocks and watches in Dollars.	Shops.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	1	4,000	11,000,000	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	46,185	.	161,625	
Massachusetts,	25	350	.	.	
New-Hampshire,	1	1,220	1,525	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut,	
New-York,	
New-Jersey,	2	25,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	901,250	
Pennsylvania,	
Delaware,	9	.	3,880	2	.	
Maryland,	7,027	.	.	
Virginia,	
Ohio,	
Kentucky,	135,160	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	
East Tennessee,	
West Tennessee,	
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	
Orleans Territory,	20	.	.	40	.	
Mississippi Territory,	
Louisiana Territory,	
Indiana Territory,	
Illinois Territory,	
Michigan Territory,	
Columbia (District,)	3	29,000	11,000,000	2,000	1	1,220	1,525	15,000	135,160	29	57,442	45	1,067,175	

Manufactures of gold, silver, set work, and mixed metals.

(15)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Tin and cop- per ware.		Tin plate work.		Brass foundries.			Copper brass and tin manufactures.		Copper and brass.	Type foun- dries.		Brass, Jewellery and plated ware.	Plating manufac- tories.	
	Shops.	Value made in Dollars.	Workers.	Value of work in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds of brass made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Quantity manufactured.	Manufactures.	Foundries.	Pounds made.		Number.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	.	.	73,715	.	.	.	.	45,135	29,964	1	.	49,200	.	.
Massachusetts,	1	1,200	.	.	1	6,000	4,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	.	.	.	139,370	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	.	.	.	29,250	.	.	.	109	.	361,690	.	75,000	.	2	18,350
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,	.	.	.	91,500	6	.	61,500	1	2,240	1,680	1	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,	.	52,915	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	.	1	7,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)
	31	54,115	14	341,035	11	6,000	66,000	111	47,375	393,334	2	75,000	49,200	2	18,350

Manufactures of gold, silver, set work, and mixed metals,

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Stills made.		Manufactures of mixed metals.		Hydrostatic machines.	Manufacture of coffee mills.	Bell foundries.			Metal buttons.			Lead in pigs.	
	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity in Pounds.	Value in Dollars.		Number.	Value in Dollars.	Numbers.	Weight of bells in pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity, Gross.	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	.	350,791	151,481	.	.	.	.	21,410	8,555	.	20,000	.	200
Massachusetts,	400	.	.
New Hampshire,	102,125	.	.
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,	155,000	.	.	.
New-York,
New-Jersey,	2	.	.	10	.	63,000	3,640	3,000	.	.
Pennsylvania,	4,000	6,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,
Maryland,	20	1,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	768	76,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	300	156	26,520
Ohio,
Kentucky,	.	4000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)
	788	82,400	350,791	151,481	2	4,000	6,000	10	21,410	71,555	1	158,640	156	26,720

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Black lead.		Red & white lead manufd.	Leaden shot.		Red and white lead shot and types.		Plumbers. work.		Tallow candles.			Hard soap.	Soft soap.	Soap.	Candles and soap.	
	Value in Dollars.	Establishments.	Tons.	Manufactories.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Plumbers.	Value made in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	1,436,550	217,060	345,000	4,190	31,650	.	.
Massachusetts,	2,043,720	4,190	258,097	.	.
New-Hampshire,	90,000	15,000	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,	1 420	.	369	6	575	.	296,380	3	72,000	25	1,500,984	11,529	3,283,960	.	3,846	.	512,338
Pennsylvania,	7	276,948	47,081	783,704	.	78,730	.	95,000
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,	1	8,000	1,600	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,	1	30,000	6,000	100,000	.	12,500	.	.
Orleans Territory,	4	9,902	1,980	166,294	.	19,955	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia, (District,)	1 420	.	369	8	575	2,040	296,380	3	72,000	44	3,358,884	302,606	6,759,678	4,190	409,528	.	607,338

Soap, and candles of tallow, wax and spermaceti—spring oils and whale oils. Manufactures of Hides, &c. (18)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Spermaceti candles.		White wax candles.		Spermaceti and whale oil.			Spring oil.		Glue.	Razor strops.		Furriers.	
	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Gallons of spermaceti oil.	Gallons of whale oil.	Value of sper- maceti and whale oil in Dollars.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value of goods in Dollars.
Maine (District,) Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Orleans Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana Territory, Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory, Michigan Territory, Columbia (District,)	465,000	178,300	.	.	77,696	249,728	240,520	550	1,100	53,206	2	2,000	4	22,000
								.	.	500				
	465,000	178,300	2	28,000						53,706	2	2,000	4	22,000

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Catgut. Value in Dollars.	Morocco.		Tanneries.								
		Manufactories.	Dozens of skins.	Value in Dollars.	Tanneries.	Number of hides.	Number of hides and skins.	Pounds of sole leather.	Number of calf skins.	Pounds of leather.	Number of hog skins.	Number of sheep skins
Maine (District,)	2,000	.	21,817	130,160	200	26,990	.	.	28,163	.	2,800	62,536
Massachusetts,	174,596	.	.	65,888	853,390	.	.
New-Hampshire,	236	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	205	.	.	.	.	1,731,520	.	.
Rhode Island,	.	.	333	4,000	52	15,971	.	99,604	9,263	.	208	1,070
Connecticut,	408	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	.	.	13,083	219,800	867	151,165	.	.	210,445	9,000	.	61,618
New-Jersey,	248	46,515	.	.	20,320	.	.	3,674
Pennsylvania,	.	7	8,820	165,400	715	.	.	.	.	14,330	.	.
Delaware,	25	.	32,180	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	.	2	.	.	191	.	215,844	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	442	273,829	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	217	.	70,432	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	267	150,868	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,	59	11,924	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	83	13,557	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	31	18,621	.	.	500	.	.	.
Georgia,	16	13,570	.	.	7,390	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	9	1,300	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	5	1,360	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (Disurict,)	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2,000	9	44,053	519,360	4,316	900,266	318,456	99,604	341,969	2,608,240	3,008	128,898

Manufactures of Hides and Skins.

(20)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Leather unnamed.	Tanneries.	Shoes, boots, slippers, trunks, saddles, bridles and harness.									
	Value in Dollars.	Total value in Dollars.	Shoemakers.	Pairs of shoes, boots and slippers.	Trunks.	Saddler's shops.	Number of saddles and bridles.	Sets of harness.	Value of shoes, boots and slippers in dollars.	Value of trunks in dollars.	Value of saddlery in dollars.	Value of shoes, boots, slippers, trunks and sad- dlery in dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	231,174	.	129,364	.	.	.	.	135,281	.	24,678	.
Massachusetts,	.	1,212,979	.	2,218,671	.	.	.	.	2,201,792	.	188,726	.
New-Hampshire,	.	251,700	.	304,280	.	.	.	.	375,765	.	127,840	.
Vermont,	.	386,500	.	37,000	2,350	.	1,650	.	27,000	7,050	21,000	.
Rhode Island,	.	93,183	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,	.	476,339	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	.	1,079,742	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	123,482	386,187	.	342,793	14,372	.	88,818	.	427,685	.	.	3,126,107
Pennsylvania,	.	1,599,044	.	1,327,776	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	.	111,271	.	34,898	.	94	12,150	1,135	53,748	.	177,944	.
Maryland,	.	744,336	331	306,462	.	.	.	566	500,500	.	251,159	.
Virginia,	.	676,076	.	266,643	.	.	.	.	601,122	.	.	.
Ohio,	.	153,581	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	.	255,212	.	.	.	.	.	.	220,000	.	27,045	.
North Carolina,	.	396,645	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,347	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	46,937	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	.	48,140	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,856	.	15,675	.
South Carolina,	.	40,671	26	6,220	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	.	68,873	.	.	.	.	.	.	122,528	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	.	65,270	162	61,264	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	39,590	12	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	720	.
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,	.	9,300	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	7,750	6	.	.	1	60	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	7,750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)
		8,388,250	537	5,035,371	16,722	101	102,678	1,701	4,686,624	7,050	834,787	3,126,107

Manufactures of Hides and skins.

Manufactures from Seed.

(21)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Saddlery, shoes and shoe bin- ding of leather.	Harness.	Mocka- sons.		Dressed buckskins, leather gloves and overalls.							Mustard.			Flax-seed oil	
			Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Pairs of buck- skin overalls.	Deer skins dressed.	Leather gloves, dozens of pairs.	Water mills for dressing leather.	Value of dressed buckskins, lea- ther gloves and overalls in dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Gallons of oil.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	4,875	.	14,625	.	.	.	5	2,000	3,000	
Massachusetts,	33	44,460	46,982	
New Hampshire,	19	20,560	22,160	
Vermont	12	138	.	.	.	26	50,637	50,637	
Rhode Island,	1,800	10,800	1	.	.	3	9,560	11,950	
Connecticut,	231,812	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	64,712
New-York,	28	33,427	41,784	
New-Jersey,	6	29,600	29,600	
Pennsylvania,	.	3,500	300	150	200	.	2,696	.	21,148	3	25,500	10,200	171	521,375	518,421	
Delaware,	
Maryland,	.	11,320	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	16,375	14,950
Virginia,	32	28,902	28,902	
Ohio,	4	3,752	3,941	
Kentucky,	9	4,605	4,605	
North Carolina,	9	5,230	5,265	
East Tennessee,	1,800	
West Tennessee,	
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	100	100	
Orleans Territory,	
Mississippi Territory,	100	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	
Indiana Territory,	
Illinois Territory,	
Michigan Territory,	
Columbia (District,)	
	231,812	14,820	300	150	200	100	9,384	1	46,811	3	25,500	10,200	383	770,583	848,809	

Grain, fruit, and cane liquors, distilled and fermented.

(22)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Spirits distilled.					Beer, ale and porter brewed.			Wines.			
	Distilleries.	Stills.	Gallons of spirits distilled from fruit and grain.	Gallons of spir- its distilled from molasses.	Value of all spirits distilled, in dollars.	Breweries.	Quantity brewed in barrels of 31½ gallons each.	Value in Dollars.	Barrels of cur- rant wine of 65 gallons each.	Value of grape wines in Dollars	Barrels of cur- rant wine of 65 gallons each.	Value of grape wines in Dollars
Maine (District,)	4	.	160,300	.	107,200	.	22,400	86,450	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	.	.	380,210	2,472,000	1,628,326	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	18	.	135,950	.	74,450	1	.	.	75	4,990	.	.
Vermont,	125	.	173,285	.	129,964	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island,	15	.	1,193,398	.	848,240	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,	560	.	1,374,404	.	811,144	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	591	.	2,107,243	.	1,685,794	42	66,896	340,766	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	727	.	1,102,272	.	615,125	6	2,170	17,229	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	3,594	.	6,552,284	.	3,986,045	48	71,273	376,072	67	3,586	.	.
Delaware,	51	.	27,600	.	15,480	2	476	7,616	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	1,509	.	733,042	127,700	509,660	7	9,330	69,380	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	3,662	.	2,367,589	.	1,711,679	7	4,251	23,898	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	343	.	1,212,266	.	580,180	13	1,116	5,712	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	2,000	5,426	2,220,773	.	740,242	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	.	.	1,386,691	.	758,005	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	.	335,198	.	167,599	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Tennessee,	756	.	466,047	.	253,360	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	.	1,458	436,853	.	297,060	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,	126	.	545,212	.	462,390	1	1,878	11,268	.	.	.	.
Orleans Territory,	17	.	.	227,925	157,025	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6,000	.	6,000
Louisiana Territory,	28	.	35,950	.	16,230	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	28	.	10,200	.	8,670	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	19	.	20,400	.	14,172	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	8	.	.	.	.	3	2,900	17,400	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	14,191	6,884	22,977,167	2,827,625	15,558,040	132	182,690	955,791	142	6,000	142	14,376

Dry manufactures from grain.

Manufactures of wood.

(23)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Starch and hair-powder.			Wafers.		Shipping.		Boats.			Cabinet wares.		Chairs.		
	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value in Dollars.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Builders.	Tons built.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value made in Dollars.	Makers.	Dozens made.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	23,410	656,095	.	.	.	.	318,622	.	1,699	96,060
Massachusetts,	118,450	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,
Pennsylvania,	5	358,000	41,766	1	5,000	13,197	1,001,930	.	389	19,450	482	657,870	.	.	.
Delaware,
Maryland,	2	157,314	29,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	217,043	.	.	.
Virginia,	114,557	.	507	9,125
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	52	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,	2	.	.	6	.	1	.	.
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,	2	.	1,260	6	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)
	7	515,314	70,766	1	5,000	36,607	1,658,025	4	389	21,750	596	1,426,542	1	2,201	105,185

Manufactures of Wood.

(24)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Waggons.			Carriages.			Cooper's wares.			Water turning machinery.		Block and pump makers.		Saddle-trees.			Last and boot-trees.	
	Makers.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Makers,	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Shops.	Number of casks made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Block and pump makers.		Makers.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	9,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	.	2,260	43,600	.	733	122,674	.	37,995	69,318	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,
Vermont,
Rhode Island,	68,855	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut,
New-York,	129,500	958	.	345,887	5	8,400	.	.	10	.	2,705	3	3,000
New-Jersey,	8,658	214,625	.	51	.	578,816	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,500	750	.	.
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,	397,500	.	1,047	345	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	.	.	.	22	1,680	143,504	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)	3	10,918	258,225	89	2,413	1,449,849	965	39,042	415,550	5	8,400	7	7	11	1,500	3,455	3	3,000

Manufactures of wood.

(25)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Prints cut.		Printing presses.		Bark ground.		Baskets.		Rakes.			Corks cut.		Wooden clocks.		Chip- hats.	
	Establishments.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Establishments.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	
Maine (District,)	1	11,000	1,870	.	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	4	36	.	.
New-Hampshire,	14,565	122,955	.	.
Vermont,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,	4	6,000	2	26,000	24	3,500	24,012	9,406	.	.	.	3	5,000	.	.	6,312	.
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)
	4	6,000	2	26,000	26	3,500	24,012	9,406	1	11,000	1,870	3	5,000	14,569	122,991	6,312	G

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Wooden ware un- named.	Essence of spruce.		Oil or spirits of turpentine and varnish.				Sugar refined.			Paper made.		
		Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Stills for es- sence of tur- pentine.	Oil or essence of turpentine, gallons.	Turpentine spirits and var- nish, gallons.	Value of spirits of turpentine in Dollars.	Refineries	Pounds refined.	Value in Dollars.	Paper mills.	Reams.	Rolls.
Maine (District,)	31,000	1,250	2,500	.	6,000	.	18,000	.	422,000	82,400	2	4,500	22,500
Massachusetts,	95,129	.
New-Hampshire,	6	23,350	.
Vermont,	2	.	.	11	14,625	.
Rhode Island,	3	.	.
Connecticut,	10	2,474,742	420,706	19	77,756	.
New-York,	28	10,380	.
New-Jersey,	14	165,981	.
Pennsylvania,	22,000	20,650	11	3,364,590	605,618	64	.	.
Delaware,	755,879	150,000	4	22,200	.
Maryland,	7	.	.	9	3,000	.
Virginia,	4	.	.
Ohio,	2	6,200	.
Kentucky,	6	2,400	.
North Carolina,	.	.	.	24	94,900	.	138,000	.	.	.	3	.	.
East Tennessee,	2	.	.
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,	1	.	.
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	1	50,000	13,000	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,	2	800,000	144,000	1	.	.
Columbia (District,)
	31,000	1,250	2,500	24	100,900	22,000	176,650	33	7,867,211	1,415,724	179	425,521	22,500

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Marble stone and slate manufactures.			Glass manufactures.						Earthen manuf. (28)		
	Manufactories.	Mill stones.	Manufac- tures of soap- stone.	Glass made.				Glass cut.		Potters wares.		
				Glass works.	Square feet of glass.	Number of bottles.	Value of glass in Dollars.	Cutters.	Value cut in Dollars.	Potteries.	Pieces made.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	.	13,000	.	.	.	36,000	.	.	.	.	18,700
Massachusetts,	4	.	4,150
New-Hampshire,	12	.	30,740
Vermont,	.	.	.	2	3,805,000	.	27,360	.	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	4	322,000	7,600	608,800	.	.	2	.	35,850
Connecticut,	.	.	.	4	322,000	.	120,444	.	.	164	656,000	164,520
New-York,	.	.	.	8	.	.	144,800	1	6,000	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	3	.	360
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2,400
Delaware,	1	6,000	1,000	.	540,000	7,000	72,060	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	1	600	.
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,	4	.	.
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	1	300,000	.	36,000	.	.	1	.	3,000
	1	6,000	14,000	22	4,967,000	14,600	1,046,004	1	6,000	194	656,600	259,720

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	American segars.			Spanish segars.			Manufactured tobacco and snuff.					Drugs.	
	Makers.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds of snuff and tobacco manufactured.	Pounds of tobacco manufactured.	Pounds of snuff made.	Value of snuff and manufactured tobacco in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	118,400	.	.	37,281	.	.
Massachusetts,
New-Hampshire,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	2	.	200,000	26,000	45,200	.	30,000
Rhode Island,	126 950
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,	.	29,061,000	44,253	9	3,898,999	26,550	67	2,186,757	.	.	410,910	8	.
Pennsylvania,	2	.	.	71,800	17,950	.	.
Delaware,	9	.	.	.	200,000	.	.
Maryland,	2,726,713	.	.	469,000	.	.
Virginia,
Ohio,	1	.	.	.	200	.	.
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51,625	.	9,034	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)	402	29,061,000	44,253	9	3,898,999	26,550	82	5,031,870	251,625	97,800	1,189,575	8	156,950

Drugs, dyestuffs, paints &c. and dyeing.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Nitro, brimstone, and borax, &c.		Glauber salts.		Copperas.		Turmeric.		Prussian blue.		Paints.		Lamp black.	
	Laboratories.	Quantity prepa- red in tons.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Tons made. Manufactories.	Value made in Dollars. Manufactories.	Value made in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	.	1,350	334,238	13,369	8,960	1,200	.	.	.	32,500	1	4,000	.
Massachusetts,
New-Hampshire,
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,	1	360	244,100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)	1	360	245,450	334,829	13,517	59,560	7,550	200	40	3,000	6,000	1	4,000	1

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Printers ink.		Dying.		Cables and cordage.			Brushes.			Sieves.		Curled hair.		
	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Dyers.	Value of work in Dollars.	Rope walks.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Dozen made.	Value in Dollars.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)					11	586½	234,600								
Massachusetts,	6,000	3,000				2,846½	1,068,044								
New Hampshire,						195	58,500		1,666	5,000	862	384			
Vermont,															
Rhode Island,					13	545	163,500								
Connecticut,					18		243,950								
New-York,					18	1,345	538,000								
New-Jersey,															
Pennsylvania,			*40	29,025	35	933½	357,498	24		94,760					
Delaware,					2	250	12,800								
Maryland,					21	1,080	561,800	2		21,000			5		3,037
Virginia,					5		162,412							400	150
Ohio,															
Kentucky,					38	1,991½	398,400								
North Carolina,					2		26,000								
East Tennessee,							4,000								
West Tennessee,					2	1½	435								
South Carolina,															
Georgia,					2	89½	21,429								
Orleans Territory,															
Mississippi Territory,															
Louisiana Territory,															
Indiana Territory,															
Illinois Territory,															
Michigan Territory,															
Columbia (District,)					6	980	392,000								
	6,000	3,000	40	29,025	173	10,843½	4,243,568	26	1,666	120,760	862	384	5	400	3,187

* The dyers in many of the other states are returned with the fulling mills.

Various and miscellaneous manufactures.

(32.)

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Hand bellows.		Chocolate.			Compo- sition orna- ments.		Corn-brooms.		Drums.		Engraving.		Book binding.		Artificial flowers.	
	Manufactories.	Value made in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value made in Dollars.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value made in dollars.	Establishments.	Value of work in dollars.	Binders.	Value of work in dollars.		
Maine (District,)	
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	255,500	73,100	.	.	70,000	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Hampshire,	
Vermont,	
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut,	.	.	1	30,000	8,550	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	.	.	1	300,000	60,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	.	.	1	216,200	41,740	1	6,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	2	6,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	.	.	1	9,000	1,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	
Virginia,	
Ohio,	
Kentucky,	
North Carolina,	
East Tennessee,	
West Tennessee,	
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	
Orleans Territory,	
Mississippi Territory,	
Louisiana Territory,	
Indiana Territory,	
Illinois Territory,	
Michigan Territory,	
Columbia (District,)	2	6,500	3	810,700	185,190	1	6,000	70,000	4,000	5	2,500	16	33,200	103	107,183	3	6,700

STATES. TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Gun powder.			Ground ginger.		Tortoise shell, ivory and horn manufactures.		Looking glass frames.		Muslin and linen printing.				
	Mills.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Establishments.	Pounds ground.	Value in Dollars.	Dozens of horn combs.	Value of tortoise shell, ivory and horn manufac- tures in dollars.	Frames	Value in Dollars.	Printers.	Hands employed.	Gownstuffs, shawls, hand- kerchiefs, &c. printed yards.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	6	120,000	72,000	.	.	.	49,905	80,624						
Massachusetts,	1	1,000	750	.	.	.	300	480						
New-Hampshire,	7	.	43,640	.	.	.	.	70,000						
Vermont,	2	26,000	10,400	.	.	.	.	.	
Rhode Island,	2	68,700	61,125	.	.	.	.	.	
Connecticut,	22	280,866	153,825	2	57,000	5,520	6,740	31,225	12	100,000	8	122	1,061,232	145,290
New-York,	1	250,000	125,000	.	.	.	.	.	
New-Jersey,	9	323,447	164,122	.	.	.	.	.	
Pennsylvania,	53	130,059	60,767	.	.	.	.	.	
Delaware,	6	12,850	7,355	.	.	.	.	.	
Maryland,	63	115,716	38,561	.	.	.	.	.	
Virginia,	8	3,000	2,550	.	.	.	.	.	
Ohio,	.	.	26,426	.	.	.	.	.	
Kentucky,	21	44,373	22,186	.	.	.	.	.	
North Carolina,	2	2,500	1,250	.	.	.	.	.	
East Tennessee,	2	15,000	11,250	.	.	.	.	.	
West Tennessee,	3	3,600	1,800	.	.	.	.	.	
South Carolina,				.	.	.	.	.	
Georgia,				.	.	.	.	.	
Orleans Territory,				.	.	.	.	.	
Mississippi Territory,				.	.	.	.	.	
Louisiana Territory,				.	.	.	.	.	
Indiana Territory,				.	.	.	.	.	
Illinois Territory,				.	.	.	.	.	
Michigan Territory,				.	.	.	.	.	
Columbia, (District,)				.	.	.	.	.	
	208	1,397,111	803,007	2	57,000	5,520	56,945	210,392	12	100,000	8	122	1,061,232	145,290

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Musical instru- ments.	Printing.		Salt.						Suspenders.			Straw bonnets.	
	Value in Dollars.	Offices.	Value of work in Dollars.	Works.	Square feet of roof of works.	Vats.	Bushels made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Dozen made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	17,880	.	.	.	468,198	.	118,757	79,526	.	.	.	.	551,988
Massachusetts,	.	1	3,194	1	.	.	800	600	.	.	.	380	1,010	
New-Hampshire,	7,260	25,800	
Vermont,	27,100	
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut,	
New-York,	
New-Jersey,	.	108	353,517	1	.	.	600	1,000	2	2,222	19,049	40	160	
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	7	.	.	4,160	2,050	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	.	.	.	8	.	.	7,538	3,769	.	.	.	.	.
Maryand,	740,000	704,000	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,	24,000	24,000	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	.	.	.	36	.	.	324,870	324,870	.	.	.	.	.
Kentucky,	.	.	.	2	.	366	7,500	3,800	.	.	.	.	.
North Carolina,	
East Tennessee,	
West Tennessee,	
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	3	.	.	10,200	6,110	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	
Indiana Territory,	
Illinois Territory,	
Michigan Territory,	1	200	2,000	.	.	
Columbia (District,)	17,880	110	356,711	62	468,198	366	1,238,365	1,149,725	3	2,422	21,049	7,680	606,058	

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Specta- cles.	Steel thimbles.		Umbrellas.		Upholstery.		Whips.			Miscella- neous goods.
		Dozens.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value made in dollars.	Upholsterers.	Value of work in Dollars.	Manufactoryes.	Dozen made.	Value in Dollars.	
Maine (District,)	10,000	2,777	10,000	.	.	.	.	.	7,050	7,990	
Massachusetts,	71,612
New-Hampshire,	
Vermont,	
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut,	
New-York,	
New-Jersey,	.	.	.	7	43,000	9	165,000	2	.	38,000	
Pennsylvania,	
Delaware,	
Maryland,	
Virginia,	
Ohio,	
Kentucky,	
North Carolina,	
East Tennessee,	
West Tennessee,	
South Carolina,	
Georgia,	
Orleans Territory,	
Mississippi Territory,	
Louisiana Territory,	
Indiana Territory,	
Illinois Territory,	
Michigan Territory,	
Columbia (District,)	10,000	2,777	10,000	7	43,000	9	165,000	2	7,050	45,990	106,269

A summary, shewing the value of *such* of the *manufactures* of the several States, Territories, and Districts, in 1810, as are comprehended in the preceding tables, excluding *doubtful* articles.

Maine (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	2,137,781
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	17,516,423
New-Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	3,135,027
Vermont,	.	.	.	.	.	4,325,824
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	* 3,079,556
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	† 5,900,560
New-York,	.	.	.	.	.	‡ 14,569,136
New-Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	4,703,063
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	32,089,130
Delaware,	.	.	.	.	.	990,711
Maryland,	.	.	.	.	.	6,553,597
Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	11,447,605
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	.	1,987,370
Kentucky,	.	.	.	.	.	§ 4,120,683
North Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	5,323,322
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	1,156,049
West Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	1,552,225
South Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	|| 2,174,157
Georgia,	.	.	.	.	.	¶ 2,743,863
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	814,905
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	314,305
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	34,657
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	196,532
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	71,703
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	37,018
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	719,400
<i>Amount in Dollars.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	127,694,602

* The marshal of Rhode Island represents his return as short of the real amount of manufactures, 25 to 35 per cent.

† The marshal of Connecticut represents the manufactures of that State, as considerably greater than the sum reported.

‡ It is presumed to be not improper to note here, that the *imofficial* estimate of the manufactures of the State of New-York, received from thence in November last, and transmitted to the treasury in the month following, including some of those which have been classed as *doubtful*, amounts to \$ 33,387,56. It is not made by the marshal, and is in round numbers.

§ The marshal of Kentucky considers the quantity of iron, as much greater than is reported. See appearances and convictions appear *throughout the United States*.

|| The marshal of South Carolina represents the returns of the various cloths and distilled spirits in the State, as not more than one half of the real value, and that, in general, the manufactures are much more considerable.

¶ The marshal of Georgia is decidedly of opinion, that the manufactures of that State amount to a much larger sum, than his assistants have reported.

A summary of *the Manufactures* of the United States in the year 1810, so far as they appear in the preceding tabular statement, taken from the returns of the marshals and the secretaries of the Territories; exhibiting the respective *values* of the several *descriptions* or *branches* of manufactures and excluding *doubtful* articles.

1. Goods manufactured <i>by the loom</i> of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk, with stockings,	\$ 39,497,057
2. Other goods of those five materials, spun,	2,052,120
3. Instruments and machinery, manufactured—value \$ 186,650, carding, fulling and floor cloth stamping by machinery—value \$ 5,957,816,	} 6,144,466
4. Hats of wool fur &c. and of mixtures of them,	4,323,744
5. Manufactures of iron,	14,364,526
6. Manufactures of gold, silver, set work, mixed metals, &c.	2,483,912
7. Manufactures of lead,	325,560
8. Soap, tallow candles, wax and spermaceti, spring oil and whale oil,	1,766,292
9. Manufactures of hides, and skins,	17,935,477
10. Manufactures from seeds,	858,509
11. Grain, fruit, and case liquors distilled and fermented.	16,528,207
12. Dry manufactures from grain exclusively of flour, meal, &c.	75,766
13. Manufactures of wood,	5,554,708
14. Manufactures of essences and oils, of and from wood,	179,150
15. Refined or manufactured sugars,	1,415,724
16. Manufactures of paper, paste boards, cards, &c.	1 939,285
17. Manufactures of marble, stone and slate,	462,115
18. Glass manufactures,	1,047,004
19. Earthen manufactures,	259,720
20. Manufactures of tobacco,	1,260,378
21. Drugs, dyestuffs, paints &c. and dying,	500,382
22. Cables and cordage,	4,243,168
23. Manufactures of hair,	129,731
24. Various and miscellaneous manufactures,	4,347,601

Amount in Dollars,

127,694,602

An *estimate* of the value of the manufactures of the United States of America, excluding the *doubtful* articles, digested by States, Districts and Territories, formed by a consideration of all the reported details and by a valuation of the manufactures, which are entirely omitted or imperfectly returned:—for the year 1810.

Maine (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 3,741,116
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	21,895,528
New Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	5,225,045
Vermont,	.	.	.	.	.	5,407,280
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	* 4,106,074
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	† 7,771,928
New-York,	.	.	.	.	.	25,370,289
New-Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	7,054,594
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	33,691,111
Delaware,	.	.	.	.	.	1,733,744
Maryland,	.	.	.	.	.	11,468,794
Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	15,263,473
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	.	2,894,290
Kentucky,	.	.	.	.	.	† 6,181,024
North Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	6,653,152
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	} 3,611,029
West Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.
South Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	3,623,595
Georgia,	.	.	.	.	.	3,658,481
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	1,222,357
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	419,073
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	200,000
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	300,000
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	120,000
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	50,000
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	1,100,000
<i>Amount in Dollars,</i>						172,762,676

* It is represented, as the concurrent opinion of several officers of the government of the United States, in Rhode Island, that the increase of the cotton manufactures of that State, since 1810, is equal to 33 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum.

† The marshal of Connecticut represents, that there are constant additions to the number and capital of the manufactures, in that State.

‡ The marshal of Kentucky represents the production of Hemp, their greatest raw material, as double in many places, in 1811, and that the capacity of that State to supply salt-petre is *very great*.

A detailed statement of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as Manufactures, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the Secretaries of the territories, for the year 1810.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Cotton pressed.		Flour and meal.						Malt.		Fulling mills.		Pearled barley.		
	Presses.	Value of work in Dollars.	Wheat mills.	Grist mills.	Bushels ground.	Barrels of flour or meal.	Barrels of corn meal.	Value of flour and meal in Dollars.	Bushels.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value filled in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds pearled.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	.	.	84	509,530	.	.	386,169	100	100	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,
New-Hampshire,	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,	.	.	2,008	.	4,024,640	844,417	.	10,800,290	3,035	3,303	1	60	1	20,000	1,100
Pennsylvania,	.	.	42	.	.	92,400	30,000	1,004,200	.	.	.	.	2	150,000	10,000
Delaware,	.	.	399	.	.	328,484	.	2,530,765	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland,	.	.	441	.	.	753,827	.	5,529,463	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,	.	.	3	202	.	4,200	.	42,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	14	6,456	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	1	32	40,900	1,500	.	52,208	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	5	.	.	6,440	.	32,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	6	15,000	25,000	.	211,250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	14	6,456	2,917	350	4,590,070	2,056,268	30,000	20,588,545	3,135	3,403	1	60	3	170,000	11,100

A detailed statement of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as *Manufactures*, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the Secretaries of the territories, for the year 1810.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Wind mills.		Clover-seed.			Horse mills.		Saw mills.					
	Number.	Value of work in Dollars.	Mills.	Bushels.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Bushels ground.	Mahogany saw mills.	Feet of mahogany.	Value of ma- hogany saved in Dollars.	Common saw mills.	Feet saved.	Value of common wood saved in dollars.
Maine (District,)	150	11,215,000	87,335
Massachusetts,	28	.	.
New-Hampshire,
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,	.	267	27	11,650	54,730	.	.	21	700,000	6,000	1,995	73,847,640	600,439
Pennsylvania,	17,800	.	.	.
Delaware,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	113	.	.
Maryland,	112	.	.
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,	65	.	.
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,	1	1,252,000	25,040
Georgia,	34	6,790,000	339,500
Orleans Territory,	9	.	.
Mississippi Territory,	14	390,000	3,900
Louisiana Territory,	5	480,000	12,000
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	4	267	27	11,650	54,730	20	7,000	21	700,000	23,800	2,526	93,974,640	1,068,205

A detailed statement of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as *Manufactures*, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the Secretaries of the Territories, for the year 1810.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Pot and pearl ashes.		Maple-sugar.			Sugar from the cane.			Molasses.		Rosin and pitch.		Slate.	
	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Maple Tree. Sugar camps.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Planters Sugar-works.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Value in Dollars.	Hogsheads of 50 gallons each.	Value in Dollars.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.	Quarries.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)														
Massachusetts,	123	20,619												
New-Hampshire,														
Vermont,	1,500	150,000	.	1,200,000	120,000									
Rhode Island,														
Connecticut,														
New-York,														
New-Jersey,														
Pennsylvania,		820	.	1,046,268	119,345						2,000	8,000	1	6,000
Delaware,														
Maryland,														
Virginia,	.	.	.	1,695,447	169,545									
Ohio,	.	.	.	3,023,806	302,580									
Kentucky,	.	.	.	2,471,647	308,932									
North Carolina,	.	.	.											
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	162,340	16,234									
West Tennessee,	.	.	.											
South Carolina,	.	.	.											
Georgia,	.	.	.											
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.			91	9,671	712,373	3,590	59,235				
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.											
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.											
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	50,000	5,000									
Illinois Territory,	.	.	78	15,000	1,950									
Michigan Territory,	.	.												
Columbia (District,)														
	1,628	171,429	78	9,665,108	1,043,386	91	9,671	712,373	3,590	59,235	2,000	8,000	1	6,000

A detailed statement of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as *Monu-
factures*, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the Secretaries of the Territories, for the year 1810.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Bricks.			Tyles.		Salt-petre.			Indigo.			Red Ocre.	
	Kilns.	Number of bricks made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Caves.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Worsts.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	.	25,295,000	139,067	.	.	.	23,600	9,303	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,
New-Hampshire,	.	.	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,	.	.	88,850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New-Jersey,	111	55,066,646	417,490	.	.	.	59,175	16,244	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania,	201,937	33,648	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,	22	144,895	2,913	.	.	10,000	2,000
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,	29	14,010,000	126,090	100,000	4,230	.	.	.	40	45,800	45,800	.	.
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)
	140	94,371,646	773,497	100,000	4,230	22	429,607	80,434	40	45,800	45,800	10,000	2,000

A detailed statement of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as *Manufactures*, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the Secretaries of the Territories, for the year 1810.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Yellow Ocre.		Hemp mills.		Hemp.		Fisheries.		Lime.			Plaster of Paris ground.	
	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Barrels of mackerel.	Value of fisheries in Dollars.	Kilns.	Bushels of lime.	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District,)	5,400	44,550	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts,	85	10,025	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	18,320	6,412	.	.
New-Hampshire,	235,200	58,800	.	.
Vermont,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New-York,
New-Jersey,
Pennsylvania,	.	.	3,600	36	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	.	.	475	1,001,610	132,477	3,345	40,890
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
North Carolina,
East Tennessee,
West Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Orleans Territory,
Mississippi Territory,
Louisiana Territory,
Indiana Territory,
Illinois Territory,
Michigan Territory,
Columbia (District,)	85	10,025	3,600	36	5,755 $\frac{1}{2}$	690,625	5,400	44,550	489	1,255,139	197,689	3,345	40,890

**A detailed statement of the goods
made in the United States, &c.**

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Tobacco.	
	Hogsheds.	Value in Dollars.
Maine (District, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Orleans Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana Territory, Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory, Michigan Territory, Columbia, (District,)	5,100	204,000
	5,100	204,000

A summary, by States, Territories and Districts, of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as *Manufactures*, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the Secretaries of the Territories, for the year 1810.

Maine (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	\$
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	687,043
New Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.
Vermont,	.	.	.	.	.	286,537
Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	58,800
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
New-York,	.	.	.	.	.	*
New-Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	94,850
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	12,203,063
Delaware,	.	.	.	.	.	1,014,200
Maryland,	.	.	.	.	.	2,734,765
Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	5,715,252
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	.	302,380
Kentucky,	.	.	.	.	.	1,033,180
North Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.
East Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	19,147
West Tennessee,	.	.	.	.	.	20,326
South Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	42,000
Georgia,	.	.	.	.	.	25,040
Orleans Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	1,293,704
Mississippi Territory,	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	61,108
Illinois Territory,	.	.	.	.	.	46,150
Michigan Territory,	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia (District,)	.	.	.	.	.	211,250
<i>Amount in Dollars,</i>						25,850,795

* The whole of the grain, peas, beans, pickled and smoked meat, lard, butter, cheese, and lumber (or boards and scantling, staves, heading, hoops, shingles, &c.) of the State of New-York, were *officially* computed, in round numbers, in November 1812, to amount to \$ 22,600,000, agreeably to the document transmitted to the Treasury, from that State.

Horses, neat cattle and sheep of various breeds, so far as returned, in the year 1810.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS.	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.					
	Number.	Number.	Merino of the whole breed.	Merino and common bred, mixed.	Tunis mountain or broad tailed— number.	Common breeds as expressly named in the re- turns—number.	Whole numbers returned; merino mixed, Tunis and common.	
Maine (District,) Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vernont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Orleans Territory, Mississippi Territory, Louisiana Territory, Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory, Michigan Territory, Columbia (District,)	• • • • 255,645	• • • • 612,998	73 • • • 357	2,062 • • • 4,071	• • • • 759	103,141 • • • 10,153 613,036	105,276 450,000 400,000 10,153 618,223	
	•	•	1	•	•	•	1,000	
	255,645	612,998	431	6,133	759	726,330	1,584,652	

A SERIES OF TABLES

OF THE

SEVERAL BRANCHES

OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES,

EXHIBITING THEM IN

every County of the Union,

SO FAR AS

THEY ARE RETURNED IN THE REPORTS OF THE MARSHALS, AND OF THE

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIES AND OF THEIR RESPECTIVE

ASSISTANTS, IN THE AUTUMN OF THE YEAR

1810:

Together with Returns of certain doubtful Goods, Productions of the Soil and

agricultural Stock, so far as they have been received.

DISTRICT OF MAINE—MANUFACTURES CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Number of Cotton Manu- facturing Establishments.	Blended and unnamed Cloths and Stuffs.		Woollen Goods in Families, &c.		Woollen Manu- facturing Estab- lishments.		
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
York,	201,997	80,798 ³ / ₁₀₀	1	295,273	73,818 ¹ / ₄	91,272	54,763 ³ / ₁₀₀	1	2,000	5,250
Cumberland,	162,198	64,879 ³ / ₁₀₀	1	198,733	49,683 ¹ / ₄	151,082	90,649 ³ / ₁₀₀			
Lincoln,	122,389	48,955 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	1	134,713	33,678 ¹ / ₄	170,989	102,593 ⁴ / ₁₀₀			
Washington,	43,766	17,506 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	.	45,000	11,250	42,534	25,520 ⁴ / ₁₀₀			
Hancock,	66,746	26,698 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	.	62,747	15,686 ³ / ₄	104,460	62,676			
Kennebeck,	108,266	43,306 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	.	159,281	34,820 ¹ / ₄	122,107	73,264 ³ / ₁₀₀			
Oxford,	49,678	19,871 ³ / ₁₀₀	.	90,857	22,714 ¹ / ₄	72,859	43,715 ⁴ / ₁₀₀			
Somerset,	56,872	22,748 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.	54,443	13,610 ³ / ₄	57,493	34,495 ⁸ / ₁₀₀			
<i>Total amounts,</i>	811,912	324,764 ³ / ₁₀₀	3	1,021,047	255,261 ³ / ₄	812,796	487,677 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	1	2,000	5,250

COUNTIES.	No. of Looms for Cloths of Cotton, Wool, &c.	Carding Machines.		Fulling Mills.			Number of Spindles.	Hatteries.		Number of Air Furnaces.	Number of Trip Hammers.	Naileries.	
		Number of Machines.	Quantity Carded, in Pounds.	Number.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.		Fur Hats.	Value in Dollars.			Number.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.
York,	3,514	10	49,850	12	61,726	15,431 ¹ / ₄	100	4,835	9,670	2	1	1,200,000 5,594	9,500 749
Cumberland,	3,226	8	64,000	8	64,531	16,132 ³ / ₄	580	20,361	81,444				
Lincoln,	3,080	22	167,000	11	81,750	20,437 ¹ / ₄	100	9,138	18,276				
Washington,	378	1	3,500	1	2,000	500	.	.	.				
Hancock,	1,568	9	28,800	4	26,550	6,637 ¹ / ₄	.	15,000	30,000				
Kennebeck,	2,000	14	78,547	16	87,036	21,759	.	7,847	15,694	8	1		
Oxford,	1,334	7	47,558	5	25,293	6,323 ¹ / ₄	.	1,842	3,684	2	1	15,600	2,600
Somerset,	957	4	11,000	2	8,500	2,125	.	1,100	2,200	1	2	44,000	7,080
Total amounts.	16,057	75	450,255	59	357,386	89,346 ¹ / ₂	780	60,123	160,960	2	14	1,265,594	19,929

DISTRICT OF MAINE—MANUFACTURES CONTINUED.

(3)

COUNTIES.	Augers and Bits.		Soap.		Tanneries.				Shoes, Boots, and Slippers.	
	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Calf-Skins.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
York,					61	5,577	6,817	49,264 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,797	9,642
Cumberland,			305,000	27,650	24	4,722	9,306	47,013	67,314	66,564
Lincoln,			40,000	4,000	45	5,589	5,826	47,862	15,853	16,014
Washington,					6	1,060	1,387	9,500 $\frac{1}{4}$		-
Hancock,	1	2,000			9	3,100	4,087	27,830 $\frac{1}{4}$	16,570	19,632
Kennebeck,					32	4,018		28,126	3,915	4,036
Oxford,					16	2,244		15,708	15,165	17,256
Somerset,					7	680	740	5,870	1,750	2,137
Total amounts,	1	2,000	345,000	31,650	200	26,990	28,163	231,174$\frac{1}{4}$	129,364	135,281

COUNTIES.	Saddlery.	Flax-seed Oil.			Liquor Distilled from Fruit and Grain.			Carriages made.	Paper.					
	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Gallons made.	Value in Dollars.	Distilleries.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Reams.	Value in Dollars.	Rope Walks.	No. of Tons.	Value in Dollars.
York,	3,174												89	35,600
Cumberland,	1,364	1	300	450	3	159,300	106,200	9,000	1			6	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	179,000
Lincoln,	4,956	1							1	4,500	16,000	3	50	20,000
Washington,														
Hancock,	4,389	1												
Kennebeck,	1,495	1	1,500	2,250	1	1,000	1,000							
Oxford,	300	1	200	300										
Somerset,														
Total amounts	24,678	5	2,000	3,000	4	160,300	107,200	9,000	2	4,500	16,000	11	586$\frac{1}{2}$	234,600

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Cotton Manufacturing Establishments.			Cotton Duck.		Hempen Manufacturing Establishments.		Blended and unnamed Cloths and Stuffs.		Tow Cloth.	
	Number.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Pieces.	Value in Dollars.	Pieces Sail Duck.	Value in Dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	.	.	.	200	6,000	40	1,000	.	.	.	.
Nantucket,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,300	2,980	.	.
Dukes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,775	12,442	.	.
Norfolk,	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	190,593	129,397	.	.
Worcester,	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	836,720	489,640	.	.
Plymouth,	3	.	.	.	.	20	400	347,698	162,284	.	.
Bristol,	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	319,905	144,452	.	.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,720	20,860	.	.
Middlesex,	4	.	.	.	.	140	3,000	448,661	246,709	.	.
Essex,	5	.	.	.	.	1,325	33,813	259,053	103,813	.	.
Berkshire,	.	36,000	28,600	.	.	500	7,600	527,226	181,058	.	.
Hampshire,	2	.	.	.	.	1,000	35,000	1,054,558	566,941	60,000	33,000
Total amounts,	54	36,000	28,600	200	6,000	3,025	80,813	4,048,209	2,060,576	60,000	33,000

COUNTIES.	Woollen Manufacturing Establishments.			Cotton and Wool Spun in Mills.		Web, Lace and Fringe.	Stockings.		Looms for Cloths of Cotton, Wool, &c.	Carding Machines.		
	Establishments.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds Spun.	Value in Dollars.		Pairs.	Value in Dollars.		Number.	Pounds Carded.	Amount in Dollars.
Suffolk,	4,000	4,000	.	.	.	.
Nantucket,	7,406	4,448	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	80	3	6,000	480
Norfolk,	.	.	.	128,575	136,159	7,000	1,476	1,180	1,021	8	35,266	3,527
Worcester,	.	.	.	151,338	173,764	.	.	.	4,594	44	187,900	18,680
Plymouth,	600	3,000	2,250	2,353	5	14,500	8,930
Bristol,	1	6,860	10,290	308,572	343,457	.	.	.	2,597	11	55,000	4,280
Barnstable,	11,800	8,850	327	3	7,000	700
Middlesex,	.	.	.	204,678	240,600	2,400	10,269	7,725	1,788	8	67,355	5,808
Essex,	.	.	.	35,185	17,926	.	.	.	1,426	11	37,400	2,992
Berkshire,	2,633	29	127,016	76,508
Hampshire,	.	.	.	10,000	20,000	.	.	.	5,745	58	259,799	114,288
Total amounts,	1	6,860	10,290	838,348	931,906	10,000	37,951	28,453	22,564	180	797,236	236,193

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—MANUFACTURES CONTINUED.

(5)

COUNTIES.	Fulling Mills.			Sewing Silk and Raw Silk.		Jennies.	Spindles.	Wire Card Manufactories.				Spinning Wheels.	
	Number.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.			Number.	Dozen of Hand Cards.	Value in Dollars.	Feet of Cards.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	2	4000	2,000										
Nantucket,	5	10,500	12,375	.	.	.	4,200						
Dukes,	5	192,306	32,083	.	.	.	3,920	3	953	6,998	.	.	150
Norfolk,	14	25,659	3,945	.	.	.	400		.	.	.	.	500
Worcester,	11	32,500	5,418	.	.	.	5,870						10,000
Plymouth,	4	3,800	634										
Bristol,	11	44,759	18,303	.	.	.	3,272	1	9,000	72,000	14,400	33,000	
Barnstable,	10	25,400	24,140	.	.	.	487						
Middlesex,	47	162,860	1,361 1/2	.	.	9			.	.	.	.	2,494
Essex,	67	225,074	19,891	103	618		1,200						7,482
Berkshire,													
Hampshire,													
Total amounts,	221	730,948	442,401	103	618	9	19,448	4	9,953	78,998	14,400	33,000	6,393
													17,982

COUNTIES.	Hatteries.		Furnaces.		Bar Iron, &c.		Trip Hammers.	Rolling and Slitting Mills.		Naileries.			
	<i>Fur Hats.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Forges.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	11,000	56,000											
Nantucket,	1,000	2,000											
Dukes,	1,200	3,000											
Norfolk,	18,228	41,923	318	25,000	.	12	1,680	.	.	.	.	111,499
Worcester,	8,148	32,722	57 ¹ / ₄	11,500	5	73	11,540	.	.	.	.	5 155,837
Plymouth,	3,557	14,225	1,598	72,300	8	932	150,602	.	.	.	.	73,457
Bristol,	8,669	18,230	85	17,000	11	94	10,840	.	.	910	145,600	12 192,980	
Barnstable,													
Middlesex,	20,997	103,311	2	400	.	15	1,750	.	1	300	80,000	.	100,496
Essex,	27,506	58,585	.	.	.	40	8,000	.	.	690	93,000	.	66,200
Berkshire,	25,960	41,104	80	16,000	9	221	26,460	6	12,700
Hampshire,	16,380	44,067	200	12,500	4	31	3,770	11	.	.	.	13	2,416
Total amounts,	142,645	415,167	2,340 ¹ / ₄	154,700 ³ / ₄	37	1,418	214,642 ¹ / ₂	11	5	1,900	318,600		715,585

COUNTIES.	Wire drawing.	Gunsmiths.		Blacksmiths Work.	Steel Furnaces.		Hydraulic Engine Makers.	Tacks.		Clocks and Watches.
	Value in Dollars.	Number of Muskets.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Number. Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number. Amount in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	15,000	.	.	44,000	.	.	1 4,000	.	.	21,000
Nantucket,	.	.	.	102,830	.	.	.	.	.	4,000
Dukes,	.	.	.	81,442	120	4,000	.	.	.	8,015
Norfolk,	9,912	4,095	52,380	152,956	.	.	.	.	.	2,400
Worcester,	.	740	8,075	10,398	.	.	.	11,000,000	2,000	.
Plymouth,	.	1,000	10,750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,320
Middlesex,	.	220	3,500	84,830	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	.	.	.	25,562	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berkshire,	.	1,800	20,000	14,100	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampshire,	.	11,240	134,380	49,600	.	.	.	.	.	450
<i>Total amounts,</i>	24,912	19,095	229,085	565,718	120	4,000	1 4,000	11,000,000	2,000	46,185

COUNTIES.	Gold and Silver Work.	Tin Plate Work.	Manufactures of Mixed Metals.		Copper and Brass Manufactures.		Bells.		Buttons.
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds made.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	95,000	52,000	350,791	151,481	40,635	20,964	10,845	4,555	20,000
Nantucket,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	.	.	.	.	4,500	9,000	.	.	.
Norfolk,	2,800	.	.	.	.	.	10,565	4,000	.
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth,	30,000	2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex,	10,500	750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	16,000	5,465	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berkshire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampshire,	7,325	13,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Total amounts,</i>	161,625	73,715	350,791	151,481	45,135	29,964	21,410	8,555	20,000

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—MANUFACTURES CONTINUED.

(7)

COUNTIES.	Tallow Candles.		Soap.			Spermaceti Candles.		Spermaceti Oil.	Whale Oil.
	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Suffolk,	251,250	40,200	.	300,000	30,100	185,000	146,300	77,696	249,728
Nantucket,	.	.	.	80,000	8,000				
Dukes,			.						
Norfolk,	185,000	27,750	.	624,000	93,600				
Worcester,			.						
Plymouth,			.						
Bristol,	4,000	640	.	.	.	280,000	32,000		
Barnstable,									
Middlesex,	841,000	122,560	1,240	777,500	89,350				
Essex,	155,300	25,910	2,950	262,220	37,047				
Berkshire,									
Hampshire,									
<i>Total amounts,</i>	1,436,550	217,060	4,190	2,043,720	258,097	465,000	178,300	77,696	249,728

COUNTIES.	Spermaceti and Whale Oil.		Tanneries.					Boots, Shoes and Slippers.	
	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Hog Skins.	Sheep Skins.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,		.	.	.	.	.	.	23,500	131,225
Nantucket,	240,520	.	2,800	.	.	.	16,300	2,500	8,000
Dukes,	.	1	350	.	.	.	2,000		
Norfolk,	.	24	8,925	9,145	.	8,925	95,197	94,565	234,553
Worcester,	.	78	18,681	13,584	.	10,950	149,423	85,810	135,575
Plymouth,	.	.	8,805	2,720	.	950	51,626	44,528	55,327
Bristol,	.	42	8,498	4,332	.	3,012	54,958	10,370	20,138
Barnstable,	.	11	1,570	.	.	.	8,300		
Middlesex,	.	.	26,754	7,050	.	5,938	204,216	375,604	418,203
Essex,	.	.	34,593	10,393	.	26,791	238,986	1,535,082	1,102,473
Berkshire,	.	58	29,158	10,570	2,800	.	119,936		
Hampshire,	.	85	34,462	8,094		5,970	272,037	46,712	96,298
<i>Total amounts,</i>	240,520		174,596	65,888	2,800	62,536	1,212,979	2,218,671	2,201,792

COUNTIES.	Saddlery.	Morocco Skins.		Leather Gloves.		Cat Gut.	Flax Seed Oil.			Spirits distilled from Grain.
	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Dozens.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Number of Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Gallons.
Suffolk,	90,400	12,000	15,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nantucket,	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	4,170	13,500	22,500	.	.	2,000	.	.	.	.
Norfolk,	17,700	.	.	.	.	.	9	15,900	16,372	71,300
Worcester,	6,500	.	.	.	.	.	3	900	1,165	.
Plymouth,	3,312	2,600	1,000	.	.	.	4	5,300	6,785	.
Bristol,	1,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable,	11,296	172,000	40,000	1,275	5,825	.	.	600	900	1,100
Middlesex,	20,800	61,700	51,660	3,600	10,800	.	2	800	800	.
Essex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	9,460	9,460	136,500
Berkshire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	11,500	11,500	170,500
Hampshire,	31,748	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Total amounts,</i>	188,726	261,800	150,160	4,875	14,625	2,000	33	44,460	46,982	380,300

COUNTIES.	Spirits distilled from Molasses.	All kinds of Spirits distilled.	Beer.		Shipping.		Cabinet work.	Chairs.	
	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number of Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Dozen.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	1,365,000	764,400	617,600	57,800	.	.	115,000	1,000	24,000
Nantucket,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	.	.	16,000	21,250	.	.	38,450	.	.
Norfolk,	.	39,015	6,400	600	.	.	23,610	.	.
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	4,575	137,550	12,099	.	.
Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,750	.	.
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	2,000	60,000	.	.	.
Middlesex,	694,000	414,000	44,800	5,600	.	.	28,850	.	.
Essex,	413,000	227,150	.	.	16,835	458,545	61,325	494	68,000
Berkshire,	.	68,250	32,000	1,200	.	.	4,000	166	2,000
Hampshire,	.	115,511	.	.	.	.	25,038	34	400
<i>Total amounts,</i>	2,472,000	1,628,326	716,805	86,450	23,410	656,095	318,622	1,694	96,000

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Manufactures of glass.	Tobacco and snuff.		Potteries.	Glauber salts.		Laboratories. Value in Dollars.	Printer's ink.		Rope walks.
	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.		Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Tons made.
Suffolk,	36,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500
Nantucket,	1,000	.	.	1,500
Dukes,	1,500
Norfolk,	1,500
Worcester,	1,500
Plymouth,	1,500
Bristol,	.	14,400	3,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500
Barnstable,	334,238	13,369	.	.	.	1,500
Middlesex,	.	46,000	15,333	6,500	.	.	.	6,000	3,000	1,500
Essex,	.	58,000	18,348	12,200	.	.	.	.	.	1,500
Berkshire,	150	.	.	1,500
Hampshire,	200	.	.	1,500
Total amount,	36,000	118,400	37,281	18,700	334,238	13,369	1,350	6,000	3,000	20

COUNTIES.	Rope walks.	Brushes.		Chocolate.		Corn brooms.		Gun powder.		
	Value in Dollars.	Dozen.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	545,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nantucket,	12,420	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk,	20,800	1,666	5,000	65,500	13,100	.	.	1	25,000	15,000
Worcester,	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth,	108,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	80,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex,	107,500	.	.	40,000	10,000	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	189,600	.	.	150,000	50,000	.	.	.	.	.
Berkshire,	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampshire,	1,024	.	.	.	.	70,000	4,000	5	95,000	57,000
Total amount,	1,068,044	1,666	5,000	255,500	73,100	70,000	4,000	6	120,000	72,000

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—MANUFACTURES. (11)

COUNTIES.	Horn combs.	Musical instru- ments.	Salt.			Straw bonnets.
	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Feet of roofs of works.</i>	<i>Bushels made.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	.	17,200	3,000	1,000	666	.
Nantucket,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	.	.	24 550	5,989	4,138	.
Norfolk,	.	.	1,200	400	240	217,424
Worcester,	61,047	680	.	.	.	77,780
Plymouth,	.	.	.	1,050	635	6,219
Bristol,	.	.	112,094	.	.	90,671
Barnstable,	.	.	327,354	109,118	72,647	.
Middlesex,	333	.	.	.	.	93,794
Essex,	17,844	.	.	1,200	1,200	2,350
Berkshire,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampshire,	1,400	.	.	.	.	63,750
<i>Total amount,</i>	80,624	17,880	468,198	118,757	79,526	551,988

COUNTIES.	Specta- cles.	Steel thimbles.		Whips.		Cooper's shops	
	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	10,000	.	.	2,700	3,000	.	.
Nantucket,	30,000	60,000
Dukes,
Norfolk,	.	.	.	3,150	3,150	.	.
Worcester,
Plymouth,	.	.	.	200	200	.	.
Bristol,	850	800
Barnstable,
Middlesex,	.	.	.	1,000	1,000	.	.
Essex,	.	2,777	10,000	.	.	6,000	5,000
Berkshire,	1,145	3,518
Hampshire,	64	.	.
<i>Total amount,</i>	10,000	2,777	10,000	7,050	7,990	37,995	69,318

(12) STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—Articles of a doubtful nature, or agricultural.

COUNTIES.	Grist mills.			Saw mills.			Ashes.		Fisheries.	
	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Bushels ground.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Quantity in feet.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Barrels of mackerel.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	900	2,700	22,275
Nantucket,	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	4,639		
Dukes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,700	22,275
Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	400		
Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	58	364,000	264,417	118	8,960,000	64,450	65	13,000		
Berkshire,	26	145,530	121,752	32	2,255,000	22,885	11	1,980		
Hampshire,										
<i>Total amount.</i>	84	509,530	386,169	150	11,215,000	87,335	123	20,619	5,400	44,550

COUNTIES	Bricks.		Salt-petre.		Sheep.			
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Merino, whole blood.</i>	<i>Merino and common breed mixed.</i>	<i>Common sheep as expressly named in the returns.</i>	<i>Whole number of sheep of all kinds returned.</i>
Suffolk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,000	10,000
Nantucket,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dukes,	3,090,000	15,450						
Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester,	1,025,000	16,817						
Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	1,025,000	16,817						
Barnstable,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex,	18,000,000	90,000	.	.	.	.	1,939	1,939
Essex,	1,775,000	9,775	.	.	.	.	1,600	1,600
Berkshire,	.	.	.	.	73	2,062	89,602	91,737
Hampshire,	1,405,000	7,025	23,600	9,303				
<i>Total amount,</i>	25,295,000	139,067	23,600	9,303	73	2,062	103,141	105,276*

* Amount of all kinds, in the state, according to the Marshal's return, 399,182 Dollars.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE—MANUFACTURES.

(13)

COUNTIES,	Cotton goods in families &c.	Cotton manufacturing establishments.	Mixed goods in families &c.	Flaxen goods in families, &c.	Blended and unna-med cloths and stuffs.	Tow cloths.	Woollen goods in families &c.	Value of all kinds of cloths and stuffs.	Looms
	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Rockingham,	180,000	2	225,000	55,000	12,540	545,757	113,902	351,391	5,283
Stafford,	21,985	1	187,278	133,320	.	175,232	139,371	246,176	3,561
Hillsborough,	221,000	8	80,700	512,000	100,000	.	243,000	568,350	5,544
Cheshire,	50,000	1	300,000	220,000	.	.	248,000	383,000	3,762
Grafton,	20,000	.	98,000	153,000	.	.	132,000	169,900	2,520
Coos,	23,000	.	40,000	17,000	.	.	24,000	41,600	300
<i>Total amount,</i>	515,985	12	930,978	1,090,320	112,540	720,989	900,273	1,760,417	20,970

COUNTIES.	Carding machines.			Fulling mills.			Spin-dles.	Hatteries.			Forges.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds carded.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards fulled.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Wool and mixed hats.</i>	<i>Fur hats.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons of iron.</i>
Rockingham,	19	72,000	36,000	31	80,000	80,000	2,500	16,000	8,300	46,100	2	7
Stafford,	15	47,800	18,500	18	65,500	56,400	48	6,350	1,480	13,790		
Hillsborough,	32	144,200	72,100	37	127,000	97,000	1,908	5,250	3,820	18,860	1	10
Cheshire,	23	129,500	59,750	27	130,000	104,000	1,500	4,850	2,184	16,700		
Grafton,	17	75,500	37,250	20	90,000	78,000	.	4,250	1,376	11,050	1	1,100
Coos,	3	9,000	4,500	2	5,000	5,000	.					
<i>Total amount.</i>	109	478,000	228,100	135	497,500	420,400	5,956	36,700	17,160	106,500	5	1,120

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(14) STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Forges.	Number of Trip hammers.	Naileries.			Tanneries.		
	Value in Dollars.		Number.	Tons of nails.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds of leather tanned.	Value in Dollars.
Rockingham,	at \$ 135 per ton,	7	5	68	14,320	88	166,900	69,385
Stafford,		4	1	1	210	37	97,546	25,348
Hillsborough,		6	5	12	2,520	58	271,704	67,917
Cheshire,		17	2	9	1,900	29	196,000	60,000
Grafton,		8	.	.	.	21	113,000	27,000
Coos,	.	.	1	1	200	3	8,240	2,050
<i>Total amount,</i>	151,200	42	14	91 *	19,150	236	853,390	251,700

* or 203,840 lbs.

COUNTIES,	Flax-seed oil.			Spirits distilled.			Paper.	Rope walks.		
	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Distilleries.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Value of paper in Dollars.	Number.	Value of work in Dollars.
Rockingham,	3	2,200	2,200	2	115,000	57,500	3	20,000	195.	58,500
Stafford,	4	4,400	4,566							
Hillsborough,	2	6,000	7,134	2	5,000	3,750	1	12,000		
Cheshire,	5	4,900	5,100	1	2,500	1,500	1	5,200		
Grafton,	4	3,000	3,100	9	7,000	5,250	1	5,250		
Coos.	1	60	60	4	6,450	6,450				
Total amount,	19	20,560	22,160	18	135,950	74,450	6	42,450	195	58,500

STATE OF VERMONT—MANUFACTURES

(15)

APPAREL AND FURNITURE GOODS.

COUNTIES.	Cotton Goods in families, &c.		Cotton manufac- turing establish- ments.		Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Mixed cloth and hempen chiefly mixed.		Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs and values.		Woollen goods in families, &c.		
	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.
Addison,	1,473	736	.	.	.	131,958	48,039	8,347	4,856	.	.	118,638	80,475
Cakdonia,	12,909	5,279	.	.	.	216,734	108,367	.	.	.	.	130,873	87,685
Chittenden,	3,572	1,072	.	.	.	129,590	45,356	.	.	.	.	92,835	69,625
Essex,	745	224	.	.	.	23,308	8,158	5,440	2,067	.	.	12,576	9,432
Franklin,*	.	.	.	.	.	70,492	35,246	2,500	1,250	.	.	50,991	50,991
Grand Isle,	.	.	.	.	.	13,617	4,766	7,373	2,702	.	.	18,154	13,613
Orange,	15,857	6,660	1	2,500	1,000	125,763	42,759	40,810	19,140	.	.	93,707	46,854
Orleans,	.	.	.	.	.	34,436	10,331	11,885	4,754	.	.	22,614	15,151
Rutland,	6,677	3,339	.	.	.	130,373	48,816	.	.	.	.	89,448	56,897
Windham,†	15,491	4,647	.	.	.	119,133	41,697	4,446	1,689	2,175	1,022	60,605	45,454
Windsor,‡	10,100	5,886	.	.	.	302,184	120,509	.	.	.	.	150,293	134,273
Sett Whit- more's Dist.	.	.	.	.	.	32,629	16,314	.	.	.	.	29,023	29,023
S. A. Child's Dist.	800	240	.	.	.	36,266	13,781	2,222	910	.	.	37,811	47,264
Total amount,	67,624	28,083	1	2,500	1,000	1,366,483	544,139	83,023	37,368	2,175	1,022	907,568	686,737

* This is the district assigned to Sardius Blodget—and may be the whole County.

† Nine Townships are not returned—Fifteen townships are returned.

‡ Four Townships are not returned.

† These two returns do not mention of what county they are, but as there is no return expressly for Bennington, it is supposed that they belong to that County.

STATE OF VERMONT—MANUFACTURES.

APPAREL AND FURNITURE GOODS.										INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY &c.								
COUNTIES.	Woollen manu- facturing esta- blishments.			Web, lace, and fringe.		Cotton and wool spun in mills.		Stockings.		Spinning wheels for cotton, flax and wool		Looms for cloths of cotton, wool &c.		Reeds made.		Carding machines.		
	Establishments	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yards,	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds spun.	Value in Dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds carded.	Value in Dollars.	
Addison,	.	.	.	640	90	.	.	.	.	.	1,171	1,227	.	.	22	115,000	6,900
Caledonia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,020	1,419	200	300	13	60,500	3,630
Chittenden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,003	.	.	8	121,000	7,260
Essex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	911	202	.	.	2	4,590	270
Franklin,	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	433	.	.	2	.	.
Grand Isle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,066	135	.	.	16	91,100	5,366
Orange,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,422	.	.	4	10,500	630
Orleans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,768	399	.	.	6	51,042	3,063
Rutland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,889	1,070	.	.	6	19,000	1,140
Windham,	†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,070	.	.	21	81,050	4,863
Windsor,	†	1,200	1,800	600	84	1	800	920	.	.	10,571	2,449	230	345	4	21,000	1,260	
Seth Wit- more's Dist.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	210	.	.	5	30,000	1,800
R. R. Child's Dist.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,784	6,392	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount.	1	1,200	1,800	1,240	174	1	800	920	24,129	17,737	28,698	11,568	430	645	109	604,692	36,182	

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See the preceding page.

STATE OF VERMONT—MANUFACTURES.

(17

INSTRUMENTS, &c.																		
COUNTIES.	Labour saving machinery.				Fulling mills.			Hatteries.			Blast and air furnaces.		Bloomeries.		Forges.			
	Bullics.	Looms with fly whittles.	Spindles.	Mills.	Yards fulled.	Value in Dollars.	Hatteries.	Wool, mixed and all kinds of hats—number.	Value in Dollars.	Blast furnaces.	Total number.	Value in Dollars.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons of bar iron.	Value in Dollars.	
Addison,	1	.	75	13	75,000	18,750	.	.	.	1	3	29,500	1	15	1,800	19	304	38,560
Caledonia,	1	.	18	15	84,130	21,032	5	5,209	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5,000
Chittenden,	.	.	.	.	.	9,178	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	.	.	.	3	12,000	3,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,*	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Isle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orange,	1	2	226	24	101,418	25,355	8	4,470	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	720
Orleans,	.	.	.	6	15,500	3,875	1	2,250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland,	1	.	.	11	62,922	15,741	9	5,604	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,000	.	.	.
Windham,†	.	.	.	8	23,900	5,975	1	272	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windsor,‡	1	.	275	27	90,486	20,620	12	.	.	.	.	1	300	.	.	.	.	.
Seth Wit-	.	.	.	4	12,700	3,175	.	1,400	.	.	.	2	17,980	.	.	2	100	12,000
more's Dist.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
R. R. Child's	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1,536	.	.	.	1	15,000	.	.	3	73	8,760
Dist.	40	20,741	.	.	.	1	62,780	2	15	18,800	27	483
Total amount.	3	2	594	119	514,043	135,698			68,856	1	7							65040.

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See first page of the State of Vermont.

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STATE OF VERMONT—MANUFACTURES.

(18)

COUNTIES.	Trip-hammers.			Naileries.			Blacksmith's Shops.			Brass Clocks.		Tin and copper Wares.		But-tons.	Tanneries.			
	Trip-hammers.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Naileries.	Pounds of nails made.	Value in Dollars.	Number of shops.	Dozen of iron shovels.	Value in Dollars.	Number of Clocks.	Value in Dollars.	No. of shops.	Value in Dollars.		Number of Tanneries.	Hides and skins—Number.	Leather pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Addison,	9		22,500	18		9,690		150	1,425						25			23,206
Caledonia,	2		3,000	2	7,840	1,167									18	8,544		19,838
Chittenden,				3	22,400	2,400												16,962
Essex,																1,138		2,505
Franklin,*				2	8,000	1,332									4		15,000	8,750
Grand Isle,															1	600		3,000
Orange,	11		9,076	5	54,400	2,575									17	8,850		20,402
Orleans,				1		150	13		3,220						2			1,870
Rutland,				1		174									19	8,188		19,297
Windham,†				1											5			16,073
Windsor, ‡						1,375	48		21,840	25	350	1	1,200	75	30	12,580		49,433
Seth Whitmore's Dist.	10	3 ³ / ₈	354			800											60,000	15,000
R. R. Child's Dist.					10,080	1,080									4		7,840	1,750
Total amount,	32	3 ³ / ₈	34,930	35	107,720	20,743	61	150	26,485	25	350	1	1,200	400	128	39,900	82,840	198,086

* See first page of the state of Vermont.

† One of these manufactures the whole, viz. 3 tons of Iron and 3 Cwt. of Steel.

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STATE OF VERMONT—MANUFACTURES.

(19)

COUNTIES.	Saddlery.		Shoes, boots & Slippers.		Leather Gloves.		Flax-seed Oil.			Spirits distilled from fruit, potatoes & grain.			Cabinet maker's work.	Wood-en clocks.	Paper.	
	Value in Dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Dozen.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Distilleries.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Mills.	Reams.
Addison.	15,914	26,470	69,536	.	.	1	1,000	1,170	5	1,849	1,609	.	.	.	1	** 2,060
Caledonia.	1,750	.	.	.	.	2	1,500	1,500	60	40,100	32,080	.	.	.	2	3,500
Chittenden.	.	2,409	6,766	.	.	1	2,500	2,500	.	8,800	6,600	.	.	.	1	.
Essex.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1,800	1,675	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin.*	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,500	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Isle.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	300	300	.	.	.	.	.
Orange.	6,325	.	.	.	.	3	8,040	8,040	9	8,000	6,475	.	.	.	2	1,000
Orleans.	1,550	.	1,300	.	.	.	.	.	9	3,535	3,535	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland.	3,894	5,895	9,057	12½	138	2	758	758	7	16,780	12,585	.	.	.	.	.
Windham.†	.	.	.	.	.	1	2,520	2,520	2	252	189	1	.	.	1	4,200
Windsor.‡	8,850	2,420	1,815	.	.	5	11,750	12,156	8	14,200	3,864	.	9,000	4	1	3,450
Seth Wit.	3,040	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000	.	.	.
more a Dist.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
R.R. Child's	4,170	9,822	15,112	.	.	1	1,584	1,584	1	1,200	900	.	.	.	.	.
Dist.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount.	45,493	47,016	103,586	12½	138	17	31,152	31,728	111	96,816	69,812	1	13,000	4	8	14,210

* Stills.

† 60 of these are gross of press paper at 8 12 per gross.

‡ See first page of the state of Vermont.

** One of these is not returned as to quantity or value—the other manufactures the whole.

STATE OF VERMONT—MANUFACTURES.

(20)

COUNTIES.	Paper.		Marble saw mills.		Potteries.		Sieves.		Gun powder.		Horn combs.		Books printed.			Straw bonnets.	
	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Feet sawed.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Dozen.	Value in Dollars.	Printing offices.	Number of vols. printed.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
Addison,	7,488	1	20,000	10,000	1	3,000	200	82	.	.	.	.	1	9,680	3,194	380	760
Caledonia,	8,750	.	.	.	2	750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chittenden,	2,881	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,*		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Isle,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orange,	3,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orleans,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windham,†	12,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windsor,‡	9,450	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seth Whit-		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
more's Dist.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
R.R. Child's		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dist.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	44,169	1	20,000	10,000	4	4,150	862	384	1	1,000	300	480	1	9,680	3,194	380	1,010

* } See first page of the State of Vermont.
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COUNTIES.	Pot and pearl ashes.				Maple sugar.		Lime.		Copperas.		Malt.			Sheep.
	Potash. Dollars.	Pearl ashes Barrels.	Pearl ashes Value in Dollars.	Pot and pearl ashes not dis- tinguished, Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars	Bushels	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Malt houses.	Bushels made.	Value in Dollars.	
Addison,	.	2,995	77,870	13,150	201,958	20,196	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,479
Caledonia,	47,677	4,768	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34,709
Chittenden,	23,634	2,363	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,050
Essex,
Franklin,*
Grand Isle,
Orange,	.	850	22,100	.	69,763	6,976	.	.	4	1,200	1	100	100	8,833
Orleans,
Rutland,
Windham,†
Windsor,‡	25,674	.	.	.	9,500	950	18,320	6,412	.	.	.	.	.	42,999
Seth Wit- more's Dist.
N. H. Child's Dist.
Total amount.	25,674	3,845	99,970	13,150	352,532	35,253	18,320	6,412	4	1,200	1	100	100	133,070

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State of Vermont—Manufacturing Establishments with the annual Manufactures, as returned by the Marshal. (22)

Furnaces	8 blast furnaces making 986 tons ware	at \$ 100 per ton	\$ 98,600	\$ 122,000
Forges,	2 air do 260 tons pig Iron,	at 90 per do	23,400	
	26 forges do 817 do Iron	120 per do	98,040	113,640
		150 per do	15,600	
Cut Nails	67 manufactories do 144 do of nails	240 per do		34,560
Trip-hammers,	65 trip hammers do annually work valued at			78,574
Paper,	11 mills do 23,350 reams,	3 per ream		70,050
Oil	26 mills do 50,637 gallons	1 per gallon		50,637
Spirits	125 distilleries do 173,285 do	75 cts per gallon		129,963
Tanneries	205 tanneries, preparing 773 tons of leather	\$ 500 per ton		386,500
Fulling mills	166 fulling mills, do 942,960 yards cloth	25 cts per yard		235,740
Carding machines	139 machines, carding 798,500 pounds wool	6 cts per pound		47,910
Woollen Cloth		75 cts per yard		905,982
Linen do		35 cts do		650,975
Cotton do		30 cts do		39,397
Mixed do		38 cts do		72,741
Looms	14,801 looms, weaving on an average 240 yards each, are 3,552,240 yds at 8 cts per yard			284,179
Spinning Wheels	67,756 spinning wheels, spinning on an average 70 skeins each are 4,742,920 skeins at 4 cts per skein			189,716
Spinning Jennies	23 spinning Jennies with 804 spindles, average 70 skeins each, are 56,280 skeins at 3 do per skein			1,688
Hats	96,760 hats . averaging \$ 2 per hat			193,520
Boots	65,580 pair boots . do 3 per pair			196,740
Shoes	238,700 pair shoes . do 75 cents per pair			179,025
Saddles and Harness work of this kind made to the amount of				127,840
Cabinet work ditto				118,450
Maple sugar 1,200,000 pounds at 10 cents per pound				120,000
Potashes . 1,500 tons at \$ 100 per ton				150,000
				\$ 4,499,830 88

ADDITIONAL.

Marble saw mills, 1 containing 100 saws—20,000 feet annually sawed and polished at 50 cents per foot		(\$10,000
Cotton manufacturing establishments, 2		
Woollen manufacturing establishments, 2		
Roving machines, 2		
Looms, with fly shuttles, 5		
Billies, 2		
Shearing machines, 1		
Copperas mines and works 1 making 4 tons of Copperas		
Rolling and slitting mills . 2		
Sheep, . 450,000		
Cotton spun in mills 8,960 lbs. value \$ 8,960		
Yellow Ochre . 85 tons, value 10,025. ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀		

(23)

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Cotton manufacturing establishments.			Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Blended & unnamed cloths & stuffs
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Providence,	63,159	25,263 $\frac{5}{16}$	13	462,463	180,432	35,940	10,682 $\frac{5}{16}$	107,860
Worcester,	11,373	4,549 $\frac{5}{16}$	.	.	.	33,345	10,003 $\frac{5}{16}$	17,741
Northampton,	51,686	20,674 $\frac{5}{16}$	1	.	.	150,208	45,062 $\frac{5}{16}$	3,498
Southampton,	313,271	125,308 $\frac{5}{16}$	14	271,856	108,742 $\frac{5}{16}$	7,006	2,101 $\frac{5}{16}$	352,742
Westchester,	21,500	8,600	.	.	.	3,200	960	.
Total amount,	*460,989	*184,395 $\frac{5}{16}$	28	*734,319	*289,174 $\frac{5}{16}$	†229,699	†68,809 $\frac{5}{16}$	481,841

COUNTIES,	Valuations.	Woollen goods in families &c.		Woollen manufacturing establishments.			Web lace and fringe.		Cotton & wool spun in mills.	
	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
vidence,	24,484 ¹ / ₈	50,957	40,765 ¹ / ₈	.	.	.	20,000	3,120	.	.
port,	27,066 ¹ / ₈	16,791	13,432 ¹ / ₈	.	.	.	.	.	20,800	17,264
hington,	1,749	56,246	44,996 ¹ / ₈	.	.	.	.	.	413,015	288,560
t,	472,921 ¹ / ₈	16,624	13,299 ¹ / ₈	2	11,000	10,000	.	.	.	.
ol,	.	5,000	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Amount,	526,222 ¹ / ₈	145,618	116,494 ¹ / ₈	2	11,000	10,000	20,000	3,120	433,815	305,824

REMARKS on the above statement of *Manufactures* (which were taken from the *deputy* Marshals returns.)

The Marshals general return gives 2,111,729 yards Cotton cloth, value \$ 844,591, made in the whole state.

Do—do—	299,438 yards flaxen cloth, value	89,831, $\frac{4}{100}$	ditto
Do—do—	151,315 yards woollen cloth do	121,052	ditto

o other kinds of Cloth than the above are mentioned in the Marshal's general return.

COUNTIES.	Stockings.		Thread.		Number of looms for cloth of cotton wool &c.	Carding machines.			Fulling mills.		
	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Runs and skeins.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds carded.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards fulled.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Providence,	.	.	15,600	976	1,793	10	5,800	3,300	8	5,500	2,160
Newport,	2,500	1,250	.	.	386	2	.	.	2	2,766	735½
Washington,	12,260	6,130	.	.	1,243	7	29,500	3,430	10	32,952	7,389
Kent,	.	.	.	.	1,100	4	16,000	4,200	4	1,200	800
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	100						
<i>Total amount,</i>	14,760	7,380	15,600	976	4,622	23	51,300	10,930	14	42,418	11,084½

COUNTIES	Mills.			Spindles.	Mills for making machinery, for manufacturing cotton and wool.			Hatteries.			Furnaces.			Forges.		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Throssels.</i>	<i>Spinning frames.</i>		<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Hatteries.</i>	<i>Wool and mixed hats.</i>	<i>Fur hats.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons of iron.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons of iron.</i>
Providence,	3	1	20	9,436	11	42,500	.	100,000	.	239,894	7	2	1,630	.	.	.
Newport,	.	.	3	128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	.	.	2	408	1	1,000	5	2,100	937	5,648	2	15	2,340	2	2	.
Kent,	.	.	.	10,696	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4,200	4,050	24,450	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Total amount,</i>	3	1	25	21,178	12	43,500	.	106,300	4,987	269,992	9	17	3,970	2	3	50

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(25)

COUNTIES.	Forges.	Trip-hammers.		Rolling and slitting mills.			Naileries.			Gun smiths.	Steel furnaces.			
	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value of work in Dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds made.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Establishments.</i>	<i>Guns made.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons of steel.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Providence,	.	20	6,500	1	20	3,300	4	160,000	16,000	1	800			
Newport,	.	4	.		.	.	2	4,700	470					
Washington,	10,500	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50	10,500
Kent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	10,500	35	6,500	1	20	3,300	6	164,700	16,470	1	800*	1	50	10,500*

* Value of guns \$ 9,600.

* Value of guns \$ 9,600.

COUNTIES.	Wood screws—manufactory.			Brass founderies.		Tanneries.						
	Manufactures.	Gross made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds of brass.	Tanneries.	Hides.	Calf skins.	Sole leather. pounds.	Hog skins.	Sheep skins.	Total value in Dollars.
Providence,	1	1,220	1,525	1	6,000	19	11,730	4,620	76,530	.	.	53,059. ⁹ / ₁₀
Newport,	.	.	.	.	.	5	1,575	150	.	.	200	9 537
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	16	1,566	3,253	5,754	208	870	16,917. ⁵ / ₁₀
Kent,	.	.	.	.	.	9	100	490	13,820	.	.	4,458. ⁶ / ₁₀
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	3	1,000	750	3,500	.	.	9,210
Total amount,	1	1,220	1,525	1	6,000*	52	15,971	9,263	99,604	208	1,070	93,183

* Value of brass \$ 4,500.

G

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Shoes & slippers.		Saddles and bridles, &c.		Trunks.		Morocco.		Leather gloves.		Mills for dressing leather.
	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>No. of skins.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	
Providence,	12,000	12,000	*1,650	21,000	2,350	7,050	.	.	21,600	10,800	1
Newport,											
Washington,											
Kent,											
Bristol,	25,000	15,000	.	.	.	.	4,000	4,000			
<i>Total amount,</i>	37,000	27,000	1,650	21,000	2,350	7,050	4,000†	4,000	21,600†	10,800	1

† or 333½ dozen.

‡ or 1,800 dozen pairs.

* This is 1,350 Saddles at \$ 10, and 300 sets of Harness at \$ 25—\$ 21,000.

COUNTIES,	Flax seed Oil.			Spirits distilled.			Currant wine.		Bark mills.		Paper.		
	No. of mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Distilleries.	Gallons distilled.	Value in Dollars.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Number of Sugar refineries.	Mills.	Rheams.	Tons.
Providence,	.	.	.	5	345,648	252,724	4,990	4,990	2	2	2	8,420	88½
Newport,	.	.	.	5	273,750	136,875							
Washington,	2	1,160	1,276		.	.							
Kent,	.	.	.	1	18,000	10,800	.	.	.	.	1	6,205	
Bristol,	.	.	.	4	510,000	285,000							
Total amount,	* 2	1,160	1,276	15	†1,147,398	†685,399	4,990†	4,990	2	2	3	14,625	88½

† or 75 Barrels.

* The Marshal's general return gives 3 flax seed Oil mills, making 9,560 gallons, worth \$ 11,950.

† The Marshal's general return gives 1,193,398 gallons of spirits distilled, value \$ 848,240 for the whole state.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(27)

COUNTIES.	Paper.	Paper hanging.		Rope walks.			Salt.			Straw bonnets.		Candles.		Snuff mills.
	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>No. of works.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds made.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Providence,	34,274½	8,000	8,000	4	155	46,500	.	.	.	7,260	25,800	90,000	15,000	1
Newport,	.	.	.	5	200	60,000	.	.	.					
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	800	600					
Kent,	19,023	.	.	.	.	.			
Bristol,	.	.	.	4	190	57,000								
Total amount,	53,297½	8,000	8,000	13	545	163,500	1	800	600	7,260	25,800	90,000	15,000	1

Articles of a doubtful nature, or agricultural.

COUNTIES.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Lime.		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>No. of Kats.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Providence,	22	28	14	235,200	58,800
Newport,					
Washington,					
Kent,					
Bristol,					
Total amount,	22	28	14	235,200	58,800

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Cotton Manufacturing Establishments.	Flaxen Goods in Families, &c.		Hemp Manufacturing Establishments.	Blended and unnamed Cloths and Stuffs.		Woollen Goods in families, &c.	
		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Hartford,	5	390,169	133,301 99	.	7,234	2,745 24	188,663	193,311 45
New-Haven,	2	292,561	89,886 45	.	64,864	26,772 90	131,054	141,676 75
New-London,		266,248	90,524 32	9,148 40	167,188	70,829 44	114,760	83,683 4
Fairfield,	1	412,006	136,867 15	1,750	10,054	4,858	139,572	157,229 74
Windham,	4	253,582	87,689 52	.	291,980	112,756 71	109,852	86,688 50
Litchfield,		431,194	157,129 24	.	16,700	5,678	281,184	278,496 68
Middlesex,	1	150,839	48,697 28	1,250	42,655	15,582 70	67,662	85,406 76
Tolland,	1	165,479	56,262 86	.	5,000	2,000	86,998	71,749
<i>Total amount,</i>	14	2,362,078	800,358 81	12,148 40	605,675	241,222 99	1,119,145	1,098,241 92

COUNTIES.	Woollen Manufacturing Establishments.	Stockings and Web Suspenders.	Sewing Silk and Raw Silk.	Looms for Cloths of Cotton, Wool, &c.	Carding Machines.		Fulling Mills.	Spindles.	Hats.	Blast and Air Furnaces.	
		<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Hartford,	2	33,302	.	2,372	35	73,419	39	2,014	5,000		
New-Haven,	1	1,600	.	1,566	28	76,500	33	2,558	45,400		
New-London,	5	8,874	384	2,240	19	79,999	19	514	29,330	1	
Fairfield,	2	21,483 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	1,897	36	101,200	35	252	348,791		
Windham,	1	.	27,375	2,435	17	64,470	21	5,477	14,490		
Litchfield,	3	37,762	.	3,279	30	85,000	45	250	40,707	4	30,500
Middlesex,	1	.	.	1,101	10	20,000	14	400	22,961	1	2,240
Tolland,		8,000	744	1,242	9	3,500	12	418	7,530	2	13,440
<i>Total amount,</i>	15	111,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,503	16,132	184	504,088	218	11,883	522,209	8	46,180

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—MANUFACTURES.

(29)

COUNTIES.	Forges.			Trip Hammers.		Rolling and Slitting Mills.	Nails.		Gun Smiths.		Tin Plate Work.	Type Foundries.	Brass, Jewellery and plated ware.
	Forges.	Tons of Bar Iron.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars of Work.		Naileries.	Value in Dollars of Nails.	Guns.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
Hartford,	3	134	2,580	2	1,680	.	3	3,510	1,400	12,300	57,690	1	18,000
New-Haven,	4	7	980	.	3,150	.	.	.	2,000	26,000	57,680	.	6,400
New-London,	3	58	7,460	5	15,825 ⁴⁰ ₁₁₀	.	3	3,240	.	.	.	.	6,900
Meriden,	2	45	10,175	3	8,500	1	5	6,260	.	.	.	.	4,000
Stamford,	1	5	800	12	13,400	.	1	272	.	.	.	.	.
Shelton,	32	1,164	139,475	8	38,400	2	4	6,410	.	.	19,000	.	7,000
Middlesex,	1	15	1,800	2	1,340	.	1	5,600	1,000	10,750	5,000	.	4,700
Windham,	2	22	2,640	.	9,550	.	1	1,800	.	.	.	.	2,200
Total amounts,	48	1,450	183,910	32	91,145 ⁸⁰ ₁₁₀	3	18	27,092	4,400	49,050	139,670	1	149,200

COUNTIES.	Brass Foundries.	Buttons.		Tanneries.		Saddlery, Shoes and Shoe-Binding of Leather.	Flax Seed Oil.		Spirits Distilled.		
		Groce.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value of Leather in Dollars.		Mills.	Value in Dollars.	Distilleries.	Gallons distilled from Fruit and Grain.	Value in Dollars.
Hartford,	2	26,000	13,000	65	88,246	.	10	19,123	198	727,765	447,362 ¹ ₁₀
New-Haven,	1	129,000	89,125	93	100,972 50	12,800	.	.	54	104,735	57,897 ¹ ₁₀
New-London,	.	.	.	40	54,124 95	.	3	20,264	10	36,650	20,325
Meriden,	.	.	.	45	71,311 66	65,112 50	.	.	116	62,594	36,461
Stamford,	.	.	.	32	34,894 50	6,500	5	5,000	22	38,270	19,135
Shelton,	.	.	.	62	75,869 75	90,477 50	2	10,500	103	199,890	102,363
Middlesex,	1	.	.	52	38,769 50	38,322	2	6,625	10	169,400	109,450
Windham,	.	.	.	19	12,150	18,600	2	2,500	47	35,100	18,150
Total amounts,	4	155,000	102,125	408	476,338 86	231,812	24	64,712	560	1,374,404	811,144

H

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Carriages.	Wooden Clocks.		Paper.		Marble Work.	Glass.		Potteries.		Rope.
	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Works.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars of Wares.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Hartford,	.	5,565	38,955	6	17,820	.	2	27,360	9	9,740	3
New-Haven,	14,080	5,000	50,000	4	24,780	7,500	.	.	.	.	2
New-London,	.	.	.	3	13,980	.	.	.	.	.	6
Fairfield,	14,275	.	.	2	14,100	.	.	.	3	21,000	2
Windham,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Litchfield,	23,000	4000	34,000	1	5,508	3,500	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex,	.	.	.	1	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	5
Tolland,	17,500	.	.	1	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Total amounts,</i>	68,855	14,565	122,955	19	82,188	11,000	2	27,360	12	30,740	18

COUNTIES.	Gun Powder.		Combs.	Straw Bonnets.	Miscellaneous Goods.
	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Hartford,	7	43,440	15,000	.	.
New-Haven,	.	.	7,000	2,000	39,900
New-London,	.	.	.	.	22,352
Fairfield,	.	.	7,000	.	9,360
Windham,	.	200	6,500	17,000	.
Litchfield,	.	.	1,500	1,800	.
Middlesex,	.	.	33,000	.	.
Tolland,	.	.	.	6,300	.
<i>Total amounts,</i>	7	43,640	70,000	27,100	71,612

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—ARTICLES OF A DOUBTFUL
NATURE AND AGRICULTURAL.

(31)

	Bricks.	Sheep.
COUNTIES.	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland,	2,000	As estimated by the Marshal.
<i>Total amounts,</i>	2,000	400,000

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Cotton Goods made in Families, &c.		Cotton Manufacturing Establishments.	Flaxen Goods in Families, &c.		Blended and Unnam'd Cloths and Stuffs.		Tow Cloth.	
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	4,087		1	158,390					
Queens,	.		1	132,936		2,913			
Kings,	.		.	32,233		3,931			
Richmond,	.		.	23,100		7,000			
New-York,	.		2	217					
West-Chester,	.		.	224,280				16,756	
Rockland,	.		.	20,036					
Dutchess,	.		5	230,404					
Columbia,	20,510		1	341,530					
Green,	868		1	27,300				4,96	
Ulster,	7,404		1	222,012		31,730			
Orange,	4,182		.	212,429		3,853			
Sullivan,	.		.	35,317		1,057			
Delaware,	724		.	130,801					
Albany,	.		2	145,282					
Rensselaer,	2,253		1	222,049					
Schenectady,	.		1	5,000					
Saratoga,	.		1	194,976					
Washington,	51,141		1	350,754					
Essex,	.		.	34,428					
Clinton,	.		.	24,068					
Franklin,	.		.	9,913		859			
Montgomery,	1,255		.	150,136					
Schoharie,	2,823		.	112,125		3,909			
Herkimer,	10,000		.	190,945					
Oneida,	80,817		5	12,791		80,405			
Jefferson,	1,392		.	106,623		1,475			
St. Lawrence,	.		.	36,000		1,926			
Lewis,	.		.	50,000		1,000			
Madison,	5,026		.	225,297					
Osteo,	.		1	327,088					
Onondago,	3,009		.	196,106					
Chenango,	3,278		.	149,510		3,278			
Cortlandt,	2,826		.	39,000					
Broom,	.		.	63,455		19,939			
Tioga,	2,015		.	67,340		7,988			
Cayuga,	.		.	216,805		3,720			
Seneca,	2,035		.	115,585		5,620			
Ontario,	.		.	329,226					
Steuben,	4,416		2	63,687					
Allegheny,	397		.	11,679					
Genesee,	2,427		.	88,690					
Niagara,	3,218		.	43,03					
Total amounts,	213,613	69,124 10	26	5,512,045	2,014,741 $\frac{7}{8}$	180,659	63,230 $\frac{6}{100}$	21,721	6,516 $\frac{30}{100}$

COUNTIES.	Wollen Goods in families, &c.		Thread.		Looms.	Carding Machines.			Fulling Mills.		
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds Carded.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards Fulled.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	51,220	Averaged by the Marshal at 87½ cents per pound.	.	.	1,062	7	22,480	Averaged by the Marshal at 50 cents per pound.	8	35,310	Averaged by the Marshal at \$ 1 ⅔ per yard.
Queens,	51,292		.	.	486	4	.		8	19,230	
Kings,	4,301		.	.	112	.	.		.	.
Richmond,	2,000		.	.	59	2	4,200		.	.	
New-York,	2,540		.	.	3	2	3,000		.	.	
West Chester,	112,190		.	.	365	8	.		7	.	
Rockland,	8,008		.	.	329	5	12,000		1	10,000	
Dutchess,	128,655		.	.	1,342	25	35,000		35	.	
Columbia,	254,750		.	.	1,235	23	172,000		22	144,000	
Green,	22,189		.	.	314	11	18,000		12	37,700	
Ulster,	87,400		.	.	1,569	26	83,150		15	55,112	
Orange,	95,611		.	.	1,245	29	91,500		11	42,000	
Sullivan,	13,587		.	.	262	.	.		1	.	
Delaware,	70,571		.	.	886	14	52,400		13	60,333	
Albany,	87,272		.	.	1,169	8	71,000		10	60,600	
Rensselaer,	157,862		43,680	7,644	1,824	12	89,000		14	99,043	
Schenectady,	2,500		.	.	30	4	.		1	.	
Saratoga,	171,789		.	.	1,133	7	94,000		16	78,200	
Washington,	584,359		.	.	2,200	13	107,000		18	135,600	
Essex,	69,857		.	.	272	6	1,400		3	2,000	
Clinton,	23,795		.	.	218	4	37,470		4	14,725	
Franklin,	5,138		.	.	63	2	.		2	.	
Montgomery,	85,861		.	.	1,288	19	79,106		20	124,900	
Schoharie,	53,093		.	.	76	12	47,330		13	39,807	
Herkimer,	95,590		.	.	1,600	14	98,000		16	77,100	
Oncida,	159,622		.	.	720	10	66,500		24	123,400	
Jefferson,	51,013		.	.	660	5	35,000		8	40,000	
St. Lawrence,	19,047		.	.	247	2	10,500		5	14,000	
Lewis,	25,500		.	.	306	4	19,500		4	14,357	
Madison,	120,452		.	.	1,468	13	61,450		13	63,100	
Otsego,	153,728		.	.	507	27	133,860		32	125,612	
Onondago,	107,470		.	.	1,016	21	96,700		16	69,790	
Chenango,	64,783		.	.	890	13	7,820		13	37,800	
Cortlandt,	25,400		.	.	400	4	14,000		7	41,810	
Broom,	22,816		.	.	409	.	11,850		1	2,000	
Tioga,	24,737		.	.	289	5	16,910		5	15,716	
Cayuga,	120,346		.	.	1,360	11	77,270		11	69,000	
Seneca,	49,473		.	.	601	10	35,200		7	19,050	
Ontario,	195,551		.	.	1,903	22	153,000		20	125,500	
Steuben,	25,937		.	.	309	2	10,000		5	7,210	
Allegheny,	3,162		.	.	51	.	.		.	.
Genesee,	29,760		.	.	385	3	11,000		4	7,000	
Niagara,	17,585		.	.	215	4	.		2	.	
Total amounts,	3,257,812	2,850,585½	43,680	7,644	33,069	413	1,881,596	940,798	427	1,811,005	2,263,756½

COUNTIES.	Spindles.	Hatteries.			Furnaces.				Bloomeries.			Forges.		
		Number.	Hats.	Value in Dollars.	Blast Furnaces.	Air Furnaces.	Tons of Iron.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons of Iron.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons of Iron.	Value in Dollars.
Suffolk,	500	.	3,175	Averaged by the Marshal at \$ 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ per hat.	.	.	.	Averaged by the Marshal as follows, viz. 1,306 tons at \$ 120 per ton; and 2,053 tons at \$ 100 per ton.	.	.	.	1	50	Averaged by the Marshal at \$ 100 per ton.
Queens,	40	4	1,150		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
Kings,					.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Richmond,					.	.	7		.	.	.	.	.
New-York,	190	5	5,100		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
West-Chester,					.	.			.	.	.	10	483
Rockland,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Dutchess,	2,978	22	12,450		.	.			6	172	.	.	.	
Columbia,	1,500	8	6,500		1	.	500		.	.	.	1	13	
Green,	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	4	50
Ulster,	1,500	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	7	526
Orange,	.	9	4,350		2	.	800		.	.	.	.	.
Sullivan,	.	3	1,750		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	.	.	2,000		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Albany,	130	10	21,200		.	2	500		.	.	.	.	.
Rensselaer,	990				.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Schenectady,					.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Saratoga,	1,598	14	5,765		1	.			.	.	.	2	87
Washington,	612	11	7,900		.	.			.	.	.	6	136
Essex,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	10	199
Clinton,	.	1	800		1	.	100		1	40	.	2	20	
Franklin,					.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,					.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Schoharie,					.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Herkimer,	.	11	6,540		1	.	15		.	.	.	1	20	
Oneida,	1,170	2	6,500		2	.	500		.	.	.	2	90	
Jefferson,	.	3	1,000		.	2	50		.	.	.	.	.
St. Lawrence,	.				.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Lewis,	.	.	.		2	.			.	.	.	.	.
Madison,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	1	.
Otsego,	1,000	4	5,919		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Onondago,	.	10	5,231		1	.	13		.	.	.	.	.
Chenango,	.	.	.		.	1	3		.	.	.	.	.
Cortlandt,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Broome,	.	1	334		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Tioga,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Cayuga,	.	.	5,150		.	1			.	.	.	.	.
Seneca,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Ontario,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	1	10
Steuben,	85	.	700		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Allegheny,	.	.	500		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Genesee,	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Niagara	.	.	.		.	.			.	.	.	.	.
Total amounts	12,293	124	104,014	260,035	11	10	3,359	362,020	7	212	21,206	42	1,684	168,400

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MANUFACTURES.

(35)

INDUSTRIES.	Rolling and Slitting Mills.			Naileries.		Tanneries.					
	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds of Nails.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Hides tanned.	Calf Skins tanned.	Sheep Skins tanned.	Value in Dollars.
Albany,	1	230	33,120	1	1,002,400	Averaged by the Marshal at 12 cents per pound.	37	3,237	3,758	8,000 43,400	Averaged by the Marshal as follows, viz.—Hides at \$4 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀ Calf Skins at \$1 ¹² / ₁₀₀ Sheep Skins at \$1 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀ per piece.
Ashtabula,							10	4,005	7,412		
Barnes,							6	700	5,300		
Barnes,							2	2,600	1,100		
Barnes,				4	139,440		9	10,300	17,500		
Barnes,				1	38,080		9	8,125	2,240		
Barnes,				1	1,002,400		7	1,081	536		
Barnes,							80	14,240	28,474		
Barnes,							34	5,334	11,666		
Barnes,				4	31,680		25	6,433	6,516		
Barnes,				7			41	4,123	8,429		
Barnes,				2	120,960		49	10,780	11,348		
Barnes,							11	556	1,671		
Barnes,				2	8,960		29	2,064	4,140		
Barnes,				2	324,800		31	5,220	12,548		
Barnes,				5	232,960		28	7,254	7,860		
Barnes,				1	5,600		33	8,962	3,478		
Barnes,							37	10,000	14,000		
Barnes,				2	6,720		7	1,450	950		
Barnes,				2	4,480		12	700	1,250		
Barnes,								256	820		
Barnes,				3	7,840		45	6,000	4,910		
Barnes,				1			14	2,739	1,576		
Barnes,				1	1,120		31	5,365	3,660		
Barnes,				3	224,000		20	3,100	8,650		
Barnes,							16	750	1,000		
Barnes,							12	600	1,167		
Barnes,						11	800	1,250			
Barnes,						31	4,250	4,300			
Barnes,				6	100,800	36	6,307	8,515			
Barnes,				2	38,080	31	1,855	7,076			
Barnes,				1	3,360	8	996	662			
Barnes,						6	645	650			
Barnes,					1,680	7	225	600			
Barnes,				1		19	1,900	3,630			
Barnes,						15	744	3,058			
Barnes,						37	6,600	7,000			
Barnes,						5	173	745			
Barnes,						2					
Barnes,						7	656	1,000			
Barnes,						17					
Amounts,	49	1	230	33,204	2,292,960	275,155 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀	867	151,165	210,445	51,618	1,079,742 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀

Averaged by the Marshal at 12 cents per pound.

Averaged by the Marshal as follows, viz.—Hides at \$4²⁵/₁₀₀ } per piece.
Calf Skins at \$1¹²/₁₀₀ }
Sheep Skins at \$1¹⁵/₁₀₀ }

COUNTIES.	Morocco.		Flax Seed Oil.			Spirits distilled.			Breweries.		
	<i>Skins, dozen.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number of Distilleries.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gallons Brewed.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	2	2,000	.	.	.	.
Queens,	500	.	.	.	.	2	100,000	.	.	.	.
Kings,	3	57,000	.	.	.	.
Richmond,	11	377,298	.	15	1,528,872	.
New-York,	12,500	.	.	.	.	16	12,050	.	.	.	.
West-Chester,	.	.	2	.	.	7	4,788	.	.	.	.
Rockland,	25	20,450	.	2	18,000	.
Dutchess,	.	.	3	3,500	.	8	258,000	.	1	.	.
Columbia,	4	161,000	.	.	.	.
Green,	17	21,394	.	.	.	.
Ulster,	57	85,740	.	.	.	.
Orange,	.	.	1	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sullivan,	11	19,500	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	4	55,750	.	5	297,000	.
Albany,	2	28,500	.	1	25,600	.
Rensselaer,	83	.	.	6,287	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Schenectady,	2	3,500	.	1	12,800	.
Saratoga,	2	23,253	.	1	4,000	.
Washington,	8	7,300	.	.	.	.
Essex,
Clinton,
Franklin,	6	8,680	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	4	2,660	.	.	.	.
Schoharie,	.	.	3	1,800	.	14	37,000	.	.	.	.
Herkimer,	.	.	1	700	.	24	99,700	.	4	76,800	.
Oneida,	.	.	1	9,650	.	16	32,000	.	2	25,600	.
Jefferson,	.	.	3	.	.	2	2,500	.	.	.	.
St. Lawrence,	.	.	1	.	.	7	17,095	.	.	.	.
Lewis,	27	64,650	.	2	.	.
Madison,	28	93,300	.	1	.	.
Otsego,	.	.	2	640	.	26	79,632	.	2	7,232	.
Onondago,	.	.	3	3,750	.	25	59,665	.	4	7,000	.
Chenango,	.	.	1	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cortlandt,	.	.	1	300	.	9	10,800	.	.	.	.
Broom,	29	17,540	.	.	.	.
Tioga,	47	80,630	.	.	.	.
Cayuga,	.	.	3	4,500	.	26	51,220	.	.	.	.
Seneca,	76	175,060	.	.	.	.
Ontario,	21	29,858	.	.	.	.
Steuben,	4	.	.	.	.	.
Allegheny,	8	7,700	.	1	1,600	.
Genessee,	11	.	.	.	.	.
Niagara,
<i>Total amounts,</i>	13,083	219,800	28	33,427	41,783 $\frac{7}{8}$	591	2,107,243	1,685,794 $\frac{4}{100}$	42	2,004,504	340,766 $\frac{1}{2}$

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MANUFACTURES.

(37)

PLACES.	Refined Sugar.		Paper.		Works.	Glass.		Tobacco and Snuff.			
	Pounds refined.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Reams made.		Value in Dollars.	Square feet of Glass.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Founds of Snuff.
Albany, N. Y.	1,474,742	420,706 $\frac{14}{100}$	2	10,500	Averaged by the Marshal at \$ 3 per ream.	3,120,000	Averaged by the Marshal at 16 cents per square foot.	1	200,000	.	36,500
Andover, Mass.	.	.	1	7,000							
Andover, N. H.	.	.	2	15,000							
Andover, N. J.	.	.	2	4,000							
Andover, Pa.	.	.	1	4,150							
Andover, S. C.	.	.	2	7,400							
Andover, Ga.	.	.	2	4,906							
Andover, Fla.	.	.	1	10,000							
Andover, Tex.	.	.	1	6,500							
Andover, Ark.	.	.	4	900							
Andover, La.	.	.	1	1,600	260,000						
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(38) STATE OF NEW-YORK—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Rope walks.			Chocolate.			Gun powder.		
	<i>Walks.</i>	<i>Tons of cordage.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Suffolk,	2	50	Averaged by the Marshal at \$ 400 per ton.						
Queens,									
Kings,	4	270							
Richmond,									
New-York,	6	968		1	30,000	8,550			
West-Chester,									
Rockland,									
Dutchess,									
Columbia,	1	20		.	.	.	1	26,000	
Greene,	1	20							
Ulster,	1	12							
Orange,									
Sullivan,									
Delaware,									
Albany,									
Rensselaer,	1	5							
Schenectady,									
Saratoga,	.	.		.	.	.	1		
Washington,									
Essex,									
Clinton,									
Franklin,									
Montgomery,									
Schoharie,									
Herkimer,									
Oneida,	1								
Jefferson,									
St. Lawrence,									
Lewis,									
Madison,									
Otsego,									
Onondago,									
Chenango,									
Cortlandt,									
Broom,									
Tioga,									
Cayuga,									
Seneca,									
Ontario,									
Steuben,									
Allegheny,									
Connecticut,									
New-ga 1,	1								
Total amount,	18	1,345	538,000	1	30,000	8,550	2	26,000	10,400

Averaged by the Marshal at 40 cents per pound.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY—MANUFACTURES.

(39)

COUNTIES.	Cotton manufatur- ing establishments			Mixed cloth and cot- ton ditto chiefly mixed.		Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Blended and un- named cloths and stuffs.		Woollen goods in families; &c.	
	Establishments	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.
Assex,	201,836	160,000	45,000	40,000
Essex,	.	.	.	4,880	2,440	169,902	67,960	73,330	41,248	97,561	73,170
Meriden,	.	.	.	20,580	10,280	152,905	61,162	.	.	48,477	36,357
Springfield,	.	.	.	32,196	16,098	.	.	.	.	34,123	34,123
Northampton,	18,749	11,705	.	.
Warren,	4	17,500	2,625	14,063	7,031	164,240	54,746	.	.	60,830	45,528
Windsor,	108,720	43,488	.	.	35,831	83,140
Worcester,	149,094	198,295	.	.
Yerkes,	120,048	59,819	.	.
Amherst,	.	.	.	36,000	25,560	44,200	22,100	.	.	13,200	9,900
Green,	.	.	.	29,137	14,568 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	139,035	69,517	.	.	11,739	14,673
Northumberland,	68,467	31,850	.	.	29,552	23,641
St. Mary,	19,482	9,741	.	.
Total amount,	4	17,500	2,625	136,856	75,977 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	847,469	350,823	582,539	480,808	374,313	360,632

COUNTIES.	Blankets of wool		Carpeting and coverlets,		Yarn.		Cotton and wool spun in mills.		Silk manufac- tories.			Stockings.	
	Number.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Pairs.	Value in dollars.
Essex, Essex, Meriden, Springfield, Warren, Windsor, Worcester, Yerkes, Amherst, Green, Northumberland, St. Mary,	278	1,112	200	60	17,200	12,890	8,200	9,225	1	1,800	1,800	15,837 .	11,877 .
Total amount,	278	1,112	206	60	17,200	12,890	8,200	9,225	1	1,800	1,800	15,837	11,877

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Looms.	Reed manu- factories.		Carding machines.			Fulling mills.			Labour saving machinery						
		Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Yards fulled.	Value in dollars.	Drawing and roving machis.	Mules.	Billies.	Jennies.	Throssels.	Twisters.	Spring-frames.
Essex,	762	.	.	6	.	.	.	43,000	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	99
Sussex,	712	.	.	28	88,700	37,254	11	59,000	73,750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hunterdon,	553	.	.	19	59,000	29,500	4	21,700	27,125	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Burlington,	14	.	.	16	39,900	19,950	4	19,000	23,750	.	.	.	4	.	.	1
Monmouth,	31	.	.	4	13,950	6,975	2	13,500	16,875	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morris,	655	.	.	10	24,200	12,100	8	32,440	41,050	2	4	.	.	1	.	8
Middlesex,	190	.	.	7	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester,	192	.	.	7	28,150	14,075	2	2,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	350	.	.	15	.	10,500	6	.	14,450	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salem,	117	.	.	2	3,500	17,500	3	13,500	16,880	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bergen,	766	800	1,000	7	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	4	4	1	1	.
Cumberland,	144	.	.	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Cape May,	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	4,648	800	1,000	128	257,400	147,854	52	204,640	213,880	3	6	4	8	2	1	11

COUNTIES	Hatteries.		Blast and air furnaces.			Bloomeries.			Forges.			Trip-hammer		
	Fur hats.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons of iron.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons of bar iron, &c.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons of wrought iron.	Value in dollars.
Essex,	26 150	78,450	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex,	.	.	1	324	14,172	17	609	3,338	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hunterdon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	885	97,450	.	.	.
Burlington,	.	.	6	2,525	140,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monmouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morris,	.	.	.	.	.	55	1,430	107,997	.	.	.	2	.	12,200
Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,500	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester,	.	.	3	2,700	147,760	.	.	.	2	350	35,000	.	.	.
Somerset,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salem,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bergen,	3,424	7,802	2	300	60,000	.	250	25,000	6	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,	50	7,800	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	.	.	4	600	36,000
Cape May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	31,324	94,052	12	5,859	861,932	77	2,289	139,835	25	1,235	132,450	6	600	48,200

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY—MANUFACTURES.

(41)

COUNTIES.	Rolling and slitting mills.		Naileries.			Wire drawing manufactories.	Guns.		Steel furnaces.			Door locks.			
	Number.	Tons rolled and slit.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.		Value in dollars.	Establishments	Number made.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Essex,	.	.	.	3	31,360	3,136	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	.	.	.	1	56,000	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meriden,	1	200	30,000	1	358,400	32,000	.	1	1,500	15,000	1	300	45,000	.	
Northampton,	.	.	.	1	1,000	250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	2	650	.	2	268,800	26,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	.	.	.	1	40,320	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	.	.	.	1	.	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	.	.	.	1	201,600	20,160	.	.	.	.	.	.	936	4,680
Northampton, May.	3	850	30,000	11	957,480	96,346	1	1	1,500	15,000	1	300	45,000	936	4,680

COUNTIES.	Large screws, steel springs &c.	Fin plate work.	Plating manufac- tories.		Hydrostatic machines.	Tallow candls.	Soap.	Tanneries.				
	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.		Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Calf skins.	Sheep skins.	Leather unnamed.
Essex,	15,000	29,250	.	15,000	.	11,529	3,846	26	.	.	.	51,970
Essex,	45	12,310	4,760	600	44,600
Essex,	20	.	.	.	.
Essex,	18	5,000	445	.	.
Essex,	38	6,025	2,125	.	.
Essex,	.	.	2	3,350	2	.	.	17	6,200	4,850	.	.
Essex,	13	4,450	1,420	.	.
Essex,	30	.	.	.	26,912
Essex,	9	3,300	1,950	1,560	.
Essex,	20	6,230	4,460	1,514	.
Essex,	6	3,000	110	.	.
amount,	15,000	29,250	2	18,350	2	11,529	5,846	248	46,515	20,320	3,674	123,182

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES	Tanneries.		Shoes, boots and slippers.		Flaxseed oil mills.			Distilleries.			Brew- eries.	
	Leather by weight redu- ced to pounds.	Value in dollars.	Pairs.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons brewed.
Essex,			324,775	400,000		18,800	18,800	82	307,310	153,650		17,600
Sussex,		51,970			3	4,500	4,500	121	201,440	125,900	1	11,050
Hunterdon,		71,370			2	5,350	5,350	118	77,436	39,317		
Burlington,	9,000	44,600						56	69,590	49,914	1	38,400
Monmouth,		25,450						35	4,276	2,138		
Morris,		34,775						83	154,750	77,375		
Middlesex,		39,625						44	95,240	47,620		
Gloucester,		23,805						68	42,700	32,859		
Somerset,		26,912						31	83,350	44,070		
Salem,		20,935			1	950	950	35	25,000	15,000		
Bergen,		35,537						22	19,530	9,962	4	1,280
Cumberland,		11,208	18,018	27,685				32	21,650	17,320		
Cape May,												
Total amount,	9,000	336,187	342,793	427,685	6	29,600	29,600	727	1,102,272	615,125	6	68,330*

*Or 2,170 barrels.

COUNTIES.	Brew- eries.	Carriages made.	Bark ground	Paper.			Playing cards.		Glass manufactories.			
	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Mils.	Reams.	Value in dollars.	Dozens of packs.	Value in dollars.	Glass works.	Square feet of glass.	Bottles.	Value in dollars.
Essex,	6,600	129,500				17,850						
Sussex,	1,989											
Hunterdon,												
Burlington,	8,400			1	3,380	16,900						
Monmouth,												
Morris,				2	4,000	10,000						
Middlesex,				1	3,000	5,000						
Gloucester,									2			59,593
Somerset,												
Salem,												
Bergen,	240						3,000	3,750				
Cumberland,			3,500						2	322,000	7,600	6,851
Cape May,												
Total amount,	17,229	129,500	3,500	14	10,380	49,750	3,000	3,750	2	322,000	7,600	120,444

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY—MANUFACTURES.

(43)

COUNTIES.	Potteries.		Drugs.	Paints.			Chocolate.			Gun powder.		Straw bonnets.		Book binders.	
	Number.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.		Value in dollars.
Essex,	.	27,750	30,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sussex,	1	1,500	1,125	.	.	.
Hunterdon,
Burlington,
Monmouth,
Morris,	2	5,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	160	.
Middlesex,	.	.	.	1	100	10,000	.	.	.	1	67,200	60,000	.	.	.
Gloucester,
Somerset,
Salem,	.	2,900	.	.	.	22,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bergen,
Cumberland,	1	300,000	60,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cape May,
Total amount,	2	35,850	30,000	1	100	32,500	1	300,000	60,000	2	68,700	61,125	40	160	1

State of New-Jersey—Articles of a
Doubtful nature or Agricultural.

COUNTIES.	Maho- gany sawed.	Bricks.	Common sheep, being the only kind returned.
	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	
Essex, Sussex, Hunterdon, Burlington, Monmouth, Morris, Middlesex, Gloucester, Somerset, Salem, Bergen, Cumberland, Cape May,	6,000	88,850	10,153
<i>Total amount,</i>	6,000	88,850	10,153

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.	Cotton manufacturing establishments.		Flaxen cloth in families, &c.	Mixed cloth and hempen, ditto chiefly mixed.	Hempen cloth manufacturing estabs.	Woollen cloth in families, &c.	Woollen cloth manufacturing estabs.	Total value in dollars of
	Yards made.	Number.	Yards made.	Yards made.	Yards made.	Yards made.	Yards made.	Yards made.	
Philadelphia Cty,	105,000	2	.	15,000	83,000	.	12,000	.	
Ditto County,	128,232	6	65,326	62,788	74,784	36,714	4,168	30,666	
Montgomery	.	2	.	.	40,000	.	38,800	.	
Bucks,	7,552	3	.	113 293	.	.	30,211	.	
Northampton,	.	2	.	.	113,175	.	.	.	
Wayne,	1,130	.	.	16,312	.	.	2,905	.	
Delaware,	.	1	.	.	79,250	.	.	.	
Chester,	7,441	12	.	170,604	.	.	74,996	.	
Lancaster,	23,336	1	.	106,482	71,214	.	32,749	.	
Dauphin,	22,776	3	.	81,660	245,304	.	77,451	.	
Berks,	20,022	.	.	238,016	.	.	71,812	.	
Luzerne,	3,154	.	.	80,703	56,411	.	28,232	.	
Northumberland,	73,566	2	.	197,901	.	.	71,437	.	
Lycoming,	19,973	.	.	70,172	752	.	20,108	.	
Tioga and Potter,	429	.	.	10,010	.	.	1,503	.	
Erie,	1,037	.	.	20,217	15	.	7,979	.	
M'Kean,	54	.	.	125	.	.	52	.	
Warren,	578	.	.	6,549	1,811	.	160	.	
Jefferson,	.	.	.	1,318	.	.	200	.	
Armstrong,	.	.	.	61,725	22,070	.	5,531	.	
Clearfield,	1,306	.	.	4,300	3,461	.	.	.	
Indiana,	1,000	1	.	50,000	1,000	.	10,000	.	
Centre,	10,648	.	.	17,675	814	.	28,767	.	
Mifflin,	13,563	5	.	75,429	5,471	.	30,927	.	
Cumberland,	24,504	.	.	255,385	1,994	.	48,786	.	
York,	36,234	2	.	216,213	28,327	.	60,180	.	
Adams,	12,429	.	.	75,212	11,207	.	18,639	.	
Franklin,	9,793	.	.	83 121	7,571	.	36,721	.	
Bedford,	12,745	4	.	78,422	6,321	.	31,422	.	
Huntingdon,	12, 01	1	.	70,029	4,600	.	25,030	.	
Cambria,	850	.	.	12,900	.	.	930	.	
Somerset,	.	1	.	.	136,545	.	.	.	
Fayette,	.	2	.	183,392	33,796	.	67,897	.	
Greene,	5,00	.	.	39,181	5,062	.	5,112	.	
Westmoreland,	14,552	.	.	270,803	2,929	.	81,159	.	
Washington,	.	6	.	.	515,129	.	.	.	
Beaver,	17,362	2	.	120,563	.	.	28,274	.	
Butler,	15,948	2	.	82,501	.	.	13,030	.	
Alleghany,	.	4	.	.	230,756	.	.	.	
Mercer,	6,016	.	.	28,312	10,910	.	5,499	.	
Venango,	.	.	.	21,119	7,346	.	2,860	.	
Crawford,	3,250	.	.	53,330	.	.	16,819	.	
Total amount,	611,481	64	65,326	2,990,822	1,801,025	39,714	997,346	30,666	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

(45)

COUNTIES,	Carpeting and Coverlets.		Hempen and flaxen yarn.			Stockings.			Shirt Buttons.		Cotton and wool spun in mills.	
	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>		<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	27	14,272	23,776	.	.	27,731	27,781
Ditto County,	7,501	7,516	.	.	.	78	39,709	49,659	7,488	374	207,500	207,500
Montgomery,	4	1,200	1,800	480	30	15,600	15,600
Bucks,	1	6,000	800	.	.	3,000	831
Northampton,	1,000	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	600
Wayne,
Delaware,	6,000	6,000
Chester,	2	1,000	1,250	.	.	11,280	1,478
Lancaster,	533	533	1	10	2,000	8	3,662	3,930	.	.	5,000	5,000
Dauphin,	21,995	16,497
Berks,	6	1,800	2,260	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,
Northumberland,	.	.	1	10	2,000	2	1,800	2,700	.	.	8,000	8,000
Lycoming,
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,	3,000	3,000
Centre,
Mifflin,	1,000	1,100
Cumberland,	2	1,000	1,500	.	.	.	.
York,	34,965	40,056	.	.	825	825
Adams,	5,000	4,000	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	.	.	3	4	800	4	1,300	1,125	.	.	.	.
Bedford,	9,000	900
Huntingdon,	2,000	2,000
Cambria,
Somerset,	500	500
Fayette,	.	.	1	2	360	.	.	.	.	.	1,500	1,500
Green,
Westmoreland,
Washington,	1	900	1,200	.	.	49,700	24,850
Beaver,	6,000	6,000
Butler,	6,000	6,000
Allegany,	1	300	350	.	.	18,000	18,000
Mercer,
Venango,
Crawford,
Total amount,	9,034	9,049	6	26	5,160	136	107,508	134,406	7,968	404	403,681	354,962

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COUNTIES.	Web lace and fringe.		Hand cards.	Spinning wheels.	Looms.	Reeds manu- factur- ed.	Carding machines.		
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds carded.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	716,250	95,500	.	352	107	1,800	7	84,700	8,470
Ditto County,	.	.	197	3,291	166	.	16	553,800	55,380
Montgomery,	.	.	.	9,987	325	.	11	42,600	3,790
Bucks,	.	.	6,200	12,340	502	.	12	37,990	3,790
Northampton,	.	.	4,775	7,973	225	.	13	40,025	3,225
Wayne,	.	.	232	513	104	.	7	.	.
Delaware,	.	.	727	1,287	104	.	7	35,000	3,500
Chester,	.	.	2,225	7,182	520	.	26	63,000	5,620
Lancaster,	.	.	1,144	12,436	841	.	29	77,970	17,334
Dauphin,	760	.	14	38,495	3,859
Berks,	.	.	4,832	14,534	566	.	81	406,200	41,200
Luzerne,	.	.	2,364	4,312	1,022	.	2	9,500	950
Northumberland,	.	.	422	1,237	1,025	.	18	46,050	5,640
Lycoming,	.	.	1,184	1,878	683	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,	.	.	269	423	81	.	.	.	.
Erie,	.	.	594	672	149	.	.	.	.
M'Kean,	.	.	14	10	1	.	.	.	.
Warren,	.	.	94	141	28	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	20	24	7	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	.	.	.	1,146	244	.	.	.	.
Clearfield,	.	.	91	180	28	.	.	.	.
Indiana,	.	.	.	1,239	277	.	2	12,000	1,200
Centre,	.	.	930	1,929	184	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	.	.	721	2,818	356	.	10	38,000	2,737
Cumberland,	.	.	3,764	3,944	371	.	9	19,800	1,782
York,	.	.	7,595	10,488	978	.	17	62,100	6,151
Adams,	.	.	879	3,423	333	.	10	34,900	3,490
Franklin,	.	.	3,871	1,221	174	250	12	44,000	4,400
Bedford,	.	.	733	2,920	339	.	11	39,725	2,942
Huntingdon,	.	.	630	2,000	300	.	8	30,000	3,201
Cambria,	.	.	290	429	100	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	485	.	5	13,300	1,350
Fayette,	3,600	480	2,469	5,612	974	.	.	.	.
Green,	.	.	501	753	220	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	2,000	266	.	858	883	.	11	72,300	5,348
Washington,	.	.	4,115	8,763	1,774	.	.	.	.
Beaver,	.	.	1,552	2,532	684	.	1	3,000	300
Butler,	.	.	718	1,381	369	.	.	.	.
Allegany,	693	.	8	135,985	13,598
Mercer,	.	.	802	1,278	413	.	.	.	.
Venango,	.	.	377	585	135	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	632	916	247	.	.	.	.
<i>Total amount.</i>	74,850	96,246	55,963	133,007	17,577	3,025	340	1,940,350	199,257

COUNTIES.	Fulling mills.			Labour saving machinery.													Spindles.
	Number.	Yards full.	Value in dollars.	Drawing & roving machines.	Mules.	Billies.	Jennies.	Throssels.	Twisters.	Spooling machines.	Stretchers.	Looms with fly shuttles.	Water frames.	Reels.	Patent shearing machines.	Wool pickers.	
Philadelphia City,	.	.	.	1	5	2	.	.	4	.	.	70	.	.	.	3	520
Delaware County,	.	.	.	1	12	13	21	5	1	1	1	116	7	2	1	2	3,903
Monmouth,	4	18,800	1,575	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	292
Montgomery,	7	22,250	4,450	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	268
Northampton,	6	.	16,600	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	186
Northampton,	1	2,000	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	3	14,500	14,500	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Northampton,	29	59,000	8,049	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	482
Northampton,	14	47,750	20,550	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Northampton,	7	38,280	5,480	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	270
Northampton,	7	38,200	5,405	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	12	.	3,000	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	13	33,500	10,400	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	396
Northampton,	2	40,000	8,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton and Potter,	1	3,000	380	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	1	4,000	350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	3	15,000	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	40
Northampton,	4	8,000	12,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	9	27,200	2,178	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	325
Northampton,	5	35,280	4,234	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	14	37,825	7,773	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	386
Northampton,	6	12,720	2,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	8	22,100	17,675	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Northampton,	9	28,321	2,242	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	310
Northampton,	1	4,000	533	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Northampton,	5	2,300	4,600	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Northampton,	8	31,800	24,470	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
Northampton,	1	2,000	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	9	53,663	6,789	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	12	55,644	69,555	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400
Northampton,	2	8,000	2,000	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	138
Northampton,	1	500	1,200	.	39	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Northampton,	4	10,750	26,875	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	422
Northampton,	3	4,000	6,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	1	6,000	9,000	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	1	1,000	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	213	687,383	306,063	1	76	45	43	7	5	1	1	206	7	2	1	14	8,849

COUNTIES.	Labour saving machinery.					Hand	Floor cloth			Machine	Patent hat				
						cards.	stamping.			makers.	looms.				
	<i>Manufactories for cotton rollers.</i>	<i>Machines for cutting & set- ting card teeth.</i>	<i>Wheel iron manufactories.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Establishments.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Quantity wo- ven of cotton and straw.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	1	1,500	3,000	.	.	.	.	.
Ditto County,	2	5,500	.	.	.
Montgomery,
Bucks,
Northampton,	1	2,000	.	.	.
Wayne,
Delaware,
Chester,
Lancaster,
Dauphin,
Berks,
Luzerne,	1	500	250
Northumberland,
Lycoming,
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,
Cumberland,
York,
Adams,
Franklin,
Bedford,
Huntingdon,
Cambria,
Somerset,	.	.	1	2,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,
Green,
Westmoreland,	1	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,
Beaver,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butler,
Allegany,
Mercer,
Venango,
Crawford,
Total amount,	1	1	1	2,400	700	1	400	1	1,500	3,000	3	7,500	1	500	250

COUNTIES.	Hats.				Furnaces.					Bloomeries.	
	<i>Number of hatteries.</i>	<i>Wool and mixed hats.</i>	<i>Fur hats.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Blast furnaces.</i>	<i>Air furnaces.</i>	<i>Total number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	63	160,860	.	567,388	.	2	2	820	71,000	3	12,000
Ditto County,	39	21,428	.	73,025	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	10	5,148	.	13,395	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,	37	14,900	.	31,800	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	16	6,450	4,280	21,572	1	.	1	300	10,500		
Wayne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	5	3,120	.	12,480	.	.	.	.	.
Chester,	12	5,300	.	8,001	2	.	2	1,050	42,000		
Lancaster,	29	19,664	.	45,356	4	.	4	4,200	135,400		
Dauphin,	24	10,350	3,468	26,400	1	.	1	2,790	139,500		
Berks,	48	84,968	16,997	104,265	10	.	10	4,142	165,760		
Luzerne,	2	600	.	1,800	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	9	4,253	.	10,633	.	.	.	.	.
Lycoming,	4	1,500	.	3,800	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,	.	100	100	500	.	.	.	.	.
Erie,	3	1,200	.	4,400	.	.	.	.	.
M'Kean,	1	4,000
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	4	1,000	.	5,100	.	.	.	.	.
Clearfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana,	6	2,400	.	3,600	.	.	.	.	.
Centre,	7	3,000	.	11,000	.	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	4	1,600	.	5,200	1	.	1	112	3,360		
Cumberland,	13	5,691	.	12,829	1	.	1	2,900	225,000		
York,	47	29,150	.	68,407	.	.	.	.	.
Adams,	20	23,027	11,684	81,447	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	18	13,674	.	33,024	2	.	2	1,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,785		
Bedford,	5	2,100	.	6,000	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon,	3	1,300	.	2,685	4	.	4	4,212	112,318		
Cambria,	3	250	.	700	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	11	5,000	.	12,250	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	18	6,416	4,540	23,288	11	.	11	3,130	178,120		
Greene,	6	4,700	.	10,400	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	16	5,450	4,300	20,467	3	.	3	701	78,200		
Washington,	20	15,681	.	25,467	.	.	.	.	.
Beaver,	5	2,000	.	5,300	1	.	1	390	36,900		
Butler,	3	450	.	900	1	.	1	350	17,500		
Allegany,	17	9,569	.	28,204	2	4	6	400	40,000		
Mercer,	4	2,325	.	6,413	.	.	.	.	.
Venango,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	1	300	.	750	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Total amount,</i>	532	474,924	45,369	1,288,246	44	6	50	26,878 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,301,343	4	16,000

COUNTIES.	Forges.			Trip hammers.		Rolling and slitting mills.				Nails.	
	Number.	Tons made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons of rolled iron.	Tons of slit iron.	Value in Dollars.	Naileries.	Pounds of nails.
Philadelphia City,	.	.	.	.	.	1	28	.	36,960	9	1,282,262
Ditto County,	.	.	.	2	11,045	.	.	.	.	11	2,443,220
Montgomery,	2	310	31,000	2	10,000	.	.	.	.	7	118,720
Lucks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	144,000
Northampton,	1	95	9,500	1	3,600	.	.	.	.	6	12,000
Wayne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	.	.	.	2	400	3	1,250	.	182,500	6	304,360
Chester,	10	1,445	144,500	10	19,812	6	1,472	80	158,600	3	1,249,200
Lancaster,	11	2,270	251,833	6	4,500	1	220	.	26,666	17	358,000
Dauphin,	2	390	39,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	160,880
Berks,	22	2,450	243,000	8	3,532	1	.	.	22,650	.	219,000
Luzerne,	1	30	3,000	2	800	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	1	50	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	47,360
Lycoming,	1	150	15,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4,000
Tioga and Potter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Erie,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18,000
McKean,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2,500
Clearfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Centre,	.	.	.	5	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	.	.	.	1	999	.	.	.	.	1	2,000
Cumberland,	4	750	75,000	.	.	2	800	.	125,000	6	120,000
York,	1	200	21,333	4	6,468	.	.	.	.	5	70,900
Adams,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	27,563
Franklin,	4	600	49,000	1	4,500	.	.	.	.	7	121,620
Bedford,	.	.	.	1	970	.	.	.	.	1	1,900
Huntingdon,	6	1,284	143,240	.	.	1	250	18	27,400	3	83,200
Cambria,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	200
Somerset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	8	765	99,999	5	1,850	3	230	.	26,650	12	143,220
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	1	100	10,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	27,300
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	43,700
Beaver,	1	100	16,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7,840
Butler,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6,000
Allegany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	498,900
Mercer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4,000
Venango,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3,000
Total amount,	78	10,969	1,156,405	50	73,496	18	4,502	98	606,426	175	7,270,825

COUNTIES.	Nails.	Boring mills.			Wire drawing.		Gun manufactories.					
	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Guns bored.	Cannon bored.	Value in dollars.	Establishments	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Guns.	Rifles.	Other.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	105,275	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	-	-	-	9,000
Ditto County,	264,388	1	.	106	3,000	.	.	6	3,800	800	50	74,250
Montgomery,	10,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1,800	-	-	19,287
Bucks.	15,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	-	-	-	675
Northampton,	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	-	-	-	9,500
Wayne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	30,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester,	103,058	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	800	-	50	9,600
Lancaster,	35,366	1	1,670	.	5,245	.	.	16	154	826	50	11,107
Dauphin,	17,318	1	.	.	500	.	.	2	35	85	-	1,480
Berks,	21,900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	9,925
Luzerne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	-	-	500
Northumberland,	5,136	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	24	165	.	2,856
Lycoming,	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eric,	3,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	-	-	500
M'Kean,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clearfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Centre,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	260	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	-	50	90	752
Cumberland,	14,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	240	260	45	5,000
York,	8,510	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	607	-	-	5,787
Adams,	3,046	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	-	-	-	1,340
Franklin,	13,751	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	66	6	1,302
Bedford,	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	-	-	783
Huntingdon,	8,320	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	-	-	700
Cambria,	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	-	-	200
Somerset,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	50	16	1,316
Fayette,	31,237	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	3,510
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	-	-	-	1,500
Westmoreland,	5,490	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	-	-	-	1,570
Washington,	7,427	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	-	65	-	1,300
Beaver,	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	22	-	230
Butler,	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Allegany,	49,890	.	.	.	.	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,606
Mercer,	700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Venango,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	760,862	3	1,670	106	8,745	1	2,000	115	7,470	2,389	307	176,376

COUNTIES.	Black smiths.		Steel Furnaces.		Saw manu- factories.		Wire workers.		Planes.		
	No. of shops.	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Establishments	Number of planes.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	57	263,179	370	45,900	2	19,000	2	16,200	1	14,000	8,000
Ditto County,	144	183,958	.	5,180	.	.	3	1,500	1	4,000	7,000
Montgomery,	87	44,250									
Bucks,	81	72,900									
Northampton,	54	36,400									
Wayne,											
Delaware,	40	17,800									
Chester,	171	107,900									
Lancaster,	176	108,560	110	17,600							
Dauphin,	68	18,320	50	12,000							
Berks,	175	108,550									
Luzerne,	28	14,000									
Northumberland,	95	33,150									
Lycoming,	30	16,740									
Tioga and Potter,	4	1,200									
Eric,	11	5,500									
McKean,	2	1,000									
Warren,											
Jefferson,											
Armstrong,	16	8,000									
Clearfield,	3	1,500									
Indiana,	18	9,000									
Centre,	44	14,000									
Mifflin,	55	19,047									
Cumberland,	141	28,200									
York,	159	66,130									
Adams,	93	30,900									
Franklin,	87	57,600									
Bedford,	61	24,400									
Huntingdon,	50	17,233									
Cambria,	9	1,000									
Somerset,	68	27,200									
Fayette,	99	66,998	1½	467							
Greene,	15	7,000									
Westmoreland,	110	51,654									
Washington,	146	23,600									
Beaver,	29	4,900									
Butler,	20	10,000									
Allegany,	68	55,162	.	.	.	.	1	1,000	2	7,000	4,000
Mercer,	25	7,500									
Venango,	8	1,000									
Crawford,	15	7,000									
Total amount,	2,562	1,572,627	53,1½	81,147	2	19,700	6	18,700	4	25,000	19,000

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

(53)

COUNTIES.	Cutlers.		Curry combs.		Mills for grinding flat irons.		File factories.		Hydraulic engine makers.		Gold and silver work and jewellery.	Tin plate work*
	Number of shops.	Value in Dollars.	Dozens.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Quantity.
Philadelphia City,	11	29,100	1	3,000	2	25,000	788,300	1,500
Ditto County,	17	17,166	1,248	3,432	.	.	.	.	.	.	78,400
Montgomery,	5	4,990	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,												20,000
Northampton,												
Wayne,												
Delaware,	1	100									500	
Chester,	4	1,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,800
Lancaster,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dauphin,	20,000
Berks,	2	1,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,540
Luzerne,	21	24,116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500
Northumberland,												200
Lycoming,												
Tioga and Potter,												
Eric,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250
M'Kean,												
Warren,												
Jefferson,												
Armstrong,												
Clearfield,												
Indiana,												
Centre,	1,000	200
Mifflin,	5	2,092	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,												
York,	3	3,252	3,000	3,800
Adams,	1	350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	600
Franklin,	11	9,267	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,960
Bedford,	6	2,872	200
Huntingdon,	3	1,425	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,	1	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	1,200
Fayette,	5	4,880	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	300
Westmoreland,	7	3,642	1,000	350
Washington,	5	3,153	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000
Beaver,	2	600	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	600
Butler,												350
Alleghany,	1	3,000	.	.	1	2,000	.	.	.	.	9,500
Mercer,												
Venango,												350
Crawford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	111	113,360	1,248	3,432	2	2,000	1	3,000	2	25,000	901,250	

*The Value of this is included in the column for copper, brass and tin.

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COUNTIES,	Type founder- ies.	Coffee mills.		Copper, brass and tin.*			Bell foundries.		Buttons.			Black lead.	
	Pounds.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Number of manufactories.	Pieces made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Gross.	Value in dollars.	Establishments.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	.	.	.	25	.	141,000	10	63,000	.	.	.	1	42
Ditto County,	75,000	.	.	17	.	62,392	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	.	.	.	1	.	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,
Northampton,	.	.	.	1	.	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wayne,
Delaware,
Chester,	.	.	.	2	.	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	.	.	.	17	.	20,582	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dauphin,	.	.	.	7	21,000	29,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks,	.	4,000	6,000	.	.	28,540	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,	4,680	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,
Lycoming,
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
McKean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,	.	.	.	1	110	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,
York,	.	.	.	11	.	11,766	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adams,	.	.	.	2	.	1,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	.	.	.	3	5,640	11,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford,	.	.	.	2	.	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon,	.	.	.	1	108	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,	.	.	.	1	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	.	.	.	1	.	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	6,770	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greene,	.	.	.	1	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	.	.	.	6	.	4,840	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	.	.	.	3	.	3,570	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaver,
Butler,
Allegheny,	.	.	.	6	.	25,500	.	.	1	3,640	3,000	.	.
Mercer,
Venango,
Crawford,	.	.	.	1	.	350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	75,000	4,000	,000	109	.	361,000	10	63,000	1	3,640	3,090	1	42

*See quantity of tin plate work.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

(55)

COUNTIES.	Red & white lead.	Lead and shot.		Red and white lead, lead-en shot and Types. Value in Dollars.	Plumbers.		Soap and Candles.				White wax candles.	
	Tons made.	Manufactories.	Tons made.		Establishments.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds of Soap.	Pounds of Candles.	Value of soap and candles in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in dollars.
Philadelphia City,	294	.	275	153,280	3	72,000	6	1,937,600	925,200	316,115	1	17,000
County,	75	3	300	130,000	.	.	16	1,306,120	529,300	181,393	1	11,00
Adams County,
Allegheny,
Armstrong,
Beaver,
Bedford,
Berks,
Bucks,
Butte,
Calhoun,
Carbon,
Cecil,
Chambers,
Chemung,
Clarke,
Clearfield,
Columbia,
Concord,
Crawford,
Cumberland,
Dauphin,
Delaware,
Elk,
Franklin,
Fulton,
Gallatin,
Greene,
Harris,
Harrison,
Heald,
Hempden,
Hershey,
Holt,
Howard,
Howell,
Indiana,
Jefferson,
Johnson,
Keokuk,
Kimberland,
King,
Kingston,
Knox,
Lancaster,
Lebanon,
Lehigh,
Lexington,
Lewis,
Litchfield,
Livingston,
Madison,
Maryland,
Meigs,
Monroe,
Montgomery,
Morgan,
Muskegon,
Nassau,
Nelson,
Northampton,
Northumberland,
Onondaga,
Orleans,
Oswego,
Otsego,
Pike,
Potter,
Putnam,
Rensselaer,
Saratoga,
Schoharie,
Schoonhoven,
Seneca,
Shelburne,
St. Lawrence,
Sullivan,
Tioga,
Townsend,
Union,
Upson,
Warren,
Washington,
Wayne,
Westchester,
Westmoreland,
Winchester,
Woodbury,
Woodford,
Woodstock,
Yamhill,
York,
Yuba,
Total amount,	369	6	575	296,380	3	72,000	25	3,283,960	1,500,984	512,338	2	28,000

(56) STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Spring oil.		Tanneries.		Shoes, boots, slippers, trunks and saddlery.				Har- ness.
	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Tanneries.	Value in dollars.	Pairs of shoes, boots and slippers.	Trunks.	Saddles and bridles	Value of shoes boots and slip- pers, trunks and saddlery.	Value in dollars.
Philadelphia City,	.	.	21	425,433	325,528	12,500	35,178	1,237,453	3,500
Ditto County,	.	.	38	323,459	384,305	1,872	2,703	514,880	
Montgomery,	.	.	30	60,860	37,705	.	1,100	53,710	
Bucks,	.	.	27	40,500	57,300	.	2,004	86,950	
Northampton,	.	.	21	36,540	15,895	.	2,300	45,742	
Wayne,	
Delaware,	.	.	17	48,450	6,120	.	.	10,780	
Chester,	.	.	30	62,721	30,722	.	1,343	80,246	
Lancaster,	.	.	40	79,511	38,756	.	1,657	84,313	
Dauphin,	.	.	39	15,595	35,750	.	1,601	76,039	
Berks,	.	.	55	50,100	48,288	.	1,220	55,508	
Luzerne,	.	.	10	10,000	6,600	.	90	10,900	
Northumberland,	.	.	39	41,120	18,712	.	300	30,600	
Lycoming,	.	.	8	15,900	3,389	.	110	9,110	
Tioga and Potter,	
Erie,	310	.	24	1,688	
M'Kean,	
Warren,	
Jefferson,	
Armstrong,	.	.	10	5,100	5,000	.	50	8,000	
Clearfield,	
Indiana,	.	.	8	4,566	5,000	.	50	8,000	
Centre,	.	.	14	11,591	3,000	.	50	10,800	
Mifflin,	.	.	17	20,334	11,166	.	242	22,033	
Cumberland,	56,565	.	6,800	207,365	
York,	.	.	41	79,802	20,004	.	5,211	45,558	
Adams,	.	.	11	20,446	12,946	.	4,360	37,369	
Franklin,	.	.	24	55,261	33,522	.	4,953	89,953	
Bedford,	.	.	18	21,352	12,375	.	321	29,244	
Huntingdon,	.	.	15	9,523	11,123	.	241	22,001	
Cambria,	.	.	3	1,000	1,500	.	.	3,350	
Somerset,	.	.	16	10,310	8,060	.	310	16,520	
Fayette,	.	.	25	34,850	32,791	.	1,640	82,300	
Greene,	.	.	3	1,500	.	.	600	8,400	
Westmoreland,	.	.	23	18,250	21,918	.	7,350	47,952	
Washington,	.	.	34	26,170	36,941	.	3,536	80,682	
Beaver,	.	.	13	10,550	1,600	.	324	8,622	
Butler,	.	.	2	2,000	5,700	.	50	9,050	
Allegany,	.	.	27	32,350	29,900	.	2,600	78,600	
Mercer,	.	.	10	5,500	3,285	.	300	7,418	
Venango,	550	1,100	6	2,400	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	20	16,000	6,000	.	200	11,000	
Total amount.	550	1,100	715	1,599,044	1,327,776	14,372	88,818	3,126,107	3,500

COUNTIES.	Factories.	Morocco.		Mock- sons.		Buck- skin over- alls.	Leather gloves.	Gloves and overalls.	Glue.		Razor strop	
		Doz. of Skins.	Value in Dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Value in dollars.	Quantity in lbs.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	6	6,300	118,000	.	.	.	24,000	15,000	.	24,000	2	2,000
Ditto County,	1	2,520	47,400	.	.	.	8,216	5,622	.	27,098		
Montgomery,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	100		
Bucks,												
Northampton,												
Wayne,												
Delaware,												
Chester,												
Lancaster,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	608		
Dauphin,												
Berks,												
Luzerne,												
Northumberland,												
Lycoming,												
Tioga and Potter,												
Erie,												
M·Kean,												
Warren,												
Jefferson,												
Armstrong,												
Clearfield,												
Indiana,												
Centre,												
Mifflin,												
Cumberland,												
York,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	800		
Adams,												
Franklin,												
Bedford,												
Huntingdon,												
Cambria,		.	.	300	150	200	.	400				
Somerset,				.	.	.						
Fayette,		.	.	.	.	.	144	126				
Greene,												
Westmoreland,												
Washington,												
Beaver,												
Butler,												
Allegany,												
Mercer,												
Venango,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		600		
Crawford,												
Total amount,	7	8,820	165,400	300	150	200	32,360*	21,148		53,206	2	2,000

*Or 2,896½ doz. pairs.

COUNTIES.	Furriers.		Mustard makers.		Flaxseed oil.			Distilleries.		
	Number.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Gallons made.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.
Philadelphia City,	4	22,000	2	22,500	9,000	.	.	.	7	817,722
Ditto County,	.	.	1	3,000	1,200	3	9,000	9,000	11	466,096
Montgomery,	24	46,100	46,100	63	55,100
Bucks,	8	14,500	14,500	351	105,300
Northampton,	9	10,600	10,600	160	170,670
Wayne,	3	9,000
Delaware,	8	4,500
Chester,	9	10,500	10,500	96	73,426
Lancaster,	13	8,920	8,920	316	1,438,484
Dauphin,	9	10,306	10,080	104	252,642
Berks,	25	165,000	165,000	250	324,230
Luzerne,	27	32,750
Northumberland,	10	9,100	9,100	79	225,450
Lycoming,	2	4,000	4,000	30	67,762
Tioga and Potter,	3	12,000
Erie,	9	6,250
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,	21	63,000
Clearfield,
Indiana,	27	18,000
Centre,	24	22,795
Mifflin,	1	300	300	78	94,453
Cumberland,	120	120,935
York,	22	212,050	210,030	505	590,500
Adams,	6	4,530	4,590	135	431,722
Franklin,	4	5,918	5,918	115	194,382
Bedford,	1	320	320	80	99,342
Huntingdon,	1	300	300	7	16,800
Cambria,	7	000
Somerset	2	250	250	80	31,025
Fayette,	7	3,355	2,684	103	139,770
Greene,	1	200	200	.	.
Westmoreland,	4	1,260	1,260	76	148,425
Washington,	4	1,616	1,616	301	261,312
Beaver,	2	1,300	1,300	64	52,600
Butler,	1	1,200	1,200	53	15,900
Allegany,	2	370	333	159	165,745
Mercer,	1	320	320	38	17,680
Venango,	14	7,650
Crawford,	70	28,000
Total amount,	4	22,000	3	25,500	10,200	171	521,375	518,421	3,594	6,552,284

COUNTIES.	Distilleries.	Breweries.			Wine.			Starch and hair powder.		Wafers.		
	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.	barrels grapevine.	Barrels currantwine.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	904,275	11	48,000	248, 00	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5,000
Ditto County,	412,166	6	8,343	50,058	.	.	.	4	336,000	41,500	.	.
Montgomery,	27,550	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,	51,650	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	85,332	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wayne,	4,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	2,250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester,	36,710	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	809,613	4	770	4,620	.	40	1,953	.	.	.	.	.
Dauphin,	111,321	4	1,150	4,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks,	162,118	2	550	3,300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,	17,600	1	300	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	111,325	2	1,600	6,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lycoming,	33,831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,	3,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Erie,	3,906	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M'Kean,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	31,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clearfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana,	9,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Centre,	11,162	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	47,227	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,	62,544	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York,	286,167	3	1,400	7,400	.	.	.	1	2,000	266	.	.
Adams,	212,595	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	100,111	2	610	3,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford,	49,671	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdom,	8,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	15,513	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	55,908	2	100	480	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	76,192	1	750	3,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	104,524	3	150	580	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaver,	26,300	2	845	4,225	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butler,	7,950	.	.	.	5	.	233	.	.	.	.	.
Allegany,	79,769	5	6,705	38,109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mercer,	8,840	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Venango,	3,825	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	11,200	.	.	.	.	27	1,200	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	3,986,045	48	71,273	376,072	5	67	3,386	5	338,000	41,756	1	5,000

COUNTIES.	Shipping.		Boats.		Cabinet makers		Waggon.		Carriages.	
	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value of work in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	No. of shops.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	45	431,075	6,355	127,000	17	464,500
Littio County,	13,100	992,500	.	.	21	24,023	932	28,595	.	32,500
Montgomery,	8	2,300	496	10,576	1	2,600
Bucks,	18	10,025	.	.	.	17,000
Northampton,	8	2,810	.	.	.	.
Wayne,
Delaware,	8	3,300	.	.	.	1,750
Chester,	33	20,304	.	.	2	600
Lancaster,	89	24,170	.	19,840	.	28,000
Dauphin,
Berks,	45	31,550	.	950	.	.
Luzerne,	4	1,200	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	16	8,500	57	2,526	1	1,150
Lycoming,	2	883	.	.	2	350
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,	6	2,240	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,
York,	37	18,332	.	.	.	23,365
Adams,	4	1,504	.	.	14	3,501
Franklin,	13	7,417	72	4,657	.	.
Bedford,	7	3,720	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon,	6	2,240	.	.	.	.
Cambria,
Somerset,	8	4,200	150	2,500	.	.
Fayette,	27	2,430	389	19,50	12	7,130	150	5,685	.	.
Greene,	5	2,000	100	1,000	4	2,000
Westmoreland,	77	23,082	30	3,800	.	.
Washington,	70	,000	.	.	17	8,450	.	3,540	.	.
Beaver,	12	3,460	100	500	.	400
Butler,	7	2,100	26	156	10	1,100
Alleghany,	17	9,200	.	1,300	.	.
Mercer,	4	1,655	.	.	.	.
Venango,
Crawford,	3	1,000	190	2,000	.	.
Total amount,	13,197	1,001,930	389	19,450	482	657,870	8,658	214,625	51	578,816

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

(61)

COUNTIES.	Coopers shops.		Water turning machines.		Saddle trees.		Last and boot trees.		Print cutting.		Printing presses.		Bark.	Baskets.
	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Makers.	Value in dollars.	Makers.	Value in dollars.	Establishments.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Number.
Philadelphia City,	17	39,000	3	3,000	2	3,000	2	26,000	.	24,012
Ditto County,	107	66,496	1	5,000	3	1,000	.	.	2	3,000	.	.	4	
Montgomery,	16	7,901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Bucks,	27	13,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	17	7,020	.	14,000	2
Wayne,	2	660	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	27	4,320	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester,	37	13,195	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	31	14,673	1	2,000	14
Dauphin,	45	18,992	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks,	3	900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,	31	21,900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	13	2,750	14
Lycoming,	8	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,	2	600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Erie,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M'Kean,	14
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clearfield,	14
Indiana,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Centre,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	26	3,895	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,	80	24,000	14
York,	60	16,593	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adams,	54	9,172	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	56	15,792	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford,	25	3,250	14
Huntingdon,	23	3,420	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,	4	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	17	7,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	57	8,875	.	.	5	825	14
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	56	16,500	.	.	1	700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	62	10,959	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaver,	9	1,060	14
Butler,	9	1,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alleghany,	22	6,100	.	.	1	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mercer,	3	164	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Venango,	14
Crawford,	12	3,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	1958	349,887	5	8,400	10	2,705	3	3,000	4	6,000	2	26,000	24	24,012

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA — MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Baskets.	Cork cutting	Chip hats.	Spirits of turpentine and vanish.		Sugar.			Paper.	
	Value in dollars.	Establishments. Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Refineries.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Reams.
Philadelphia City,	.	1	3,000	400	2,500	3,500	9	2,944,444	530,000	
Ditto County,	8,806	2	2,000	212	19,500	17,150	1	420,000	75,600	7 10,029
Montgomery,	15	25,433
Bucks,	1	1,756
Northampton,	1	1,200
Wayne,		
Delaware,	11	39,486
Chester,	.	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	8	13,000
Lancaster,	.	.	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	3	3,900
Dauphin,	150	18	1	2,500
Berks,	10	50,100
Luzerne,		
Northumberland,	1	2,500
Lycoming,		
Tioga and Potter,		
Erie,		
M'Kean,		
Warren,		
Jefferson,		
Armstrong,		
Clearfield,		
Indiana,		
Centre,		
Mifflin,		
Cumberland,		
York,	.	.	1,300	.	.	.	.	.	2	2,600
Adams,		
Franklin,	2	6,833
Bedford,		
Huntingdon,	.	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,650
Cambria,		
Somerset,		
Fayette,	1	5,000
Greene,		
Westmoreland,		
Washington,		
Beaver,		
Butler,	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Allegany,	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mercer,		
Venango,		
Crawford,		
Total amount,	9,406	3	5,000	6,312	22,000	20,650	11	3,364,590	605,618	64 165,981

COUNTIES.	Paper.		Paper hanging.			Playing cards.		Marble yards.		Marble saw-mills.		Stone cutters.	
	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pieces stamped.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Philadelphia City,	.	.	3	115,000	80,750	4	42,200	14	313,250	.	.	.	.
Ditto County,	340	72,100	1	25,000	16,667	.	.	.	.	1	20,000	1	2,000
Montgomery,	.	130,431	.	.	.	.	.	4	17,500	1	10,000	.	.
Bucks,	.	7,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	.	3,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wayne,
Delaware,	.	197,430	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester,	.	39,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	.	10,414	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
Dauphin,	.	7,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks,	.	100,200	.	.	.	.	.	1	600	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,
Northumberland,	.	7,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lycoming,
Tioga and Potter,
Eric,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,
Cumberland,
York,	.	7,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adams,
Franklin,	.	24,574	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford,
Huntingdon,	.	4,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,
Somerset,
Fayette,	.	15,000	.	.	.	.	700	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greene,
Westmoreland,
Washington,
Beaver,
Butler,
Alleghany,	3	8,800	.	.	.	.
Mercer,	2	800
Venango,
Crawford,
Total amount,	340	626,749	4	140,000	91,417	4	42,900	22	340,150	2	30,000	3	2965

COUNTIES,	Glass		Glass cutting		American segars.		Spanish segars.			Snuff and tobacco*	
	Works.	Value in Dollars.	Establishments	Value in dollars.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Number made.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	1	8,000	.	.	16,000,000	24,000	6	3,150,000	22,050	27	244,500
Ditto County,	2	18,800	.	.	10,959,000	17,100	3	748,999	4,500	.	50,960
Montgomery,	1	4,000
Bucks,
Northampton,	10	12,700
Wayne,	1	36,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	3	62,500
Chester,	1	4,023
Lancaster,	5	5,290
Dauphin,
Berks,
Luzerne,
Northumberland,	1,252,000	1,878	.	.	.	2	3,280
Lycoming,	1	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,
Cumberland,
York,	10	8,710
Adams,
Franklin,	850,000	1,275	.	.	.	3	2,269
Bedford,
Huntingdon,
Cambria,
Somerset,
Fayette,
Greene,
Westmoreland,
Washington,
Beaver,
Butler,	2	978
Allegany,	3	62,000	1	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	4	11,700
Mercer,
Venango,
Crawford,
Total amount,	8	144,800	1	1,000	29,061,000	44,253	9	3,898,999	26,550	67	410,910

*See quantity of tobacco and snuff in page 66.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

(65)

COUNTIES.	Potteries.			Drugs.	Laboratories.			Prussian blue.		Lamp black.	
	Number.	Pieces made.	Value in Dollars.		Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons of nitre, borax, brim stone &c.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	8	.	69,250	3	6,500	.	.	.	3,000	6,000	.
Ditto County,	7	.	16,200	3	118,700	1	360	244,100	.	.	.
Montgomery,	6	.	2,670	2	1,750	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,	14	.	4,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	8	.	3,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 4,000
Wayne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware,	3	.	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester,	4	.	5,996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	15	.	10,260	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dauphin,	10	41,973	2,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks,	7	.	2,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	12	.	9,900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lycoming,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Erie,	1	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M'Kean,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armstrong,	4	.	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clearfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indiana,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Centre,	3	.	1,860	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mifflin,	3	.	1,860	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York,	8	32,000	2,040	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adams,	9	.	3,332	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	2	.	2,570	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford,	4	.	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon,	2	.	1,340	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,	2	.	412	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	7	.	6,350	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	10	.	3,300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	9	.	4,050	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaver,	1	.	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butler,	1	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Allegany,	2	.	3,400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mercer,	2	.	630	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Venango,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	164,		164,520	8	126,950	1	360	244,100	3,000	6,000	1 4,000

COUNTIES.	Dyers.		Rope walks.			Tobacco and Snuff.	Brushes.		Horse hair cloth.		Hand Bellows.	
	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons made.	Value in dollars.	pounds.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in dollars.
Philadelphia City,	5	7,000	.	.	.	938,166	18	76,000	1	5,400	1	4,500
Ditto County,	3	10,000	15	866	330,113	367,600	6	18,760	.	.	1	2,000
Montgomery,	12	2,150	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,300	56,000						
Bucks,												
Northampton,	3	600	.	.	.	97,700						
Wayne,												
Delaware,	.	.	.	.	.	500,000						
Chester,	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	56,210						
Lancaster,	.	.	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,300	25,000						
Dauphin,												
Berks,		6,325										
Luzerne,	1	300										
Northumberland,	4	1,350	.	.	.	28,000						
Lycoming,												
Tioga and Potter,												
Erie,												
M'Kean,												
Warren,												
Jefferson,												
Armstrong,												
Clearfield,												
Indiana,												
Centre,												
Mifflin,												
Cumberland,	.	.	1	30	11,000							
York,	.	.	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,250	39,000						
Adams,	.	.	1	.	125							
Franklin,	.	.	1	3	1,344	9,520						
Bedford,												
Huntingdon,												
Cambria,												
Somerset												
Fayette,	.	.	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,666							
Greene,												
Westmoreland,	2	500										
Washington,												
Beaver,												
Butler,	1	300	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,300	7,521						
Allegany,	1	500	1	6	2,500	62,040						
Mercer,												
Venango,												
Crawford,												
Total amount,	40	29,025	35	933 $\frac{1}{2}$	357,498	2,186,757	24	94,760	1	5,400	2	6,500

COUNTIES.	Chocolate.		Composition ornaments.		Drums.		Engravings.		Book binder.		Artificial flowers.	
	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in dollars.	Establishments	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,	40,000	8 000	1	6,000	5	2,500	16	28,200	22	53,000	1	1,500
Ditto County,	175,000	33,500	.	.	5	.	.	5,000	64	46,233	2	5,200
Montgomery,	1,200	240	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,
Northampton,
Wayne,
Delaware,
Chester,
Lancaster,
Dauphin,	7	3,050	.	.
Berks,	3	1,800	.	.
Luzerne,
Northumberland,
Lycoming,
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,
Cumberland,
York,	1	1,000	.	.
Adams,
Franklin,
Bedford,	1	500	.	.
Huntingdon,
Cambria,
Somerset,	2	200.	.	.
Fayette,
Greene,
Westmoreland,
Washington,
Beaver,	1	600	.	.
Butler,
Alleghany,
Mercer,	1	800	.	.
Venango,
Crawford,
Total amount,	216,200	41,740	1	6,000	5	2,500	16	33,200	102	107,133	3	6,700

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Gun powder.			Ginger.			Combs.		Looking glasses.	
	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Pounds made.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Manufactories.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Framers.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,000	10	98,000
Ditto County,	3	150,000	90,000	1	45,000	4,320	6,240	10,600	2	2,000
Montgomery,	5	73,920	28,000	1	12,000	1,200				
Bucks,										
Northampton,										
Wayne,										
Delaware,	2	40,000	25,600							
Chester,	1									
Lancaster,										
Dauphin,										
Berks,	1	1,000	500							
Luzerne,	1	5,333	4,000							
Northumberland,										
Lycoming,										
Tioga and Potter,										
Eric,										
M'Kean,										
Warren,										
Jefferson,										
Armstrong,										
Clearfield,										
Indiana,										
Centre,	1									
Mifflin,	1	200	150							
Cumberland,										
York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	625		
Adams,										
Franklin,										
Bedford,										
Huntingdon,										
Cambria,										
Somerset,										
Fayette,	1	1,613	1,000							
Greene,										
Westmoreland,	2	2,000	1,000							
Washington,	2	300	200							
Beaver,										
Butler,										
Allegany,	1	6,000	3,000	.	.	.	.	1,000		
Mercer,	1	500	375							
Venango,										
Crawford,										
<i>Total amount,</i>	22	280,866	153,825	2	57,000	5,520	6,740	31,225	12	10,000

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—MANUFACTURES.

(69)

COUNTIES.	Muslin and Linen Printers.				Printing.		Salt.			Suspenders.		
	<i>Establishments.</i>	<i>hands employed</i>	<i>Yards of gown stuff, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c. &c.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Works.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Manufactories.</i>	<i>Dozens.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	41	251,550	.	.	.	1	555	4,000
Ditto County,	8	122	1,061,232	145,290	13	22,000	.	.	.	1	1,667	15,049
Montgomery,	2	2,600	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bucks,	1	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	4	7,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wayne,
Delaware,
Chester,	2	1,467	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	9	17,500	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dauphin,	6	7,800	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks,	3	6,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luzerne,
Northumberland,	2	6,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lycoming,	1	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga and Potter,
Eric,	1	700	.	.	.	.	.	.
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,	1	600	1,000	.	.	.
Centre,
Mifflin,
Cumberland,	4	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
York,	3	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adams,	1	1,200	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin,	3	5,800	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford,
Huntingdon,	2	1,800	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambria,
Somerset,	1	1,300	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,
Greene,
Westmoreland,	1	500	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	3	3,200	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaver,
Butler,
Allegany,	3	6,300	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mercer,
Venango,
Crawford,	2	1,800	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	8	122	1,061,232	145,390	108	353,517	1	600	1,000	2	2,222	19,049

COUNTIES.	Umbrellas.		Uphol- sterers.		Whips.	
	<i>Manufactories.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Manufactories.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	5	35,000	9	165,000	2	38,000
Ditto County,	2	8,000				
Montgomery,						
Bucks,						
Northampton,						
Wayne,						
Delaware,						
Chester,						
Lancaster,						
Dauphin,						
Berks,						
Luzerne,						
Northumberland,						
Lycoming,						
Tioga and Potter,						
Erie,						
M'Kean,						
Warren,						
Jefferson,						
Armstrong,						
Clearfield,						
Indiana,						
Centre,						
Mifflin,						
Cumberland,						
York,						
Adams,						
Franklin,						
Bedford,						
Huntingdon,						
Cambria,						
Somerset,						
Fayette,						
Greene,						
Westmoreland,						
Washington,						
Beaver,						
Butler,						
Allegany,						
Mercer,						
Venango,						
Crawford,						
<i>Total amount,</i>	7	43,000	9	165,000	2	38,000

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA — MANUFACTURES.

(71)

COUNTIES.	Hemp.		Wheat mills.				Malt.		Hulling mills.	
	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.	Bushels.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Philadelphia City,	.	.	33	301,100	21,125	685,450				
Ditto County,	.	.	97	446,700	27,200	959,700				
Montgomery,	.	.	103	.	20,600	185,000				
Bucks,	.	.	122	584,750	46,350	1,091,370				
Northampton,	.	.	21	63,000	.	78,750				
Wayne,	.	.	34	.	48,080	286,480				
Delaware,	.	.	148	.	81,520	652,160	.	.	1	60
Chester,	.	.	135	.	99,159	787,272				
Lancaster,	.	.	65	377,754	.	377,754				
Dauphin,	.	.	190	.	131,410	677,050				
Berks,	.	.	42	355,100	.	355,100				
Luzerne,	.	.	81	.	105,400	616,400				
Northumberland,	.	.	32	.	16,000	128,000				
Lycoming,	.	.	7	.	2,142	14,994				
Tioga and Potter,	.	.	11	33,000	.	33,000				
Erie,	60	480				
M'Kean,	.	.								
Warren,	.	.								
Jefferson,	.	.	29	87,000	.	87,000				
Armstrong,	.	.	3	9,000	.	9,000				
Clearfield,	.	.	16	48,000	.	48,000				
Indiana,	.	.	31	226,520	.	226,520				
Centre,	.	.	31	.	29,590	226,520				
Mifflin,	.	.	66	.	46,450	324,850				
Cumberland,	.	.	94	174,400	17,510	279,600				
York,	.	.	47	.	18,270	128,160				
Adams,	.	.	71	.	57,328	347,790				
Franklin,	.	.	32	.	36,340	242,720				
Bedford,	.	.	30	.	27,590	225,540				
Huntingdon,	.	.	12	4,000	.	3,000				
Cambria,	.	.	40	107,000	.	107,000				
Somerset,	14,780	58,562				
Fayette,	.	.	25	.	13,200	52,800				
Greene,	.	.	71	.	15,800	63,200				
Westmoreland,	.	.	110	971,410	.	971,410				
Washington,	.	.	25	.	7,273	28,092	3,055	3,303		
Beaver,	.	.	21	153,000	.	153,000				
Butler,	.	.	67	.	34,040	136,160				
Allegheny,	350	25	29	.	23,200	69,600				
Mercer,	.	.	14	28,000	.	28,000				
Venango,	.	.	23	54,906	.	58,906				
Crawford,										
Total amount,	350	25	2,008	4,024,640	844,417	10,800,250	3,035	3,303	1	60

COUNTIES.	Barley.			Clover.			Wind-	Mahogany.		
	<i>Mils.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Mils.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Saw mills.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	9	300,000	7,800
Ditto County,	1	20,000	1,100	.	.	.	.	12	400,000	10,000
Montgomery,
Bucks,
Northampton,
Wayne,
Delaware,	.	.	.	1	1,500	13,050	.	.	.	.
Chester,	.	.	.	12	4,100	16,400	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	.	.	.	12	4,900	18,380	.	.	.	.
Dauphin,
Berks,
Luzerne,
Northumberland,
Lycoming,
Tioga and Potter,
Erie,
M'Kean,
Warren,
Jefferson,
Armstrong,
Clearfield,
Indiana,
Centre,
Mifflin,
Cumberland,
York,	1,150	6,900	.	.	.	.
Adams,
Franklin,
Bedford,
Huntingdon,
Cambria,
Somerset,
Fayette,	267	.	.	.
Greene,
Westmoreland,
Washington,
Beaver,
Butler,
Allegany,
Mercer,
Venango,
Crawford,
Total amount,	1	20,000	1,100	27	11,650	54,730	267	21	700,000	17,800

STATE OF PENNSYLVANA—Articles of a Doubtful nature or Agricultural. (73)

COUNTIES.	Saw mills.			Potash.	Maple sugar.		Rosin and pitch.	Slate.	
	Number.	Feet.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Barrels.	Quarries	Value in Dollars.
Philadelphia City,									
Ditto County,	17	3,090,000	65,100	.	.	.	2,000		
Montgomery,	55	1,383,000	11,512	.	.	.			
Bucks,	97	2,491,000	37,365	.	.	.			
Northampton,	55	2,032,000	20,320	.	.	.		1	6,000
Wayne,	52	1,040,000	17,565	.	16,055	1,926			
Delaware,	38	1,660,000	16,600	.					
Chester,	189	5,146,000	51,460	.					
Lancaster,	123	2,790,500	19,015	620					
Dauphin,	75	1,094,198	10,069	.					
Berks,		3,805,500	38,055	.					
Luzerne,	84	5,800,000	46,400	.	72,348	7,440			
Northumberland,	115	6,540,000	38,674	.	22,200	2,775			
Lycoming,	40	3,370,000	12,400	.					
Tioga and Potter,	11	660,000	3,300	.	7,770	971			
Erie,	16	1,600,000	8,000	.	45,906	820			
M'Kean,	4	554,600	2,773	.					
Warren,	24	5,030,000	25,150	.	13,387	1,674			
Jefferson,	4	80,000	420	.					
Armstrong,	11	550,000	2,750	.	25,960	3,178			
Clearfield,	7	700,000	3,500	.					
Indiana,	17	850,000	4,000	.	20,400	2,448			
Centre,	45	3,370,000	12,400	.	34,670	4,333			
Mifflin,	54	1,250,000	7,815	.	17,141	1,715			
Cumberland,	102	450,000	4,50	.					
York,	94	695,000	7,331	.					
Adams,	67	824,000	7,195	.					
Franklin,	69	2,293,720	20,952	.					
Bedford,	56	1,372,000	7,232	.	18,391	1,962			
Huntingdon,	50	1,115,322	7,815	.	15,143	1,890			
Cambria,	9	100,000	606	.	56,200	5,600			
Somerset,	44	794,000	4,764	.					
Fayette,	82	3,467,000	27,736	.	94,432	11,804			
Greene,	.	.	.	.	51,744	6,139			
Westmoreland,	68	2,190,000	20,950	.	86,504	11,055			
Washington,	65	2,174,000	17,392	.					
Beaver,	32	713,500	7,135	.	100,000	10,000			
Butler,	1	100,000	606	.	14,238	1,708			
Allegany,	60	841,500	8,415	.	146,189	18,274			
Mercer,	27	555,000	4,148	.	93,411	9,341			
Venango,	12	668,800	6,688	200	24,079	3,289			
Crawford,	24	400,000	2,424	.	70,000	7,000			
Total amount,	1,995	73,847,640	600,430	820	1,046,268	119,345	2,000	1	6,000

COUNTIES.	Bricks.			Hemp mills.		Lime.			Plaster of Paris.	
	<i>Number of kilns.</i>	<i>No. of bricks.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Kilns.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons ground.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Philadelphia City,	9	12,420,000	99,260							
Ditto County,	21	28,747,000	208,980						150	2,250
Montgomery,	2	60,000	480			33	273,200	42,210		
Bucks,	7	325,000	16,250			19	46,000	7,300		
Northampton,	2	400,000	400			11	30,500	5,620	2,925	34,450
Wayne,										
Delaware,										140
Chester,	2	46,000	3,680	3,600	36	104	239,960	23,650	270	4,050
Lancaster,	13	3,050,000	18,390			98	168,600	22,582		
Dauphin,	9	630,000	3,760			29	4,630	600		
Berks,		785,000	3,925			150	153,000	19,125		
Luzerne,										
Northumberland,	4	462,000	2,720			4	13,200	1,650		
Lycoming,	2	90,000	450							
Tioga and Potter,										
Eric,	1	60,000	360			1	2,000	250		
M'Kean,										
Warren,										
Jefferson,										
Armstrong,										
Clearfield,										
Indiana,										
Centre,										
Mifflin,										
Cumberland,	2	500,000	5,000							
York,	6	870,000	4,500			5	28,800	3,600		
Adams,	7	998,646	4,133			6	10,800	2,160		
Franklin,	8	950,000	4,750			7	15,000	1,250		
Bedford,										
Huntingdon,										
Cambria,	2	100,000	900							
Somerset										
Fayette,	2	300,000	12,000							
Greene,										
Westmoreland,	1	120,000	600							
Washington,	6	913,000	3,652							
Beaver,						2	4,600	480		
Butler,	3	3,100,000	9,000			1	500	100		
Allegany,						4	10,000	1,800		
Mercer,	2	140,000	700			1	800	100		
Venango,										
Crawford,										
Total amount,	111	55,066,646	407,490	3,600	36	475	1,001,610	132,477	3,345	40,490

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Articles of a Doubtful nature or Agricultural. (75)

COUNTIES.	Stock.						
	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Merino sheep of the whole blood.	Merino and common breeds mixed.	Tunis mountain or bred tailed sheep.	Common sheep as expressly named in returns.	
Philadelphia City,	1,855						Whole number of Sheep returned.
Ditto County,	5,488	11,273	156	382	5	3,077	
Montgomery,	10,763	20,282	4	400	1	18,724	
Bucks	14,684	34,389	68	1,076	.	37,573	
Northampton,	12,517	31,405	7	21	.	26,219	
Wayne,	779	2,768	.	.	.	2,741	
Delaware,	3,037	7,948	13	99	.	6,628	
Chester,	14,150	27,804	32	740	72	32,676	
Lancaster,	17,916	48,648	10	528	249	36,578	
Dauphin,	10,150	38,341	.	16	.	39,511	
Berks,	15,956	40,204	.	.	380	30,779	
Luzerne,	3,439	16,272	4	11	.	14,429	
Northumberland,	10,431	22,960	4	85	23	31,356	
Lycoming,	2,372	7,387	9	.	.	8,719	
Tioga and Potter,	345	1,681	.	.	.	1,281	
Eric,	993	4,011	.	.	.	3,619	
M'Kean,	11	128	.	.	.	7	
Warren,	188	963	.	.	.	495	
Jefferson,	57	130	.	.	.	168	
Armstrong,	1,821	4,689	.	.	.	4,538	
Clearfield,	255	641	.	.	.	590	
Indiana,	2,715	5,995	.	.	.	6,432	
Centre,	4,420	9,080	.	2	.	9,552	
Mifflin,	4,547	12,143 ⁵	3	1	.	12,526	
Cumberland,	11,247	24,544	1	.	29	31,246	
York,	11,436	36,142	4	3	.	32,442	
Adams,	6,106	15,888	.	.	.	11,505	
Franklin,	8,524	17,088	1	2	.	19,179	
Bedford,	4,985	11,777	.	.	.	30,742	
Huntingdon,	3,921	8,023	.	.	.	11,000	
Cambria,	400	4,032	.	.	.	1,400	
Somerset,	5,498	14,908	1	.	.	13,469	
Fayette,	10,238	18,693	5	153	.	21,847	
Greene,	4,000	6,000	.	2	.	5,003	
Westmoreland,	12,439	22,899	2	.	.	12,509	
Washington,	17,391	34,985	2	368	.	46,836	
Beaver,	4,774	10,354	2	11	.	8,132	
Butler,	2,127	5,550	29	160	.	5,170	
Allegany,	8,572	17,342	.	11	.	21,479	
Mercer,	2,888	7,695	.	.	.	5,530	
Venango,	970	2,740	.	.	.	2,228	
Crawford,	1,240	5,196	.	.	.	5,101	
Total amount,	255,645	612,998	357	4,071	759	613,036	618,223

STATE OF DELAWARE.—MANUFACTURES.

(76)

COUNTIES.	Cotton in fami- lies, &c.		Flaxen goods in fami- lies, &c.		Mixed cloth and hempen chiefly mixed.	Woollen goods in families, &c.	Woollen manufactur- ing establishments.			Cotton and wool spun in mills.	
	Yards.	Value in Dollars.	Yard made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
New Castle,	661	661	75,440	30,176	17,820	10,578	11,524	2	20,500	130,000	91,000
Kent,	.	.	38,427	19,213 ⁴⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	4,269				
Sussex,	.	.	166,502	83,251	.	.	48,150				
Total amount,	661	661	280,369	132,640 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	17,820	10,578	63,943	2	20,500	130,000	91,000

COUNTIES.	Stockings.		Looms.		Spindles.		Hatteries.		Forges.		Rolling and slitting mills.	
	Pieces	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Fur hats.	Wool and mix- ed hats.	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
New Castle,	6,563	4,759 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	167	10	1,822	1,822	7,267	500	29,795	.	3	156,000
Kent,	.	.	200	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex,	.	.	1,638	.	.	.	.	.	.	215	5	23,220
Total amount,	6,563	4,759 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	2,005	11	1,822	1,822	7,267	500	29,795	215	3	15,600

STATE OF DELAWARE—MANUFACTURES.

(77)

COUNTIES.	Nails.		Tanneries.				Shoes and boots.		Distilleries:			
	Naileries.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Hides and skins tanned.	Pounds tanned.	Value in dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.
New Castle,	1	201,600	16,200	10	16,180	.	56,405	34,898	53,748	19	10,800	5,400
Kent,	.	.	.	12	16,000	.	52,000	.	.	12	4,800	2,880
Sussex,	.	.	.	3	.	14,330	2,866	.	.	20	1,200	7,200
Total amount,	1	201,600	16,200	25	32,180	14,330	111,271	34,898	53,748	51	27,600	15,480

COUNTIES.	Breweries.			Paper mills.		Snuff mills.			Rope-walks.			Gun powder.			Salt.		
	Number.	Barrels.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Works.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.
New Castle,	2	476	7,616	2	75,000	2	71,800	17,950	2	250	12,800	1	250,000	125,000	7	4,100	2,050
Kent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	71,800	17,950	2	250	12,800	1	250,000	125,000	7	4,100	2,050
Total amount,	2	476	7,616	2	75,000	2	71,800	17,950	2	250	12,800	1	250,000	125,000	7	4,100	2,050

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State of Delaware-----Articles of a Doubtful nature, or Agricultural. (78)

COUNTIES.	Grist mills.				Barley mills.		
	Number.	Barrels of flour.	Barrels of corn meal.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
New Castle,	27	80,000	30,000	905,000	2	150,000	10,000
Kent,	15	12,400	.	99,200			
Sussex,							
Total amount,	42	92,400	30,000	1,004,200	2	150,006	10,000

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(79)

COUNTIES.	Cotton manufacturing Establishments.		Blended and unnamed Cloths, and stuffs.		Woolen manufacturing Establishments.		Carpeting and Coverlets.		Cotton and wool spun in mills.		Stockings.		Looms.	Stocking looms.	Carding machines.		
	Establishments.	Yards made.	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Pounds	Value in dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds.			Value in Dollars.		
Allegany,	•	56,702	23,109	•	•	•	•	•	4,000	2,400	92	•	•	•	1	4,000	400
Anne Arundel,	•	30,155	14,689	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	131	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ditto City,	8	80,000	40,750	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	30	•	•	•	•	•	•
Baltimore County	3	102,517	37,547	•	•	•	•	96,760	100	200	165	1	•	•	4	16,900	1,014
Caroline,	•	50,490	23,562	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	240	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cecil,	•	75,531	67,076	•	•	•	•	•	13,397	8,975	173	•	•	•	3	•	•
Charles,	•	203,810	81,524	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	337	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dorchester,	•	43,719	23,347	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	474	•	•	•	•	•	•
Frederick,	•	209,944	152,583	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	475	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hartford,	•	1 2,387	65,528	•	750	2,500	•	•	•	•	178	2	•	•	3	7,000	700
Kent,	•	39,244	20,240	•	•	•	•	•	3,591	1,971	46	•	•	•	2	•	•
Montgomery,	•	71,647	40,715	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	275	•	•	•	4	11,150	669
Prince George,	•	82,951	41,475	•	•	•	•	•	20,000	10,000	269	•	•	•	•	•	•
Queen Anne,	•	55,000	27,500	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	337	•	•	•	2	•	•
Saint Mary's	•	90,000	45,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	450	•	•	•	•	•	•
Somerset,	•	80,000	50,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	610	•	•	•	•	•	•
Talbot,	•	71,129	36,835	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Washington,	•	132,817	132,817	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	320	•	•	•	11	28,886	1,33
Worcester,	•	177,920	88,960	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,193	•	•	•	•	•	•
Calvert,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total amount,	11	1,755,945	1,013,320	1	750	2,500	96,760	111,274	41,088	23,546	5,795	10	32	67,936	4,516	•	•

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(80)

COUNTIES.	Fulling mills.			Labor saving machinery.							Hatteries.			Furnaces.					Forges.		
	Mills.	Yards full.	Value in dollars.	Drawing & various machines.	Mules.	Jennies.	Looms with flying shuttles.	Reels.	Spinning frames.	Spindles.	Weaving machines by water.	Number.	Wool & mixed hats.	Value in dollars.	Blast furnaces.	Hot furnaces.	Total number.	Tons made.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.
Allegany,	1	3,000	4,500	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	6	1,100	3,700	1	1	1	1,300	52,000	4	681½
Anne Arundel,	4	12,400	7,600	4	4	4	1	1	1	8,588	1	5	1,285	4,675	1	1	1	1,300	52,000	4	681½
Baltimore City,	4	12,400	7,600	4	4	4	1	1	1	8,588	1	14	31,400	147,000	1	1	1	1,300	52,000	4	681½
Ditto County,	4	400	400	4	4	4	1	1	1	8,588	1	4	400	1,475	1	1	1	1,300	52,000	4	681½
Caroline,	4	400	400	4	4	4	1	1	1	8,588	1	12	11,500	46,000	3	3	3	1,400	84,400	5	804
Cecil,	1	400	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	300	1,500	1	1	1	1,400	84,400	5	804
Charles,	1	400	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	1,150	2,300	2	2	2	780	42,920	3	230
Dorchester,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	36	29,250	56,842	2	2	2	500	25,000	3	230
Frederick,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	7	3,870	10,760	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Hartford,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Kent,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Montgomery,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Prince George,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Queen Anne,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Saint Mary's,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Somerset,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Talbot,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Washington,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Worcester,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Calvert,	2	4,945	4,945	2	2	2	1	1	1	156	1	2	1,200	3,600	1	1	1	500	25,000	3	230
Total amount,	21	73,745	34,445	6	1	5	2	2	2	9,018	1	106	93,445	304,472	9	1	10	5,500	249,653	15	2,435½

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(81)

COUNTIES.	Forges.		Trip-hammers.		Rolling and slitting mills.			Naileries.			Gun smiths.				Black smiths.		Clocks and watches.		Silver smiths.		Tin plate.	
	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Pounds of nails.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Rifles.	Other.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	Value in Dollars.	Workers.	Value in Dollars.	Workers.		
Allegany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	80	20	1,000	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Anne Arundel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	24,500	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	2,200	.	8	26,500	.
Baltimore City,	89,750	1	200	1	380	50,665	3	294,000	24,100	1	.	.	.	300	39	8,065	.	.	1	65,000	.	
Ditto County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	660,800	53,500	.	.	.	.	.	45	10,000	.	.	.	.	.
Caroline,	88,440	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cecil,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	131,480	13,448	2	75	.	750	.	.	5	1,680	.	.	.	.
Charles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorchester,	27,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frederick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hartford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prince George,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen Anne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saint Mary's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Talbot,	.	.	.	1	60	8,400	4	80,000	8,200	.	.	.	.	.	53	2,840	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	75,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calvert,	280,990	1	200	2	440	59,065	20	1,166,280	123,748	10	155	20	6,150	137	20,905	9	3,880	2	9	91,500	.	
Total amount,																						

x

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Type foundries.			Still manu- factories.		Brass.		Tanneries.			Shoes, boots and slippers.			Saddlers.			Har- ness.	Morocco dressers.	Value in Dollars.	Glue.
	Number.	Stills.	Value in dollars.	Foundries.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Hides & skins.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Saddles and bridles.	Value in Dollars.	Sets.					
Allegany,	10	2,266	6,800	2	800	1,600	3	.	500	.	.	.	.	.	.
Anne Arundel,	5	2,050	5,259	7	9,280	17,602	2	690	2,250	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltimore City,	.	.	.	6	61,500	22	128,166	376,500	64	120,000	212,000	11	.	91,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ditto County,	1	.	.	.	.	17	12,810	63,430	51	15,168	14,674	7	.	8,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caroline,	3	1,050	3,750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cecil,	8	6,355	34,953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Charles,	1	750	3,750	10	10,600	19,500	3	.	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorchester,	4	2,350	4,700	10	4,900	8,925	2	320	1,920	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frederick,	1	20	1,600	.	.	47	34,585	140,109	102	46,889	80,142	20	7,233	27,609	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hartford,	12	6,412	22,277	2	630	2,525	6	717	3,245	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kent,	7	1,500	6,300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	5	978	4,890	10	2,093	3,558	12	2,360	36,700	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prince George,	890	4,450	15	1,203	2,435	3	.	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen Anne,	6	2,000	8,000	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saint Mary's,	9	4,000	8,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,
Talbot,
Washington,	19	11,100	48,840	41	30,338	50,759	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester,	6	2,522	10,328	.	20,834	41,668	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calvert,
Total amount,	1	20	1,600	6	61,500	172	215,844	744,336	331	281,688	492,426	92	12,150	177,944	92	1,135	2,500	.	.	.

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(83)

COUNTIES.	Flaxseed oil.			Distilleries.				Breweries.			Starch and hair powder.			Cabinet makers.	
	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons from fruit & grain.	Gallons from molasses.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
Allegany,	1	4,000	4,000	15	21,200	.	9,150	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Anne Arundel,	.	.	.	1	60,000	.	40,000	1	2,000	10,000	.	.	.	28	209,000
Baltimore City,	2	.	250	122	80,430	127,700	117,285	1	2,500	15,000	2	157,314	29,000	.	.
Ditto County,	.	.	.	95	26,760	.	13,380	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caroline,	.	.	.	36	7,200	.	43,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2,000
Cecil,	.	.	.	66	15,800	.	14,900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Charles,	.	.	.	231	32,540	.	24,405	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorchester,	5	5,175	4,140	140	145,000	.	70,500	4	730	4,380	.	.	.	.	.
Frederick,	1	1,500	1,500	1	500	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2,923
Hartford,	.	.	.	4	8,000	.	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Kent,	1	2,500	2,500	84	26,880	.	15,639	1	160	800	.	.	.	1	120
Montgomery,	.	.	.	115	9,810	.	7,357	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prince George,	.	.	.	7	8,000	.	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen Anne,	.	.	.	125	20,000	.	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3,000
Saint Mary's	.	.	.	.	8,653	.	4,527	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset,	.	.	.	92	200,043	.	100,021	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Talbot,	3	3,200	2,500	310	42,393	.	21,196	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calvert,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	13	16,375	14,950	1,444	713,209	27,700	509,660	7	5,390	30,180	2	157,314	29,000	48	217,043

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(84)

COUNTIES.	Candles.		Carriages.		Saddle tree.			Sugar refined.			Paper.			Marble yards.		Soap stone.	Mill-stone manufactories.	
	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Makers.	No. of saddle trees.	Value in Dollars.	Refiners.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Reams.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	
Allegany,	7	95,000	8	76,000	1	1,500	750	4	275,000	95,000	1	2,000	6,000			1	6,000	
Anne Arundel,				1,000				3	480,879	55,000	2	11,300	45,800	2	10,000	1,000		
Baltimore City,																		
Ditto County,																		
Caroline,																		
Cecil,			1	5,000														
Charles,			3	4,800														
Dorchester,			3	10,200							4	4,150	8,965					
Frederick,			2	6,500							1	2,750	9,750					
Hartford,			3	2,300														
Kent,																		
Montgomery,																		
Prince George,																		
Queen Anne,																		
Saint Mary's,																		
Somerset,			1	2,000														
Talbot,																		
Washington,											1	2,000	7,000					
Worcester,			1	3,200														
Calvert,																		
Total amount,	7	95,000	22	111,000	1	1,500	750	7	755,879	150,000	9	22,200	77,515	2	10,000	1,000	1	6,000

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(85)

COUNTIES.	Glass.				Tobacco.		Potte- ries.		Drugs and dye stuffs.								Rope walks.		
	Works.	Square feet.	Bottles.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Gallons custor oil.	Value in Dollars.	Jalap pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Turmeric lbs.	Value in Dollars.	P eruvian bark, Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.
Allegany,																			
Anne Arundel,																			
Balt more City,					9	199,500	3	360									3	215	112,000
Ditto County,	1	500,000		65,000													15	815	423,800
Caroline,																			
Cecil,																			
Charles,																			
Dorchester,																			
Frederick,	2	40,000	7,000	7,600															
Harford,																			
Kent,																			
Montgomery,									600	600	1,000	950	200	40	3,000	600			
Prince George,																			
Queen Anne,																			
Saint Mary's,																			
Somerset,																			
Talbot,																	3	50	26,000
Washington,																			
Worcester,																			
Calvert,																			
Total amount,	3	540,000	7,000	72,600	9	199,500	3	360	600	600	1,000	950	200	40	3,000	600	21	1,080	561,800

STATE OF MARYLAND—MANUFACTURES.

(86)

COUNTIES.	Brush makers.		Curled hair.		Chocolate.		Gun powder.			Tortoise, ivory and horn manu-factories		Salt.		
	Number.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Value in dollars.	Works.	Bushels.	Value in Dollars.	
Alle-gany,	1	500	300	.	.	.	.
Anne Arundel,	.	.	1	37	.	.	.	.	.	28,000	.	.	.
Baltimore City,	2	21,000	4	3,000	1	9,000	3	312,500	156,250	.	.	.	.
Ditto County	
Caroline,	
Cecil,	
Charles,	
Dorchester,	2	5,247	3,672	.	.	.	.
Frederick,	
Harford,	
Kent,	
Montgomery,	
Prince George,	
Queen Anne,	
Saint Mary's	
Somerset,	
Talbot,	3	5,200	3,900	.	8	7,538	3,769	
Washington,	
Worcester,	
Calvert,	
Total amount,	2	21,000	5	3,037	1	9,000	9	323,447	164,122	28,000	8	7,538	3,769	

State of Maryland—Articles of a doubtful nature, or agricultural. (87)

COUNTIES.	Flour mills.			Saw mills.	Wind mills.	Tobacco.	
	Mills.	Barrels.	Value in Dollars.			Hogsheds	Value in Dollars.
Allegany,	10	7,550	41,750				
Anne Arundel,	7	19,900	99,500				
Baltimore City,							
Ditto County,	65	59,000	248,200	26			
Caroline,							
Cecil,	36	17,100	171,000				
Charles,							
Dorchester,							
Frederick,	101	84,080	756,720				
Harford,	58	59,304	296,526	47	3		
Kent,	16	.	.	8			
Montgomery,	42	10,200	62,000	32		5,100	204,000
Prince George,	12	5,100	35,700	.	.		
Queen Anne,							
Saint Mary's							
Somerset,							
Talbot,							
Washington,	52	86,250	819,375				
Worcester,							
Calvert,							
Total amount,	399	328,484	2,530,765	113	3	5,100	204,000

STATE OF VIRGINIA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.	Mixed goods and cotton do.	Flaxen goods in families.	Woollen goods in families.	The total value of all kinds of cloths & stuffs.	Stockings.	Looms.	Stocking manufactories.	Carding machines.	Fulling mills.	Spindles.
	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Yard made.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Dollars. Value in</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			
Acomack,	.	82,000	82,000	.	56,958	.	.	44	3	.	.
Amelia,	.	.	151,418	.	75,709	.	.	1,050	3	3	.
Albemarle,	176,769	.	32,794	5,578	95,564 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	17,616	.	419	6	3	.
Augusta,	.	.	221,640	.	73,880	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ankerst,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bath,	.	21,623	23,000	8,247	32,169 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.	.	279	.	.	158
Bedford,	60,240	35,360	21,830	32,830	74,160	.	.	1,120	.	.	104
Berky,	.	17,710	10,300	6,200	21,739 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	4,300	.	286	2	2	.
Botetourt,	13,953	48,414	46,884	3,322	57,358 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.	.	734	6	2	.
Brook,	.	.	39,185	.	19,592	.	.	255	15	1	.
Brunswick,	155,665	31,257	.	.	98,413 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.	.	850	.	.	.
Buckingham,	106,000	.	14,401	32,401	79,052 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.	.	732	.	.	.
Campbell,	.	.	77,823	.	38,936 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.	.	523	.	.	.
Caroline,	124,283	26,709	.	.	50,331	16,039	.	803	3	4	594
Charles City,	.	.	33,766	.	13,889	.	.	192	.	.	6
Charlotte,	.	.	15,900	.	79,500	11,500	.	722	.	.	.
Chesterfield,	.	.	93,764	.	31,255	.	.	432	2	.	.
Cumberland,	.	.	112,344	.	56,172	.	.	488	.	.	.
Culpeper,	51,180	78,337	37,659	32,860	117,314	8,883	.	866	.	.	.
Cabell,	.	.	17,715	.	886	.	.	141	.	.	.
Dinwiddie,	.	.	115,376	.	57,688	.	.	581	.	.	.
Elizabeth City,	29,500	.	.	.	17,700	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex,	53,978	.	39,277	11,087	48,822	4,250	.	311	3	1	.
Fairfax,	53,629	49,217	87,692	1,931	45,840 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	13,701	.	598	4	1	12
Frederick,	45,108	24,591	47,463	18,307	52,784	.	.	305	.	.	.
Franklin,	57,285	47,650	28,687	375	70,592 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.	.	384	13	7	.
Gloucester,	187,696	.	.	.	93,848	12,015	.	832	.	.	.
Goochland,	87,718	24,466	409	15	62,359	10,527	.	311	1	.	.
Grayson,	.	.	90,665	.	57,109	.	.	540	.	.	.
Greenbrier,	7,160	5,027	21,870	13,653	25,438	.	.	448	.	.	.
Greenville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	336	.	.	.

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.	Mixed goods and cotton do.	Flaxen goods in families.	Woolen goods in families.	The total value of all kinds of cloths & stuffs.	Stockings.		Stocking manufactories.	Carding machines.	Fulling mills.	Spindles.
	<i>Yards filled.</i>	<i>Yards made</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			
Giles,	2,279	16,727	26,642	591	23,835	.	.	287	.	.	.
Halifax,	.	.	242,493	.	80,831	.	.	1,276	.	2	.
Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Hanover,	113,462	.	.	34,063	64,344 ²² / ₁₀₀	11,064	.	619	2	.	.
Hardy,	.	.	45,777	.	18,850	.	.	347	.	.	.
Harrison,	.	24,782	80,412	989	44,270	.	.	696	.	1	.
Heirico,	.	67,000	.	.	33,500	5,253	.	330	.	.	.
Henry,	.	.	70,936	.	35,468	.	.	381	.	.	26
Isle of Wight,	101,875	.	.	.	50,937 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀	.	.	557	.	.	.
James City,	34,236	8,559	.	.	21,397 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀	3,915	.	150	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	77,481	.	13,255	35,768	10,312	.	.	.	.	.
Kanawa,	.	.	51,154	.	17,051 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	.	.
King and Queen,	98,400	20,500	.	.	59,450	.	.	654	.	.	.
King George,	40,746	15,288	.	.	18,678	.	.	230	.	.	.
King William,	84,000	14,000	.	.	32,667	.	.	409	.	.	.
Lancaster,	.	.	75,560	.	32,987 ²² / ₁₀₀	16	.	298	.	.	.
Lee,	.	.	57,024	.	27,553	.	.	293	5	.	.
Loudon,	.	.	167,655	.	112,915 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀	.	.	606	.	4	.
Louisa,	140,068	.	.	40,440	187,095	.	.	594	.	.	.
Lunenburg,	.	.	118,657	.	50,328 ¹¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	.	.	558	.	.	.
Madison,	.	61,576	38,815	1,439	34,507	.	.	510	.	.	.
Matthews,	.	.	35,891	.	11,965	3,397	.	176	.	.	.
Mecklenburg,	.	.	294,908	.	117,454	.	.	908	.	.	.
Middlesex,	.	.	51,135	.	17,045	9,002	.	260	.	.	.
Monongalia,	.	69,264	92,352	23,088	91,198	.	.	1,041	.	1	.
Monroe,	.	.	48,440	14,352	24,796 ¹¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	.	.	392	.	2	.
Montgomery,	.	26,471	65,534	.	41,452	.	.	557	.	.	.
Mason,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nassimond,	.	70,005	.	.	23,334	.	.	310	.	.	.
New Kent,	51,792	24,923	.	.	38,350 ¹¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	.	.	287	.	.	.
Norfolk,	65,118	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	86,790	.	.	.	22,872	.	.	473	.	.	.
Northumberland,	.	.	.	.	28,920	.	.	411	.	.	.

STATE OF VIRGINIA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.	Mixed goods and cotton do.	Flaxen goods in families.	Woollen goods in families.	The total value of all kinds of cloths & stuffs.	Stockings.		Looms.	Stocking manufactories.	Carding machines.	Fulling mills.	Spindles.
	Yards made.	Yard made.	Yards made.	Yards made.	Dollars. Value in	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Number.				
Nottoway,	98,705				48,543 ⁴⁵ / ₁₀₀			411				
Nelson,	9,656	9,046	21,810		34,892			409				
Ohio,			75,960	3,310	43,039 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀			323		1		
Orange,	37,024	47,490	30,152	2,244	56,714 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	21,267		463				
P. trick,			526,850		263,425			365			2	
Pendleton,												
Pittsylvania,	179,606				89,803	13,963		996				
Powattau,	14,994	53,655			41,624 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	5,702		317				
Prince Edward,	97,896	65,127			81,511 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	11,793		682				
Princess Anne,	11,866		36,295	22,383	30,377 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀	7,500		367				6
P.ince William,												
Prince George,	122,382				40,194			381			1	
Randolph,			18,481	4,734	10,726 ⁸³ / ₁₀₀			176				
Richmond County,		7,860	57,646		45,400			362				
Rockbridge,	13,500		34,801	10,557	30,492					2	3	
Rockingham,	33,893	84,507	157,046	25,764	111,138	360		764		7	3	6
Russel,	3,379	22,446	53,395	684	50,122 ²⁹ / ₁₀₀	8,563		573				
Shenandoah,			145,960		70,813 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀			606		6	5	
Southampton,			315,140		105,047			1,000				
Spotsylvania,	100,000	30,000			68,400			610				
Stafford,			97,422		49,028 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀	10,856		376				
Surry,	73,220		948	11,566	42,867			400				
Sussex,	117,575	21,097			69,336			607				
Tazewell,			37,874		23,178			288			1	
Worwick,			1,790		7,347 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀	5,784		106				
Washington,		14,162	96,946	21,281	104,491			900		2	3	
Westmoreland,			56,525		23,740 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀			290				
Wood,			29,776		14,510 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀			203				
Wythe,	18,188		48,897	10,678	30,370			496		1	1	
York,			25,020		12,519			131				60
Richmond City,			12,281		3,897			30				
Norfolk,	6,000				2,400			9				
Petersburgh.												
Total.	9,007,955	1,272,392	4,918,273	408,224	4,611,445 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀	227,578	227,578	40,856	2	96	55	971

COUNTIES.	Hats.	Furnaces.	Bloomeries.	Forges.	Trip-hammers.	Rolling and slitting.
	Wool and mix- ed hats. Value in dollars.	Blast furnaces. Total number. Tons. Value in dollars.		Number. Tons. Value in dollars	Number. Value in dollars.	Mills Value in Dollars.
Accomack,	300					
Anne Arundel,	416					
Albemarle,	2,810					
Augusta,	5,965	3	3	17,366	1	2,340
Amherst,						
Bath,	310					
Bedford,	6,840					
Berkeley,	5,350					
Botetourt,	1,874	6	6	47,647 1/2	.	. 1
Brook,						
Brunswick,	1,550					
Buckingham,	1,380					
Cambridge,	2,300		1	550		
Caroline,	491					
Charles City,	750					
Charlotte,	750					
Chesterfield,						
Cumberland,						
Culpeper,	1,560					
Danville,						
Dinwiddie,	500					
Elizabeth City,						
Fairfax,	108					
Fauquier,	744					
Fredricksburg,						
Gorham,	11,207					
Groton,	480					
Greenland,						
Greenville,	1,400					
Guinea,						
Hampton,	1,250					
Henrico,						
Jackson,						
Kent,						
Lancaster,						
Lee,						
Lexington,						
Lynchburg,						
Nelson,						
New Kent,						
Newport News,						
Potomac,						
Rappahannock,						
Salisbury,						
Spartanburg,						
Sumner,						
Tazewell,						
Vermilion,						
Warrenton,						
Weber,						
Winchester,						
Xenia,						
Zanesville,						

(28)

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	Hats.		Furnaces.					Forges.			Trip-hammers.		Rolling and sitting	
	Wool & mixed hats.	Value in Dollars.	Blast furnaces.	Air furnaces.	Total number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Value in dollars.
Nottoway,														
Nelson,	206	412												
Ohio,	8,600	17,200												
Orange,														
Patrick,	1,303	1,792							40	4,000				
Pendleton,	1,400	2,150												
Pittsylvania,	1,159	7,036												
Powhatan,														
Prince Edward,														
Princess Anne,	2,500	5,000												
Prince William,	800	1,600												
Prince George,														
Randolph,														
Richmond County,														
Rockbridge,	2,125	10,365							200	24,000	3	24,442		
Rockingham,	10,130	20,720							25	2,500				
Russel,	721	2,163												
Shenandoah,	8,455	16,118 ⁰⁰	2		2	1,254	39,600	3	500	55,000				
Southampton,	375	1,500												
Spotsylvania,	2,400	16,400												
Stafford,														
Starry,	428	586												
Sussex,	1,150	3,955												
Tazewell,	200	375												
Warwick,														
Washington,	3,680	7,360							14	1,400				
Westmoreland,														
Wood,	100	200												
Wythe,	2,185	6,247	2		2	140	11,200	2	266	26,600				
York,											2			
Richmond City,	8,500	17,000												
Norfolk,	149,000	104,300												
Petersburgh,														
Total amount.	276,267	397,979	16	2	18	6,930 ¹	171,312 ⁰⁰	28	2,740	313,980	10	29,782	2	4,500

(୧୪)

3,050

STATE OF VIRGINIA—MANUFACTURES.

(96)

COUNTIES.	Naileries.		Fulling mills.		Spinning frames.	Spinning wheels.	Cannon.		Guns.			Swords.		Black smiths work.
	Pounds of nails.	Value in dollars.	Yards.	Value in Dollars.			Number.	Value in Dollars.	Rifles.	Other.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Value in Dollars.
Nottoway,														
Nelson,														
Ohio,		4,500					2,237							
Orange,														
Patrick,														
Peddie-ton,			600											
Pittsylvania,														
Powhatan,														
Prince Edward,														
Princess Anne,					1				70		1,120			
Prince William,														
Prince George,														
Randolph,			400											
Richmond County,														
Rockbridge,			8,000											
Rockingham,			10,000		1				245	17	5,171			
Russel,							1,808		80		1,440		6	70
Shenandoah,									60	10	1,000			
Southampton,			10,680											
Spotsylvania,														
Stafford,														
Surry,														
Sussex,														
Tazewell,			1,000						6		120	2	20	
Warwick,														
Washington,			3,500						123		2,467			
Westmoreland,														
Wood,														
Wythe,														
York,	185,995	40,696												
Richmond City,	474,880	26,610			1									
Norfolk,														
Petersburgh,														
Total amount.	714,795	82,446	40,911	10,228	17	13,381	30	2,490	1,720	3,468	83,343	1,081	5,405	3,998.37

[illegible]

(8)

COUNTRIES.

COUNTIES.	Steel furnaces.		Door locks.		Augers.		Clock and watches.	Gold & silver work & jewelry.	Tin and copper ware.	Stills.		Copper brass and tin.		But- tons.	Lead.	
	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Tons.	Value in dollars.
Nottoway,	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nelson,
Ohio,
Orange,
Patrick,
Pendleton,
Pittsylvania,
Powattian,
Prince Edward,
Princess Anne,
Prince William,	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prince George,
Randolph,
Richmond County,
Rockbridge,	5,000	20	2,000	.	.	.	.	.
Rockingham,	17	1,700	.	.	.	.	.
Russel,	560	.	2,043	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shenandoah,
Southampton,	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spotsylvania,
Stafford,
Surry,
Sussex,	28	2,800	.	.	.	.	.
Tazewell,
Warwick,
Washington,
Westmoreland,
Wood,	150	.
Wythe,
York,
Richmond City,	32,000	.	.	2,240	1,680	.	.	.
Norfolk,	252	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Petersburgh,
Total amount,	1	15	3,750	380	760	24,000	8,400	7,026	4,300	52,915	768	76,800	2,240	300	156	26,520

STATE OF VIRGINIA—MANUFACTURES.

(100)

COUNTIES.	Lead shot.	Soap and candles.				Tanneries.			Shoes, boots and slippers.		Harness.	
		Pounds of candles.	Pounds of soap.	Value of candles.	Value of soap.	Number.	Hides.	Value in Dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.	Sets.	Value in Dollars.
Accomack,	2,000	8,000	7,975	12,775	67	1,340
Amelia,	1,611	4,027 ¹¹ / ₁₆	17,033	29,122		
Albemarle,	9	5,203	20,776	3,032	9,097		
Augusta,	10	12,850	25,700				
Amherst,							
Bath,	4	1,275	2,550				
Bedford,	7	2,070	6,980	1,340	3,090	50	1,000
Berkley,	5	4,400	8,800	1,783	5,350		
Botetourt,	19	5,930	15,876 ¹⁷ / ₁₆	5,576	12,028 ¹⁷ / ₁₆		
Brook,	2,600	5,200	31	186		
Brunswick,	1	900	3,650	2,400	5,400		
Buckingham,	1,250	2,500	4,327	12,980		
Campbell,	6	2,350	5,650	3,906	13,185		
Caroline,	1,710	6,330	2,400	2,456 ¹¹ / ₁₆		
Charles City,	1,000	3,000		
Charlotte,	.	12,050	45,500	.	.	4	2,092	4,185	1,743	5,230		
Chesterfield,							
Cumberland,	2	900	2,250	566	1,700		
Culpeper,	10	6,825	13,650	661	1,983 ¹¹ / ₁₆		
Cabell,	.	8,556	23,680	.	.							
Dinwiddie,	9	880	1,760				
Elizabeth City,	2,114	4,189 ¹¹ / ₁₆		
Essex,	.	5,466	11,494	.	.	.						
Faquier,						
Fairfax,	5	5,270	10,540	1,600	4,800		
Fluvanna,	1,100	2,100	2,094	4,404		
Frederick,	900	3,000	420	740		
Franklin,	28,100	41,800	13,517	17,493		
Gloucester,	.	16,386	22,652	.	.	6	1,418	2,835	750	1,125		
Goochland,	.	13,896	37,746	.	.	.	.	.
Grayson,	2	1,798	6,330	13,865	18,820	35	700
Greenbrier,	4	458	1,350	6,224	11,818	30	600
Greenville,	1	1,200	2,400	165	420		

COUNTIES.	Leadenshot.	Soap and candles.				Tanneries.			Shoes, boots and slippers.		Harness.	
		Pounds of candles.	Pounds of soap.	Value of candles.	Value of soap.	Number.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Pairs.	Value in dollars.	Sets.	Value in Dollars.
Giles,	2	537	2,146	200	600		
Halifax,	7,379	6,605 ³ / ₄		
Hampshire,	11	.	.	.	.
Hanover,	.	.	33,619	.	.	2	1,916	8,164	10,407	2,780 ² / ₃	72	1,440
Hardy,	.	4,965	.	.	.	8	1,039	1,961	.	.		
Harrison,	800	1,600	.	.		
Henrico,	.	4,037	18,713	.	.	.	.	.	3,600	3,600		
Henry,	2	700	2,275	670	1,333 ³ / ₄		
Isle of Wight,	1,700	2,940		
James City,	.	3,044	11,425	.	.	79	903	1,806	2,807	2,807		
Jefferson,	8,538	17,076	11,165	11,913		
Kenawa,		
King and Queen,	.	14,104	7,338	.	.	1	100	250	3,395	5,422 ¹ / ₂		
King George,	500	(0.)		
King William,	1	800	2,000	2,022	1,868 ¹ / ₁₀	26	530
Lancaster,	2	1,100	792	.	.		
Lee,	20	9,725	23,925	7,220	15,470		
Loudon,		
Louisa,	700	1,400	644	976 ¹ / ₁₀		
Lunenburg	1,350	2,700	.	.		
Madison,	6	1,537	3,074 ¹ / ₁₀	1,204	2,819 ¹ / ₁₀		
Mathews,	.	5,347	27,051	.	.	78	830	3,400	1,210	2,393		
Mecklenburg,	2	.	.	3,674	3,175 ¹ / ₁₀		
Middlesex,	.	6,760	22,191	.	.	14	3,500	7,000	3,333	10,000		
Monongalia,	3	1,450	2,900	803	2,408		
Monroe,	10	2,515	5,030	1,970	1,477 ¹ / ₁₀	62	1,240
Montgomery,		
Mason,	1	.	.	1,467	4,400		
Nansimond,	1,180	1,947		
New Kent,		
Norfolk,	696	1,131	12	240
Northampton,		
Northumberland,		

COUNTIES.	Leadenshot.	Soap and candles.				Tanneries.			Shoes, boots and slippers.		Harness.
		Pounds of candles.	Pounds of soap.	Value of candles.	Value of soap.	Number.	Hides.	Value in Dollars.	Pairs.	Value in Dollars.		Sets.
Nottoway,	1	516	800	1,760	2,900	
Nelson,	1,851	6,730	600	1,800	
Ohio,	7	6,500	13,000	3,350	10,050	
Orange,	6	9,000	18,000	15,105	18,858	
Patrick,	27	1,000	2,000			
Pendleton,	6	2,005	4,910	1,380	2,815	
Pittsylvania,	5	2,510	6,275	13,428	15,358	
Powattan,	
Prince Edward,	.	18,136	57,518	.	.	5	7,500	15,000	4,100	4,991 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	
Princess Anne,	1,400	4,200	
Prince William,	340	747 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	
Prince George,	1	250	50	75	160	
Randolph,	
Richmond County,	
Rockbridge,	
Rockingham,	.	4,285	43,157	.	.	14	9,750	19,500	21,029	36,228	
Russel,	.	8,114	78,720	.	.	.	1,136	2,840	5,980	9,588	
Shenandoah,	15,761	31,521 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	.	.	
Southampton,	5	5,050	11,900	.	.	
Spotsylvania,	.	31,802	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford,	
Surry,	641	1,924	
Sussex,	1,375	2,735 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀₀	
Tazewell,	1	773	2,640	400	600	
Warwick,	7	372	608	1,654	1,731 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	
Washington,	6	10,037	20,075	3,273	9,820	
Westmoreland,	229	685	
Wood,	1,069	2,139	2,266	4,190	
Wythe,	5,322	10,644	667	2,000	
York,	.	.	42,900	.	.	.	660	1,920	2,650	5,450	
Richmond City,	2,040	120,000	300,000	.	.	3	32,500	65,000	12,808	58,534 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	
Norfolk,	2	15,000	120,000	10,380	127,395	120
Notarunk,	2,400

[illegible]

COUNTIES.	Value of saddletry in Dollars.	Flaxseed oil.			Distilleries.			Breweries.		Windsor chairs.	
		Mills.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Dozens.
Giles,	1,500	.	.	.	30	4,876	2,595	.	.	.	.
Halifax,	3,250	.	.	.	184	51,688	25,844	.	.	.	.
Hampshire,	2,951	.	.	.	52	24,570	13,488. ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Hanover,	3,245	.	.	.	152	31,291	31,291	.	.	.	.
Hardy,	.	.	.	.	56	5,264	2,587	.	.	.	.
Harrison,	.	.	.	.	58	32,252	8,125	.	.	.	.
Henrico,	.	.	.	.	.	11,432	6,859	.	.	.	.
Henry,	.	.	.	.	54	19,345	14,508. ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Isle of Wight,	1,800	.	.	.	326	117,284	77,407	.	.	.	.
James City,	.	.	.	.	26	5,665	2,832. ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	4,875	.	.	.	.	47,815	23,907. ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	4,800	.	.	800
Kenawa,	.	.	.	.	.	31,350	250,020. ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
King and Queen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King George,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King William,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lee,	475	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Loudon,	10,872. ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	165	64,430	34,510	.	.	.	.
Louisa,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lunenburg,	516	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madison,	.	.	.	.	18	73,969	36,984. ⁴⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Matthews,	.	.	.	.	12	3,465	1,732. ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Mecklenburg,	6,260	.	.	.	10	22,664	22,664	.	.	.	.
Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monongalia,	2,400	.	.	.	115	30,000	15,000	.	.	.	.
Monroe,	2,400	.	.	.	39	16,216	8,108	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	.	2	.	.	107	27,565	13,782. ⁴⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Mason,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nansimond,	.	.	.	.	145	53,290	26,645	.	.	.	.
New Kent,	500	.	.	.	15	10,645	7,883. ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	850	.	.	.	121	15,104	7,552	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	.	.	.	.	10,708	5,354	.	.	.	.	.

COUNTIES.	Value of saddlery in Dollars.		Flaxseed-oil.			Distilleries.			Breweries.		Windsor chairs.	
	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Dozens.	Value in Dollars.	
Nottoway,				3	2,000	2,000						
Nelson,					15,100	10,133						
Ohio,	1	450			44,344	22,172			2,500			
Orange,	1	300		60	19,900	8,206						
Patrick.				6	2,500	1,250					84	150
Pendleton,	1	200		93	7,620	4,004						
Pittsylvania,				60	76,283	70,769						
Powhatan,				53	10,259	9,634						
Prince Edward,				52	9,530	9,530						
Princess Anne,	1											
Prince William,												
Prince George,				12	2,680	1,340						
Randolph,												
Richmond County,												
Rockbridge,		1,600		125	108,936	63,172						
Rockingham,	4	1,750		116	138,894	81,421						
Russel,				53	8,505	8,515						
Shenandoah,	5	14,812		44	91,600	60,824						
Southampton,					1,800	1,800						
Spotsylvania,												
Stafford,												
Surry				158	116,050	71,881						
Sussex,				166	34,420	22,946						
Tazewell,				27	2,110	1,305						
Warwick,				22	2,026	1,519						
Washington,				52	39,647	19,823						
Westmoreland,												
Wood,				10	9,890	4,945						
Wythe,	1	160		43	22,665	11,332						
York,				4	631	315						
Richmond City,												
Norfolk,												
Petersburgh,												
Total amount,	34	28,902	24,502	3,662	2,367,589	1,711,679	7	133,900	23,898	506	9,125	

[illegible]

COUNTIES.	Cabinet ware.	Carriages.		Paper.			Coopers.		Snuff and tobacco.		Potteries.		Rope-walks.	
		Number.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Reams.	Value in dollars.	Barrels made.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Giles,	550	8	800	.	.	.	.	.	5,060	.	.	.	.	.
Halifax,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampshire,	1,000	26	2,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hanover,	475	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hardy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Harrison,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henrico,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Isle of Wight,	300	4	450	.	.	.	.	.	265,540	.	.	.	2	.
James City,	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	1	.
Jefferson,	.	25	3,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenawa,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King and Queen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King George,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King William,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster,	.	9	900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lee,	550	200	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000	.	.
Loudon,	.	16	1,602	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisa,	.	17	1,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lunenburg	700	1	1,700	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madison,	1,950	36	2,960	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mathews,	5,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mecklenburg,	1,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex,	406	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monongalia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monroe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	3,200	10	600	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mason,	500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nansimond,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Kent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

STATE OF VIRGINIA—MANUFACTURES.

(801)

COUNTIES.	Cabinet ware.	Carriages.		Paper.		Coopers.		Snuff and tobacco.		Potteries.		Rope- walks.
		Number.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Reams.	Value in Dollars.	Barrels made.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	
Nottoway,												
Nelson,	1,425	.		.								
Ohio,	.	.		.								
Orange,	.	3	90	.								
Patrick,												
Pendleton,												
Pittsylvania,												
Powattan,												
Prince Edward,												
Princess Anne,	4,200											
Prince William,												
Prince George,												
Randolph,												
Richmond County,	600											
Rockbridge,	2,400											
Rockingham,	3,350											
Russel,	.	.		.								
Shenandoah,	3,081	.		.								
Southampton,												
Spotsylvania,	8,500	72	7,250									
Stafford,												
Surry,	.	111	11,100									
Sussex,	.	24	1,320									
Tazewell,	1,240											
Warwick.												
Washington,	8,027											
Westmoreland,	650											
Wood,	655											
Wythe,												
York,	.											
Richmond City,	19,000	155	15,500	.								31,250
Norfolk,	.			.								115,000
Petersburgh.				.								

COUNTIES.	Curled hair.		Gun-powder.			Salt.	
	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Bushele.	Value in dollars.
Accomack,	.	.	.	1,400	700		
Anclia,	.	.	1	1,000	600		
Aibernarle,	.	.	1	1,000	800		
Augusta,	.	.	11	7,974	3,820 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀		
Ancherst,	.	.					
Bair,	.	.					
Bcdford,	.	.					
Berkley,	.	.					
Botetourt,	.	.					
Brook,	.	.					
Brunswick,	.	.					
Buck ngham,	.	.					
Campbell,	.	.					
Caroline,	.	.					
Charles City,	.	.					
Charlotte,	.	.					
Chesterfield,	.	.					
Cumberland,	.	.					
Culpeper,	.	.					
Cabell,	.	.					
Dinwiddie,	.	.					
Elizabeth City,	.	.					
Essex,	.	.					
Faquir,	.	.					
Fairfax,	.	.					
Fluvanna,	.	.					
Frederick,	.	.					
Franklin,	.	.					
Glocester,	.	.					
Gnochland,	.	.					
Gray son,	.	.					
Greenbrier,	.	.					
Greenville,	.	.					
	.	.	1	007	437 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀		

COUNTIES.	Curled hair.		Gun-powder.			Salt.	
	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Bushels.	Value in dollars.
Giles,	.	.	4	2,900	1,450		
Halifax,	.	.					
Hampshire,	.	.	3	1,500	750		
Hanover,	.	.					
Hardy,	.	.					
Harrison,	.	.	1	60,000	36,000		
Henrico,	.	.	2	4,000	650		
Henry,	.	.					
Isle of Wight,	400	150	.	.	.	540,000	504,000
James City,		
Jefferson,		
Kenawa,		
King and Queen,		
King George,		
King William,		
Lancaster,		
Lee,	.	.	.	2,000	1,000		
Loudon,		
Louisa,		
Lunenburg,	.	.	.	300	150		
Madison,		
Mathews,		
Mecklenburg,		
Middlesex,		
Monongalia,	.	.	4	2,000	1,000		
Monroe,	.	.	4	.	.		
Montgomery,		
Mason,		
Nansimond,		
New Kent,		
Norfolk,		
Northampton,		
Northumberland,		

COUNTIES.	Curled hair.		Gun-powder.			Salt.	
	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Bushels.	Value in dollars.
Nottoway,							
Nelson,							
Ohio,							
Orange,							
Patrick,							
Pendleton,			6	23,750	6,525		
Pittsylvania,			.	750	562,100		
Powhattan,							
Prince Edward,							
Princess Anne,							
Prince William,							
Prince George,							
Randolph,							
Richmond County,							
Rockbridge,				9,000	450		
Rockingham,			7	6,650	3,325		
Russel,			.	707	353,100		
Shenandoah,			1	490	245		
Southampton,							
Spotsylvania,							
Stafford,							
Surry,							
Sussex,			1	155	77		
Tazewell,							
Warwick,			1	3,743	1,871,400		
Washington,						200,000	200,000
Westmoreland,			.	.			
Wood,							
Wythe,							
York,							
Richmond City,							
Norfolk,							
Petersburgh							
Total amount,	400	150	53	130,059	60,767,100	740,000	704,00

COUNTIES.	Wheat.			Number of saw-mills.	Salt-petre.		Maple sugar.	
	Mills.	Barrels of flour made.	Value in dollars.		Pounds made.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Accomack,	.	3,895	31,160					
Amelia,	.	12,523	68,876½					
Albemarle,	58	7,087	56,300	40				
Augusta,								
Amherst,					6,000	1,500		
Bath,	7	6,500	32,500	.				
Bedford,	28	36,000	180,000					
Berkley,	17	2,130	10,600		4,754	1,188½		
Botetourt,	14	12,550	100,400	17				
Brook,								
Brunswick,								
Buckingham,	.	10,900	56,400					
Campbell,	.	12,000	60,000					
Caroline,	.	4,700	37,600					
Charles City,								
Charlotte,								
Chesterfield,	4	51,000	63,750					
Cumberland,								
Culpeper,								
Cabell,	.	3,200	25,600	.			17,109	2,851
Dinwiddie,								
Elizabeth City,								
Essex,	1	600	4,800					
Fauquier,	.	16,364	130,912					
Fairfax,	9	10,180	163,915					
Fluvanna,	.	8,000	48,000					
Federick,	48	84,500	676,000					
Franklin,	2	700	2,800					
Gloucester,								
Goochland,	8	7,050	42,300					
Grayson,								
Greenbrier,								
Greenville,								

COUNTIES.	Wheat.			Number of saw-mills.	Salt-petre.		Maple sugar.	
	Mills.	Barrels of flour made.	Value in Dollars.		Pounds made.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Giles,								
Halifax,								
Hampshire,		2,100	16,800					
Hanover,		8,307	66,456					
Hardy,					3,300	775		
Harrison,		1,050	1,050					
Henrico,								
Henry,								
Isle of Wight,								
James City,	3	2,000	20,000					
Jefferson,		47,750	382,000					
Kenawa,								
King and Queen,		3,500	28,000					
King George,								
King William,								
Lancaster,					13,377	4,459	2,415	402
Lee,	13							
Loudon,	61	88,600	708,800					
Louisa,								
Lunenburg								
Madison	10	116,500	932,000					
Mathews,								
Mecklenburg,								
Middlesex,								
Monongalia,								
Monroe,								
Montgomery,					900	1,951		
Mason,						300		
Nansimond,								
New Kent,								
Norfolk,								
Northampton,								
Northumberland,								

COUNTIES.	Wheat.			Number of saw-mills.	Salt-petre.		Maple-sugar.	
	Mills.	Barrels of flour made.	Value in Dollars.		Pounds made.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Nottoway,	.	2,945	23,560	.	.	.	.	.
Nelson,	16	8,900	35,600	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	7	15,700	125,600	.	.	.	.	.
Orange,	.	.	.	.	23,000	4,600	.	.
Patrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pendleton,	21	19,710	157,680	.	.	.	.	.
Pittsylvania,	12	37,500	300,000	4	.	.	.	.
Powhattan,	.	500	4,000	.	.	.	.	.
Prince Edward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Princess Anne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prince William,	48	6,340	45,080	44	7,094	1,182½	28,808	3,601
Prince George,	41	16,890	135,120	7	.	.	.	.
Randolph,	.	200	1,120	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond County,	.	25,990	181,930	.	.	.	.	.
Rockbridge,	5	20,306	180,754	.	.	.	.	.
Rockingham,	7	4,000	32,000	.	750	288	27,623	4,804
Russel,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shenandoah,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spotsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tazewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmoreland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wythe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York,	.	36,000	360,000	.	.	.	19,492	2,436½
Richmond City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

STATE OF OHIO—MANUFACTURES.

(115)

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Cotton manufacturing establishments.	Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Blended and unna-med cloths and stuffs.		Woollen goods in families, &c.	
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>		<i>Yards made</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Adams,	.	.	.	74,577	29,830	.	.	1,881	1,881
Athens,	.	.	.	28,550	11,991	3,218	2,413	2,281	2,881
Belmont,	.	.	.	85,060	34,024	481	240	2,322	2,322
Butler,	.	.	.	112,351	56,175	200	120	11,072	11,072
Cuyahoger,	.	.	.	3,000	1,200	6,432	4,675	1,200	1,200
Champaign,	.	.	.	37,568	15,778	104,416	52,208	1,148	941
Clement,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clinton,	.	.	.	.	.	25,736	14,154	.	.
Columbiana,	.	.	.	.	.	66,968	26,787	.	.
Delaware,	.	.	.	.	.	15,935	7,967	.	.
Fairfield,	.	.	.	80,250	.	.	.	.	.
Fayette,	90	67	.	16,995	8,497	5,133	3,849	176	176
Franklin,	8,058	6,043	.	27,871	13,935	19,855	9,927	2,496	2,496
Gallia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Geauga,	374	374	.	20,199	10,099	19,645	19,645	11,021	16,531
Greene,	803	803	.	57,824	23,029	20,217	15,162	3,075	4,612
Guernsey,	2,282	1,711	.	19,552	7,860	1,207	603	.	.
Hamilton,	18,888	14,166	1	89,093	35,637	23,910	17,932	11,856	17,784
Highland,	9,000	6,750	.	22,680	11,340	.	.	5,000	7,500
Jefferson,	25	37	.	57,714	20,199	44,785	33,250	5,170	5,170
Knox,	1,215	910	.	5,283	2,641	1,838	1,378	.	.
Licking,	359	359	.	29,678	14,839	7,931	5,948	445	445
Madison,	3,044	2,283	.	10,275	5,137	.	.	3,522	2,641
Miami,	6,833	5,056	.	24,262	10,675	10,205	7,653	507	1,014
Montgomery,	.	.	.	.	.	55,744	27,872	.	.
Muskingum,	.	.	.	.	.	39,685	21,826	.	.
Pickaway,	436	436	.	32,333	16,166	11,766	7,906	2,918	5,918
Portage,	.	.	.	.	.	29,699	15,819	.	.
Preble,	.	.	.	.	.	10,024	10,024	.	.
Ross,	2,805	2,805	1	104,006	36,184	47,060	40,600	1,809	2,261
Scioto,	.	.	.	10,923	5,461	7,218	5,413	787	787
Stark,	.	.	.	.	.	15,698	7,849	584	584
Trumbull,	.	.	.	75,750	30,300	12,755	7,446	11,587	16,221
Tuskarawa,	1,860	1,860	.	13,091	5,236	.	.	2,273	1,704
Warren,	.	.	.	54,046	18,916	38,095	21,728	2,509	2,509
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	55,300	27,650	7,435	7,435
<i>Total amount.</i>	56,072	43,660	2	1,093,031	425,149	701,156	418,244	93,074	112,485

COUNTIES.	Cotton and wool spun in mills.		Looms	Carding machines.			Spindles.	Fulling mills.		Furnaces.		
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds carded.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Adams,	.	.	615									
Athens,	.	.	150									
Belmont,	.	.	490									
Butler,	.	.	514	2	8,000	800	.	2	175			
Cuyahoga,	.	.	34									
Champaign,	.	.	330									
Clement,	.	.	625	.	5,000	500						
Clinton,	.	.	177									
Columbiana,	.	.	425	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	551	49,590
Delaware,	.	.	50									
Fairfield,	.	.	460									
Fayette,	.	.	113									
Franklin,	.	.	150									
Gallia,	.	.	222									
Geauga,	.	.	169	.			.	2				
Greene,	.	.	357	1	10,000	1,000	.					
Guernsey,	.	.	97									
Hamilton,	7,500	9,000	626	5	30,000	3,000	576	8				
Highland,	.	.	330									
Jefferson,	.	.	830	4	18,000	1,800	.	3				
Knox,	.	.	104									
Licking,	.	.	175									
Madison,	.	.	86									
Miami,	.	.	216									
Montgomery,	.	.	411									
Muskingum,	.	.	264	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	430	38,700
Pickaway,	.	.	315									
Portage,	.	.	106									
Preble,	.	.	177	1	4,500	450						
Ross,	2,500	2,250	727	.	.	.	192	1				
Scioto,	.	.	166									
Stark,	.	.	56									
Trumbull,	.	.	380	1	5,000	500	.	4	.	1	206	20,800
Tuskarawa,	.	.	91									
Warren,	.	.	511	2	4,000	400						
Washington,	.	.	307	1	1,500	150	.	1	410			
<i>Total amount,</i>	10,000	11,250	10,856	18	86,000	8,600	768	21	585	3	1,187	109,090

COUNTIES.	Bloomeries.			Naileries.			Tanneries.			Flaxseed oil mills.		
	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.
Ashtabula,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	8	400	4,990	1	608	547
Cuyahoga,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	3	400	550	1	608	547
Franklin,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	9	400	8,740	1	608	547
Geauga,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	10	400	8,100	1	608	547
Lorain,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	3	400	1,200	1	608	547
Madison,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	13	1,355	3,934	1	608	547
Monroe,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	6	400	4,700	1	608	547
Portage,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	1	58	168	1	608	547
Shelby,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	15	400	6,296	1	608	547
Stark,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	2	260	650	1	608	547
Summit,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	12	3,400	13,550	1	608	547
Tuscarawas,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	5	400	665	1	608	547
Washington,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	2	480	2,293	1	608	547
Wayne,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	5	782	1,955	1	608	547
Wood,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	10	400	3,000	1	608	547
Woodward,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	3	400	1,600	1	608	547
Yates,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	17	3,240	15,290	1	608	547
Adams,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	6	500	2,000	1	608	547
Allen,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	6	3,846	15,261	2	1,144	1,144
Ashtabula,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	5	400	825	2	1,144	1,144
Cuyahoga,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	3	400	2,125	2	1,144	1,144
Franklin,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	1	100	400	2	1,144	1,144
Geauga,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	4	400	2,507	2	1,144	1,144
Lorain,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	6	400	2,430	2	1,144	1,144
Madison,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	5	505	3,000	2	1,144	1,144
Monroe,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	7	854	2,989	2	1,144	1,144
Portage,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	9	400	2,108	2	1,144	1,144
Shelby,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	4	400	400	2	1,144	1,144
Stark,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	14	4,140	24,840	2	1,144	1,144
Summit,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	1	400	700	2	1,144	1,144
Tuscarawas,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	3	400	5,655	2	1,144	1,144
Washington,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	3	345	1,110	2	1,144	1,144
Wayne,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	9	400	8,000	2	1,144	1,144
Wood,	1	50	9,400	1	10,000	1,500	4	400	3,550	2	1,144	1,144
Amount,	1	50	9,400	24	19,000	3,420	217	4,140	153,581	4	3,752	3,941

COUNTIES.	Distilleries.			Breweries.			Paper.		Gun-powder.		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>
Adams,	.	27,558	12,401								
Athens,	4	2,450	1,225								
Belmont,	.	41,248	16,499								
Butler,	.	48,160	24,080	2	2,240	358	.	.	1	1,350	675
Cuyahogar,	1	1,000	600								
Champaign,	15	13,951	6,556	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000	1,500
Clement,	15	15,650	6,260								
Clinton,	7	1,120	560								
Columbiana,	.	15,822	6,328	.	.	.	1	10,000	2	2,100	1,575
Delaware,	4	1,200	750								
Fairfield,	42	55,082	27,541	4	7,500	1,200	.	.	1	4,000	2,000
Fayette,	3	1,500	750								
Franklin,	.	21,520	10,760								
Gallia,	6	4,945	2,719								
Geauga,	7	8,500	4,760								
Greene,	32	30,390	12,156								
Guernsey,	5	2,700	1,350								
Hamilton,	.	622,610	311,305	2	5,760	921	1				
Highland,	9	10,340	5,170								
Jefferson,	.	63,690	25,476	.	1,000	160	.	.	1	600	600
Knox,	.	4,950	3,073								
Licking,	4	6,300	3,150								
Madison,	6	1,120	560								
Miami,	14	14,200	7,100	.	.	.	.	.	1	400	200
Montgomery,	.	34,180	17,090								
Muskingum,	.	26,696	13,348	1	9,600	1,536					
Pickaway,	19	6,784	3,392								
Portage,	8	6,884	4,302								
Preble,	8	4,500	1,800								
Ross,	48	48,090	19,236	1	.	.	.	.	.	1,500	500
Scioto,	2	5,440	2,176	.	.	.	.	.	.	400	300
Stark,	1										
Trumbull,	23	24,086	10,838	1	3,040	577					
Tuscarawa,	5	2,250	1,125								
Warren,	39	29,340	11,724	2	6,000	960					
Washington,	16	8,040	4,020								
Total amount.	343	1,212,266	580,180	13	35,140*	5,712	2	10,000	6	12,850	7,350

*Or 1,116 barrels.

State of Ohio—Manufactures (119)

COUNTIES.	Salt.	
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Adams, Athens, Belmont, Butler, Cuyahogar, Champaign, Clement, Clinton, Columbiana, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Gallia, Grauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Highland, Jefferson, Knox, Licking, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Muskingum, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Ross, Scioto, Stark, Trumbull, Tuskarawa, Warren, Washington,	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000
	20,000	20,000
<i>Total amount,</i>	24,000	24,000

COUNTIES.	Maple sugar.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Adams,		
Athens,		
Belmont,		
Butler,		
Cuyahogar,		
Champaign,		
Clement,		
Clinton,		
Columbiana,		
Delaware,		
Fairfield,		
Fayette,		
Franklin,		
Gallia,		
Geauga,		
Greene,	34,316	3,431
Guernsey,		
Hamilton,		
Highland,		
Jefferson,	233,354	23,354
Knox,		
Licking,		
Madison,		
Miami,	57,259	5,725
Montgomery,		
Muskingum,		
Pickaway,		
Portage,		
Preble,		
Ross,		
Scioto,	60,587	6,058
Stark,	39,777	3,977
Trumbull,		
Tuskarawa,	56,992	5,699
Warren,	111,218	11,121
Washington,	84,157	8,415
<i>Total amount,</i>	<i>*677,660</i>	<i>67,780</i>

REMARKS.

* The account of Maple Sugar, manufactured, was only taken in Eight counties as appears. From those the total amount made in the State, has been estimated according to the population of the different counties, by the Marshal, who considers that it is made as generally in one part of the State as another.—Pounds 3,023,806—Value \$ 302,280.

STATE OF KENTUCKY—MANUFACTURES.

(121)

COUNTIES.	Cotton manufacturing establishments.	Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.		Bagging for cotton made of hemp.			Looms.		Carding machines.		Fulling mills.			Spindles.
		Yards made.	Value in Dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in Dollars.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds carded.	Number.	Yards fullcd.	Value in Dollars.	
Adair,	..	92,970	37,767	.	.	.	443	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barren,	..	128,490	64,224	.	.	.	747	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boone,	..	30,993	16,174	.	.	.	199	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bullet,	..	46,183	18,473	.	.	.	238	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bracken,	..	35,510	14,204	.	.	.	165	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breckenridge,	..	48,022	24,011	.	.	.	225	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bourbon,	2	267,212	106,844	2	50,000	18,000	1,147	5	.	.	1	5,878	8,817	260
Butler,	..	23,155	11,565	.	.	.	169	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Casey,	..	63,705	31,852	.	.	.	271	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardwell,	1	5,000	2,500	.	.	.	100	3	5,100	.	1	5,000	7,500	.
Clarke,	..	121,434	45,537	.	.	.	719	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Campbell,	..	40,060	15,813	.	.	.	169	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Christian,	..	115,481	46,160	.	.	.	582	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland,	..	68,605	32,584	.	.	.	454	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clay,	..	11,320	5,660	.	.	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Estill,	..	25,536	10,640	.	.	.	210	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Fayette,	6	207,687	83,074	5	281,750	98,612	139	5	35,000	.	5	11,360	17,040	1,084
Franklin,	..	82,699	33,079	1	40,000	14,000	432	.	.	.	1	4,000	5,000	.
Flemming,	..	102,141	45,359	1	.	.	586	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Floyd,	..	33,020	16,510	.	.	.	248	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Gallatin,	..	36,620	18,310	.	.	.	206	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenup,	..	20,065	10,032	.	.	.	116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greene,	..	69,611	34,805	.	.	.	314	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Grayson,	..	17,890	8,850	.	.	.	147	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Garrard,	..	106,857	45,581	.	.	.	645	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henry,	..	48,980	18,367	.	.	.	461	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Harrison,	..	86,168	43,084	.	.	.	460	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henderson,	..	28,838	14,419	.	.	.	206	.	.	.	H 2	.	.	.

STATE OF KENTUCKY—MANUFACTURES.

(122)

COUNTIES.	Cotton manufacturing establishments.	Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.		Bagging for cotton made of hemp.			Looms.		Carding machines.		Fulling mills.			Spindles.
		Yards made	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Number.	Yards fulled.	Value in Dollars.	
Hardin,	.	66,473	31,076	.	.	.	506	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hopkins,	.	27,178	13,589	.	.	.	188	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	.	114,290	47,731	1	52,000	17,333	578	2	2	18,000	1	5,000	7,500	.
Jessamine,	.	93,303	37,321	.	.	.	469	.	.	.	1	500	750	.
Knox,	.	51,884	25,947	.	.	.	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis,	.	15,509	6,203	.	.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lincoln,	.	163,786	81,893	.	.	.	595	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Logan,	.	218,213	104,106	.	.	.	552	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Livingston,	.	47,113	23,556	.	.	.	285	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mason,	.	139,871	75,813	1	20,000	8,000	647	1	.	7,000	2	2,700	4,050	232
Mercer,	2	163,653	65,861	.	.	.	709	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madison,	2	236,569	97,333	1	.	.	1,109	.	.	.	2	1,000	1,500	.
Muhlenburg,	.	43,197	21,275	.	.	.	266	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	.	196,630	78,652	.	.	.	890	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Nicholas,	.	58,898	23,862	.	.	.	312	.	.	.	2	7,000	10,500	.
Nelson,	.	190,880	95,440	.	.	.	874	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ohio,	.	38,866	20,600	.	.	.	246	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pendleton,	.	33,641	15,521	.	.	.	208	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pulaski,	.	56,411	26,651	.	.	.	369	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rockcastle,	.	19,950	9,245	.	.	.	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scott,	2	133,669	49,457	.	.	.	693	.	.	.	2	7,000	10,500	80
Shelby,	.	154,372	61,748	1	10,000	3,500	1,004	.	.	.	1	600	750	.
Wayne,	.	60,654	24,261	.	.	.	405	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	.	135,473	47,905	.	.	.	670	.	.	.	1	3,000	4,500	.
Warren,	.	127,104	63,469	.	.	.	994	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Woodford,	.	133,626	53,450	.	.	.	548	2	2	10,000	33	53,038	78,407	1,656
Total amount,	15	4,685,385	2,057,081	13	453,750	159,455	23,559	21	75,100	33	53,038	78,407	1,656	

COUNTIES.	Furnaces.			Forges.			Naileries.			Tanneries.			Flaxseed-oil.			Distilleries.	
	Number.	Value in dollars.		Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides and skins.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.
Adair,										4	2,750	5,500	-	-	-	26	32,620
Barren				1	4	1,440				3	1,145	2,290	-	-	-	42	23,108
Boone,				-	-	-				9	-	2,510	-	-	-	15	23,440
Bullet,				-	-	-				3	750	1,900	1	600	600	15	7,150
Bracken,				-	-	-				2	-	600	-	-	-	29	32,080
Breckenridge,				-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,094
Bourbon,				1	10	4,000				2	-	1,800	1	500	500	128	146,103
Butler,				-	-	-				3	-	1,670	-	-	-	7	3,150
Casey,				-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12,000
Cardwell,				-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5,800
Clarke,				-	-	-				7	3,085	9,255	-	-	-	44	42,384
Campbell,				-	-	-				2	1,100	3,050	-	-	-	15	1,344
Christian,				-	-	-				5	960	2,880	-	-	-	8	11,050
Cumberland,				-	-	-				2	1,502	3,191	-	-	-	23	13,760
Clay,				-	-	-				1	-	900	-	-	-	1	200
Estill,	1			-	5	10,600				-	-	784	-	-	-	6	2,470
Fayette,				1	40	15,000				9	6,068	23,080	1	1,000	1,000	139	154,911
Franklin,				-	-	-				8	8,285	17,890	-	-	-	31	34,010
Flemming,				1	-	-				12	-	7,467	1	-	-	43	40,615
Floyd,				-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80
Gallatin,				-	-	-				11	-	1,078	-	-	-	21	12,270
Greenup,				-	-	-				-	434	1,301	-	-	-	1	200
Greene,				-	-	-				4	-	2,720	-	-	-	24	18,706
Grayson,				-	-	-				3	550	-	-	-	-	3	350
Carrard,				-	-	-				7	-	4,930	1	-	-	70	81,334
Henry,				-	-	-				10	1,925	7,700	-	-	-	17	13,550
Harrison,				-	-	-				5	1,000	3,060	-	-	-	47	132,000
Henderson,				-	-	-				5	1,600	5,200	-	-	-	2	2,110

STATE OF KENTUCKY—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Furnaces.			Forges.			Naileries:			Tanneries.			Flaxseed-oil.			Distilleries.	
	Number.	Tons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides and skins.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Gallons.			
Hardin,	10	2,075	5,818	-	-	-	30	18,330			
Hopkins,	3	428	1,254	-	-	-	5	19,000			
Jefferson,	.	.	.	2	19	7,600	10	.	18,300	-	-	-	77	129,350			
Jessamine,	6	3,450	10,350	-	-	-	57	64,704			
Knox,	2	133	442	-	-	-	16	4,280			
Lewis,	1	150	300	-	-	-	10	4,600			
Lincoln,	6	3,900	10,000	-	-	-	59	114,100			
Logan,	.	.	.	1	5	2,200	2	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	35	41,730			
Livingston,	1,914	-	-	-	10	4,990			
Mason,	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	3,695	10,900	1	-	-	72	81,016*			
Mercer,	10	2,299	9,140	-	-	-	84	131,717			
Madison,	.	.	.	1	.	.	8	3,976	8,907	-	-	-	59	68,115			
Muhlenberg,	5	710	3,440	-	-	-	16	5,580			
Montgomery,	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	1,300	.	-	-	-	163	48,078
Nicholas,	7	3,000	13,000	-	-	-	17	14,710			
Nelson,	.	.	.	1	9½	3,420	10	.	2,275	1	2,000	2,000	120	160,050			
Ohio,	3	.	2,784	-	-	-	7	1,450			
Pendleton,	2	370	1,150	-	-	-	21	14,905			
Pulaski,	6	.	880	-	-	-	13	4,065			
Rockcastle,	851	-	-	-	.	.			
Scott,	12	3,190	9,570	-	-	-	66	110,075			
Shelby,	13	4,215	12,545	2	505	505	81	73,420			
Wayne,	1	2½	600	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	21	12,580
*Washington,	9	1,547	4,211	-	-	-	82	104,225			
Warren,	5	420	1,050	-	-	-	37	21,044			
Woodford,	3	1,900	9,500	-	-	-	57	107,690			
Total amount.	4,4	3 52½	10,600	11	87½*	33,660	267	70,432	255,212	9	4,605	4,605	2,000	2,220,773			

#Or 196,000 pounds.

*Or 196,000 pounds.

[illegible]

STATE OF KENTUCKY—MANUFACTURES.

(126)

COUNTIES.	Distille- ries.	Paper mills.			Rope-walks.			Gun powder mills.			Salt.		
	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Reams.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Works.	Bushels.	Value in dollars.
Hardin,	6,111	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1,000	333			
Hopkins,	6,333	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	210	70			
Jefferson,	43,116	.	.	.	4	75	21,000	.	660	220	2	68,320	68,320
Jessamine,	21,568	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1,900	633			
Knox,	1,426	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis,	1,533	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	300	100	5	13,500	13,500
Lincoln,	38,033	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	660	220	1	160	160
Logan,	13,910	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Livingston,	1,663	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mason,	27,005	.	.	.	2	.	.	.					
Mercer,	43,905	.	.	.	3	260	47,200	.					
Madison,	22,705	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	4,097	1,365	.	20,798	20,798
Muhlenburg,	1,860	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery,	16,026	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10,560	3,520			
Nicholas,	4,903	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50	16			
Nelson,	53,350	.	.	.	2	62½	12,500	2	1,450	483	2	4,160	4,160
Ohio,	483	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	950	316			
Pendleton,	4,968	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,385	461			
Pulaski,	1,355	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	1	588	588
Rockcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,802	1,934			
Scott,	36,691	3	5,500	16,500	1	100	20,000	2	1,200	400			
Shelby,	24,473	.	.	.	2	54	14,000	4	1,750	583			
Wayne,	4,193	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000	666			
Washington,	34,741	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	690	230			
Warren,	7,014	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	400	133			
Woodford,	35,896	.	.	.	3	220	44,000	3	13,500	4,500			
Total amount	740,242	6	6,200	18,600	38	1,991½	398,400	63	115,716	38,561	36	324,870	324,870

State of Kentucky—Articles of a Doubtful nature, or Agricultural. (127)

COUNTIES.	Hemp.		Maple Sugar.		Salt-petre.	
	Tons prepared.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.
Adair,	34	4,080	62,202	7,775		
Barren	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	43,756	5,469	18,200	3,033
Boone,	24	2,880	30,498	3,812		
Bullet,	56	6,720	23,592	2,949		
Bracken,	.	.	26,475	3,309		
Breckenridge,	.	.	30,424	3,803		
Bourbon,	796	95,520	224,558	28,069		
Butler,	.	.	14,525	1,815		
Cassey,	53	6,360	27,859	3,482		
Cardwell,	.	.	800	100	1,500	250
Clarke,	168	20,160	77,882	9,735		
Campbell,	58	6,960	25,966	3,245		
Christian,	5	600	18,651	2,332	250	41
Cumberland,	3	360	22,823	2,852	6,223	1,037
Clay,	.	.	10,256	1,281		
Estill,	5	600	11,295	1,411	19,937	3,322
Fayette,	595	71,400	94,775	11,846		
Franklin,	60	7,200	35,415	4,426		
Flemming,	120	14,400	86,626	10,753	113	18
Floyd,	4	480	13,886	1,735	5,515	919
Gallatin,	24	2,880	19,784	2,473		
Greenup,	16	1,920	14,529	1,816	7,070	1,328
Greene,	5	600	18,665	2,325		
Grayson,	.	.	14,965	1,870	1,553	225
Garrard,	80	9,600	46,778	5,847		
Henry,	93	11,160	44,625	5,578		
Harrison,	47	5,640	80,606	10,075		
Henderson,	.	.	15,474	1,934		

State of Kentucky—Articles of a Doubtful nature, or Agricultural. (128)

COUNTIES.	Hemp.		Maple sugar.		Salt-petre.	
	Tons prepared.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Hardin,	6	720	65,162	8 145	2,260	376
Hopkins,	.	.	10,720	1,340		
Jefferson,	210	25,200	56,805	7,100		
Jessamine,	265	31,800	36,454	4,556		
Knox,	4	480	17,271	2,158	10,105	1,684
Lewis,	.	.	14,803	1,850		
Lincoln,	324	38,880	54,583	6,832		
Logan,	.	.	26,895	3,361		
Livingston,	.	.	25,599	3,212	512	85
Mason,	581	69,720	126,564	15,820		
Mercer,	433	51,960	42,037	5,254		
Madison,	94	11,280	74,999	9,374		
Muhlenberg,	.	.	24,765	3,095		
Montgomery,	234	28,080	145,681	18,210	44,575	7,429
Nicholas,	21	2,520	51,384	6,410		
Nelson,	100	12,000	76,370	9,546		
Ohio,	.	.	20,750	2,593	900	150
Pendleton,	9	1,080	31,340	3,917		
Pulaski,	1	120	14,653	1,831	459	76
Rockcastle,	.	.	13,025	1,628	7,390	1,231
Scott,	599	71,880	115,216	14,402		
Shelby,	185	22,200	131,657	16,457		
Wayne,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	19,813	2,476	51,785	8,630
Washington,	16	1,920	25,725	3,215	40	6
Warren,	8	960	58,930	7,366	22,850	3,808
Woodford,	417	50,040	53,420	6,677		
Total amount.	5,755	690,600	2,471,647	308,932	201,937	33,648

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	cloths and stuffs.		Wheels.	Looms.			Fulling mills.			Looms saving machinery.		Fur hats.		Iron works.			
	Yards made.	Value in Dollars.		Number.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Yards fulled.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Spinning frames.	Spindles.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Bloomeries.	Trip-hammers.	Rolling and slitting mills.	Naileries.
Lincoln,	223,300	53,700	Returned by the Marshal generally.	840	2	2,000	200					1,500	5,400	6		2	2
Northampton,	200,400	100,000		605													
Rutherford,	140,000	79,000		1,147								500	2,000				
Mecklenburg,	191,600	76,500		800	2	700	70					1,000	4,450				
Anson,	111,000	44,400		469													
Hyde,	158,000	45,000		500													
Richmond,	141,000	40,300		546													
Franklin,	174,000	55,000		550													
Camden,	103,000	58,000		420													
Iredel,	132,600	52,600		649													
Halifax,	215,000	86,000		865								5,000	12,000	1			
Cumberland,	175,000	70,000		789	1	300	37										
Wayne,	134,000	18,700		855													
Warren,	151,000	65,000		614													
Orange,	279,600	111,600		1,407	3	7,000	800										
Buncombe,	95,800	19,100		719	2	2,100	230					3,000	7,500				
Rowan,	235,000	104,000		1,684													
Brunswick,	28,700	14,300		230													
Caswell,	131,000	55,200		783													
Carteret,	80,000	15,000		403													
Pitt,	145,000	62,000		500													
Lenoir,	74,400	14,500		447													
Jones,	57,600	28,000		370													
Columbus,	43,500	12,000		360													
Chatham,	199,000	84,000		1,100	1	1,209	20					5,000	20,000				
Guilford,	148,400	67,300		1,103	3	5,426	170					1,750	4,350				
Pasquotank,	168,600	137,000		750													
Person,	79,000	15,000		467													
Rockingham,	85,000	16,500		420													
Randolph,	86,600	54,600		1,333													
Robeson,	66,200	46,900		666													
Montgomery,	96,000	39,000		900													

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

(130)

COUNTIES.	Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.		Spinning wheels.	Looms.	Fulling mills.			Labour saving machinery.		Fur hats.		Iron works.			
	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>			<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards fulled.</i>	<i>Value in Dollars.</i>	<i>Spinning frames.</i>	<i>Spindles.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Bloomeries.</i>	<i>Trip-hammers.</i>	<i>Rolling and slitting mills.</i>	<i>Naileries.</i>
Burke,	77,000	45,000	Returned by the Marshal Generally-	542	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1		
Bertie,	113,000	45,000		500											
Martin,	155,000	66,500		500											
Haywood,	17,000	5,540		286											
Perquimans,	66,000	32,000		527	4	6,500	430								
Greenville,	261,780	120,000		1,017											
Bladen	66,000	29,000		500											
Wilks,	84,000	22,000		605											
Greene,	81,000	40,000		364											
Surry,	142,000	71,000		904	1	17,000	500	4	100	.	.	5			
Duplin,	126,500	42,000		670											
Nash,	112,500	38,500		562											
Moore,	100,500	39,550		600	1	3,000	150	2	50						
Cabarras,	39,550	13,000		257						3,700	10,000				
Edgecombe,	150,000	60,000		933	.	.	.	.	.	
Gates,	68,000	33,000		480											
Ash,	221,000	103,000		1,500											
Wake,	276,400	55,300		1,310											
Tyrrel,	58,524	14,000		339											
Onslow,	72,000	28,390		703	.	.	.	.	.	
Beaufort,	76,500	38,200		394	.	.	.	.	.	906	2,000				
Johnson,	100,248	40,000		582						450	2,100				
Stokes,	68,000	28,000		600											
New-Hanover,	46,000	23,000		331	.	.	.	5	120						
Craven,	133,000	66,000		647											
Sampson,	127,500	47,000		711											
Currituck,	41,000	11,000		400											
Washington,	57,725	28,827		366											
Hertford,	89,727	44,823		351											
<i>Total amount,</i>	<i>7,376,154</i>	<i>2,989,140</i>	<i>128,484</i>	<i>40,978</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>45,926</i>	<i>2,706</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1,420</i>	<i>25,200</i>	<i>79,400</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>

COUNTIES.	Iron manufactures not named.—Value in Dollars.		Gunsmiths.		Blacksmiths.		Stills made.	Candles.		Tanneries.		Shoes, boots and slippers.	Flaxseed-oil.		
	Rifles.	Value in dollars.	Shops.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	
Lincoln,	4,800	17,000	Returned by the Marshal generally.	2	550	550
Northampton,	1,300	5,000		1	80	80
Rutherford,	800	3,500				
Mecklenburg,						
Anson,	1,200	4,500				
Hyde,	2,400	9,700				
Richmond,	1,900	7,800				
Franklin,	2,300	8,500				
Camden,	4,500	12,000				
Iredel,	3,000	7,000		1	1,200	1,200
Halifax,	200	1,450	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,300	15,000	2	700	875
Cumberland,	1,150	3,000				
Wayne,						
Warren,						
Orange,						
Buncombe,						
Rowan,						
Brunswick,						
Caswell,						
Carteret,						
Pitt,	400	10,120				
Lenoir,						
Jones,						
Columbus,						
Chatham,						
Guilford,	1,230	3,200	2	1,600	1,560	
Paquotank,	1,200	3,000				
Person,						
Rockingham,						
Randolph,						
Robeson,	600	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000	7,200			
Montgomery,	1,200	3,000				

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES.	Iron manufactures not named.—Value in Dollars.		Gunsmiths.		Blacksmiths.		Stills made.	Candles.		Tanneries.		Shoes boots and slippers.	Flaxseed-oil.		
	Rifles.	Value in dollars.	Shops.	Value in Dollars.	Value in dollars.	Manyfactories.	Pounds.	Value in Dollars.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	
Burke,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,800				
Bertie,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,187				
Martin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,300				
Haywood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 332				
Perquimans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,140				
Greenville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,320				
Bladen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,200				
Wilks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000				
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,600				
Surry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,800				
Duplin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,000				
Nash,	650	9,500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,000				
Moore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,500				
Cabarras,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,480				
Edgecombe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,600				
Gates,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,000				
Ash,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000				
Wake,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,876				
Tyrrel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Onslow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaufort,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Johnson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stokes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Hanover,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Craven,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sampson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Currituck,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hertford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount.	1,350	14,950	3,000	540,000	4,000	1	8,000	1,600	65,868	186,645	220,000	9	5,230	5,265	

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

(133)

COUNTIES.	Distilleries.			Essence of turpentine.			Paper.			Snuff.		Rope-walks.	
	Stills.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Stills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Reams.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Lincoln,	620	182,600	93,700										
Northampton,													
Rutherford,	236	42,600	21,300										
Mecklenburg,	62	26,500	19,800										
Anson,	36	4,100	4,000										
Lyde,													
Richmond,	30	13,500	13,500										
Franklin,	10	29,700	18,000										
Canden,	28	13,400	9,800										
Iredel,	11	55,000	27,500										
Halifax,	14	30,800	24,600				1	800	2,000				
Cumberland,													
Wayne,	13	30,400	12,100										
Warren,	7	9,040	7,000										
Orange,	525	127,000	70,000										
Buncombe,	109	23,100	11,000										
Rowan,	428	118,000	59,200										
Brunswick,	1	24	24										
Caswell,	35	28,000	16,800										
Cartaret,				2	5,000	10,000							
Pitt,	127	29,400	12,000										
Lenoir,													
Jones,	16	1,400	1,500	2	5,300	11,000							
Columbus,													
Chatham,	80	25,000	18,700										
Guilford,	226	69,000	36,000									1	
Pasquotank,	56	4,000	4,000										
Person,	9	23,700	11,000										
Rockingham,	126	20,900	15,400										
Randolph,	135	46,500	20,250										
Robeson,	178	6,834	5,400										
Montgomery,	71	41,000	11,000										

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

(134)

COUNTIES.	Distilleries.			Essence of turpentine.			Paper.			Snuff.		Rope-walks.	
	Stills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Stills.	Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Mills.	Reams.	Value in Dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.
Burke,	106	20,400	10,200	3	7,000	12,000							
Berie,	80	10,000	6,000										
Martin,	24	5,000	3,000										
Haywood,	21	4,300	3,000										
Perquimans,	36	7,520	5,000										
Greenville,	165	48,250	19,700										
Bladen													
Wilks,	163	83,000	16,500										
Greene,	86	15,000	7,500										
Surry,	117	41,000	20,000										
Duplin,	3	1,200	1,200										
Nash,	143	37,031	26,000										
Moore,	30	5,000	3,200										
Cabarras,	66	20,221	10,000										
Edgecombe,	159	39,000	29,000										
Gates,	56	21,000	14,000										
Ash,	98	24,000	12,000				1	800	2,000				
Wake,	90	3,000	3,000										
Tyrrel,	110	4,000	3,500										
Onslow,	9	560	600										
Beaufort,	15	1,530	1,900	6	30,600	30,000							
Johnson,	30	5,250	5,000	7									
Stokes,	98	20,000	10,000				1	800	2,000				
New-Hanover,	.	.	.	4	15,000	20,000	.	.	.	1	200	1	26,000
Craven,	.	.	.	.	32,000	55,000	.	.	.				
Sampson,													
Currituck,													
Washington,	16	3,631	3,631										
Hertford,													
Total amount,	5,426	1,386,691	758,005	24	94,900	138,000	3	2,400	6,000	1	200	2	26,000

State of North Carolina—Manufactures. (195)

COUNTIES.	Gun powder.				Salt.		
	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Works.	Bushels.	Value in dollars.	
Lincoln,							
Northampton,							
Rutherford,							
Mecklenburg,							
Anson,							
Hyde,							
Richmond,							
Franklin,							
Camden,							
Iredel,							
Halifax,							
Cumberland,							
Wayne,							
Warren,							
Orange,							
Buncombe,							
Rowan,							
Brunswick,							
Caswell,							
Carteret,							
Pitt,							
Lenoir,							
Jones,							
Columbus,							
Catham,	1	1,000	1,000				
Guilford,	2	400	300				
Paquotank,							
Person,							
Rockingham,							
Randolph,	2	800	600				
Robeson,							
Montgomery,							

State of North Carolina—Manufactures. (136)

COUNTIES.	Gun powder.				Salt.		
	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Works.	Bushels.	Value in Dollars.	
Burke,	1	200	100				
Bertie,							
Martin,							
Hay wood,							
Perquimans,	1	200	150				
Greenville,							
Bladen,							
Wilks,							
Greene,	1	400	400				
Surry,							
Duplin.,							
Nash,							
Moore,	.			2	7,500	3,800	
Cabarras,							
Edgecombe,							
Gates,							
Ash,							
Wake,							
Tyrrel,							
Onslow,							
Beaufort,							
Johnson,							
Stokes,							
New Hanover,							
Craven,							
Sampson,							
Currituck,							
Washington,							
Hertford,							
Total amount,	8	3,000	2,550	2	7,500	3,800	

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—MANUFACTURES.

(137)

COUNTIES.	Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.— Value in Dollars.	Looms. Number.	Fulling mills.		Hats made. Value in dollars.	Furnaces.		Bloomeries.		Forges.		Naileries.	
			Mills.	Value in dollars.		Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Carter,	8,142	129	.	.	600	.	.	.	.	1	25,500	.	.
Sullivan,	33,956	517	.	.	.	2	12,779	.	.	2	12,778	.	.
Hawkins,	51,542	609	.	.	4,800	.	.	1	3,000	.	.	.	.
Washington,	37,044	560	.	.	7,692	.	.	3	10,999	.	.	3	107,266
Greene,	58,522	829	1	6,250	4,162	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	140
Cocke,	21,031	196	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson,	46,496	519	.	.	2,800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grainger,	41,455	491	.	.	1,270	.	.	1	800	.	.	.	.
Claiborne,	16,876	301	.	.	.	.	.	1	3,000	.	.	.	.
Campbell,	17,261	198	.	.	2,615	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Anderson,	29,126	271	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knox,	77,380	704	.	.	5,060	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sevier,	38,076	849	.	.	2,710	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blount,	68,695	627	.	.	3,725	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roane,	36,212	353	.	.	4,320	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhea,	17,014	104	.	.	2,550	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bledsoe,	25,366	206	.	.	5,536
<i>Total amount,</i>	<i>624,194</i>	<i>6,963</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6,250</i>	<i>47,844</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12,779</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>17,799</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>38,278</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>107,406</i>

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—MANUFACTURES. (138)

COUNTIES.	Guns made.	Leather tanned.	Shoes, boots and slip-pers.	Saddlery.	Flax-seed oil	Distilled liquors.	Paper.	Cor-dage.	Gun powder.
	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Mills. Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.
Carter,	.	633	.	.	.	2,840	.	.	5,400
Sullivan,	.	3 610	.	.	500	9,587	1	.	3,000
Hawkins,	.	2,440	.	1,328	.	3,243	.	.	.
Washington,	1,100	7,150	525	9,575	.	15,467	.	.	7,500
Greene,	4,695	2,940	.	.	300	19,121	1	.	200
Cocke,	.	600	.	.	.	9,587	.	.	3,000
Jefferson,	.	5,800	.	800	1,000	16,335	.	.	335
Granger,	.	2,110	.	.	.	8,215	.	.	.
Claiborne,	.	500	.	.	.	6,500	.	.	.
Campbell,	.	1,919	.	.	.	2,875	.	.	5,300
Anderson,	.	.	.	.	.	6,700	.	1,000	.
Knox,	.	6,000	2,702	8,750	.	28,062	.	3,000	.
Sevier,	.	540	.	1,332	.	12,112	.	.	.
Blount,	.	6,000	.	.	.	14,840	.	.	1,554
Roane,	1,050	4,507	2,120	3,900	.	6,450	.	.	37
Rhea,	.	.	.	.	.	2,640	.	.	100
Bledsoe,	.	1,998	.	1,360	.	3,025	.	.	.
Total amount,	6,845	46,937	5,347	27,045	1,800	*167,599	2	15,500	26,426

*335,198 Gallons at 50 cents.

Eastern District of Tennessee—
Articles of a Doubtful Nature or
Agricultural.

COUNTIES.	Maple	Salt-	Value in dollars.
	sugar.	petre.	
	Value in dollars.		Value in dollars.
Carter,	1,517		
Sullivan,			
Hawkins,			
Washington,			
Greene,	4,525		780
Cocke,	1,517		
Jefferson,	857		
Granger,	1,385		
Claiborne,	1,875		
Campbell,	1,155		2,133
Anderson,	1,243		
Knox,	654		
Sevier,	718		
Blount,	115		
Roane,			
Rhea,	19		
Bledsoe,	654		
Total amount,	\$16,234		2,913

*162,340 Pounds at 10 cents:

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—MANUFACTURES.

(140)

COUNTIES.	cotton cloth in families, &c.	Cotton manufacturing establishments.		Blended and un- named cloths & stuffs.	Woolen cloths in families, &c.	Total. Value in dollars.	Cotton and wool spun in mills.		Looms. Number.	Fulling mills.			Spindles.
							Pounds.	Value in dollars.		Number.	Yards fullcd.	Value in dollars.	
Bellford,	76,580	1	.	.	.	38,290	.	.	451	.	.	.	306
Davidson,	161,488	.	34,683	758	.	107,309 ⁷⁶ ₁₀₀	10,000	7,159 ⁷⁶ ₁₀₀	856	.	.	.	30
Dickson,	70,078	1	.	.	.	35,039	.	.	308	.	.	.	
Franklin,	36,253	.	27,735	764	.	39,447 ³⁷ ₁₀₀	.	300	364	.	.	.	
Giles,	50,404	.	26,646	.	.	43,716 ¹⁹ ₁₀₀	.	.	240	.	.	.	
Hickman,	35,170	.	5,820	345	.	19,912 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.	.	188	.	.	.	
Humphries,	24,565	.	.	.	.	12,282 ⁸⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	111	.	.	.	
Jackson,	55,125	.	.	.	.	17,562 ⁵⁵ ₁₀₀	.	.	416	.	.	.	
Lincoln,	61,350	.	5,587	460	.	34,198	.	.	314	.	.	.	
Montgomery,	125,540	.	20,000	.	.	77,770	.	.	567	.	.	.	
Maury,	193,328	.	212	1,303	.	97,421 ¹⁷ ₁₀₀	.	.	648	.	.	.	
Averton	59,927	.	.	.	.	29,963 ⁵⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	414	.	.	.	
Robertson,	63,012	.	7,998	2,680	.	39,420 ⁷⁵ ₁₀₀	.	.	400	.	.	.	
Rutherford,	247,936	1	.	.	.	123,968	.	160	647	1	1,800	.	16
Sunner,	40,660	1	4,550	1,750	.	24,305	3,000	1,875	870	.	.	2,700	44
Smith,	123,981	.	31,489	15,545	.	94,471 ⁶⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	829	.	.	.	
Sewart,	34,796	.	.	.	.	17,396	.	.	432	.	.	.	
Wilson,	65,084	.	56,948	8,136	.	61,524 ¹⁷ ₁₀₀	.	.	770	.	.	.	
Williamson,	172,701	.	.	.	.	86,350 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	854	.	.	.	
White,	30,031	.	6,525	2,470	.	19,513	.	.	199	.	.	.	
Warren,	62,505	.	.	.	.	31,252 ⁶⁰ ₁₀₀	.	.	475	.	.	.	
Total amount,	1,790,514	4	228,193	34,141	.	1,051,115 ⁷⁰ ₁₀₀	13,000	9,494 ¹⁷ ₁₀₀	10,353	1	1,800	2,700	396

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—MANUFACTURES.

(141)

COUNTIES.	Furnaces.			Forges.			Naileries.			Tanneries.			Distilleries.		
	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.
Bedford,	64,480	14,830 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	2	200	800	11	4,080	2,040
Davidson,	2	.	.	6	1,631	8,635 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	132	84,345	42,172 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Dickson,	2	400	56,000	1	50	12,500	.	.	.	2	1,010	3,030	31	9,644	4,822
Franklin,	8	124	497	14	2,562	1,281
Giles,	3	125	500	1	600	300
Hickman,	.	.	.	1	12	3,668 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1,740	870
Humphries,	2	50	25
Jackson,	2	375	1,500	12	8,000	4,000
Lincoln,	4	1,770	3,940	5	1,350	1,012
Montgomery,	2	187	29,297 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	1	100	28,600	.	.	.	4	500	2,500	17	34,020	17,010
Maury,	8	13,510	6,755
Averton	23	8,505	4,252 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Robertson,	2	440	1,760	60	33,202	16,601
Rutherford,	1	300	1,200	79	40,405	20,202 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Sumner,	1	24,000	6,000	7	1,410	7,050	113	57,130	28,575
Smith,	3	750	4,500	67	51,220	25,610
Stewart,	2	250	1,000	2	1,004	502
Wilson,	4	930	2,790	47	21,410	10,705
Williamson,	8	1,912	7,050	114	79,000	39,500
White,	.	.	.	1	100	28,000	.	.	.	1	197	788	12	12,250	6,125
Warren,	2,000	1,000
Total amount,	4,587	85,297 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	72,168 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	4	251 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	72,168 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	3	88,480	20,830 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	9	11,924	48,140 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	756	466,047	233,360 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—MANUFACTURES. (142)

COUNTIES.	Glauber-salts.		Copperas.		Rope-walks.			Gun powder mills.		
	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Bedford,	2	7,500	3,750
Davidson,	1	500	250
Dickson,	1	1,000	500
Franklin,	3	8,200	4,100
Giles,	2	6,000	3,000
Hickman,	3	8,000	4,000
Humphries,	6	3,170	1,585
Jackson,	3	10,003	5,001 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln,	21	44,373	22,186 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montgomery,			
Maury,			
Averton,			
Robertson,	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	60			
Rutherford,	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	375			
Sumner,			
Smith,			
Stewart,			
Wilson,			
Williamson,	591	148	600	100	.	.	.			
White,	.	.	50,000	6,250	.	.	.			
Warren,	.	.	60,600	6,350	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	435			
Total amount,	591	148	60,600	6,350	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	435	21	44,373	22,186 $\frac{1}{2}$

Western District of Tennessee—Articles of a
Doubtful Nature or Agricultural.

COUNTIES.	Salt-petre caves.			Red ocre.	
	Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Bedford					
Davidson,					
Dickson,					
Franklin,					
Giles,					
Hickman,					
Humphries,					
Jackson,	3	5,200	864 $\frac{11}{16}$		
Lincoln,					
Montgomery,					
Maury,					
Averton,					
Robertson,					
Rutherford,					
Sumner,		10,000	1,250		
Smith,	.				
Stewart,					
Wilson,					
Williamson,					
White,	19	29,695	3,712		
Warren,	.	10,000	12,500	10,000	2,000
Total amount,	22	144,895	18,326 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	2,000

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

(144)

DISTRICTS.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Mixed goods and cotton, do.		Flaxen goods.		Woollen goods in families, &c.		Flaxen and mixed goods.		Spinning wheels.	Looms.	Carding machines		
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.			Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Chester,	150,320	Averaged at 50 cents per yard.	25,470	Averaged at 71 cents per yard.											
Spartanburg,	427,440														
Laurens,	169,236														
Marlborough,	43,423		5,000						2,000	1,050					
Union,	98,721														
Fairfield,	7,502														
Pendleton,	348,360														
Newberry,	154,420														
Marion,	55,950														
Lexington,	36,780														
Williamsburg,	23,399	Averaged at 50 cents per yard.	5,033	Averaged at 71 cents per yard.			56,050								
Lancaster,	65,915														
Darlington,	125,091		40,431												
Edgefield,	578,251		6,488		690	345									
Chesterfield,	71,895		11,305												
Horry,	42,560														
Barnwell,	74,879														
Abbeville,	176,875														
Kershaw,	73,718														
Greenville,															
Orangeburgh,	20,061	Averaged at 50 cents per yard.													
Sumter,	166,135														
Beaufort,	55,471		8,900												
York,	205,800														
Richland,	45,986														
Colleton,															
Georgetown,															
Charleston.*															
Total amount,	3,083,188	1,541,594	108,627	77,125 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	690	349	72,636	58,108 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	2,000	1,050	5,334	14,934	4	3,500	350

* No return.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

(145)

DISTRICTS.	Labour saving machines.		Hatteries.			Bloomeries.		Naileries.		Guns.			Blacksmiths.		Steel furnaces.		Tanneries.		Average price per hide, 3 dollars.	Value in dollars.
	Spinning spindles	Spindles.	Number.	Fur hats.	Value in dollars.	Bloomeries.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Smiths.	Guns.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides.			
Charleston,	.	.	12	.	3,080	.	2	.	5	115	2,600	54	8,035	1	169,185	7	1,400	.	.	
Spartanburg,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,600	61	6,930	.	.	6	2,000	.	.
Laurens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	4,537	.	.	1	2,000	.	.
Northborough,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	4,537	.	.	1	900	.	.
Union,	.	.	.	2,050	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1,400	.	.
Fairfield,	3	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1,600	.	.
Pendleton,	5	150	.	5,586	27,930	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	53,625	.	.	4	1,600	.	.
Newberry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1,600	.	.
Marion,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lexington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Williamsburg,	.	.	1	.	400	.	1	100	1	.	500	22	2,805	.	.	2	585	.	.	
Lancaster,	.	.	2	.	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	240	.	.
Darlington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Edgefield,	151	5,741	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	2	2,150	.	.
Chesterfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	670	.	.
Horry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnwell,	2	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abbeville,	11	330	.	600	1,135	.	.	.	3	64	.	31	5,535	1	169,185	4	1,030	.	.	
Kershaw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	350	.	.
Greenville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orangeburg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	432	.	.
Sumter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	9	600	.	.
Beaufort,	.	.	14	.	2,500	.	1	.	3	.	500	11	4,620	.	.	6	.	.	.	
York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Richland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Colleton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Georgetown,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Charleston,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	172	6,341	43	8,236	36,045	9	1	100	13	179	3,600	255	86,138	1	338,185	83	13,557	40,671	.	

*No return.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—MANUFACTURES.

(146)

DISTRICTS.	Shoemakers.			Saddlery.	Flaxseed-oil.			Distilleries.				Paper.
	Number.	Pairs of shoes, boots and slippers.	Value in dollars.		Mills.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Stills.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	
Chester,	26	-	4,540	6,760	-	-	-	125	38,000	-	-	-
Spartanburg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	37,500	-	-	-
Laurens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	49,569	-	-	-
Marlborough,	-	2,000	2,500	4,375	-	-	-	87	19,374	-	-	-
Union,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	15,185	-	-	-
Fairfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	77,340	-	-	-
Pendleton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	23,685	-	-	-
Newberry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Marion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	4,890	-	-	-
Lexington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Williamsburg,	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	16	5,908	-	-	-
Lancaster,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darlington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	9,070	-	-	-
Edgefield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,005	-	-	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Horry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	71,424	-	-	-
Barnwell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,568	-	-	-
Abbeville,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kershaw,	-	4,220	6,216 1/2	3,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenville,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orangeburgh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,575	-	-	-
Sumter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaufort,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	57,490	-	-	-
York,	-	-	1,700	1,500	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Richland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colleton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charleston,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount,	26	6,220	15,856 1/2	15,675	1	100	100	1,458	436,853	297,060 1/2	1	1

Averaged at 68 cents per gallon.

*No return.

State of South Carolina — Articles of a Doubtful
Nature or Agricultural.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat and grist mills.				Saw mills
	Grist mills.	Wheat mills	Barrels of flour made.	Value in dollars.	
Chester,	17	-	-	-	10
Spartanburg,	49	-	-	-	25
Laurens,					
Marlborough,					
Union,	20				
Fairfield,					
Pendleton,					
Newberry,					
Marion,	20				
Lexington,					
Williamsburg,	8	-	-	-	1
Lancaster,					
Darlington,					
Edgefield,					
Chesterfield,					
Horry,					
Barnwell,					
Abbeville,					
Kershaw,	-	3	4,200	42,000	
Greenville,					
Orangeburgh,					
Sumter,	53	-	-	-	15
Beaufort,					
York,	35	-	-	-	14
Richland,					
Colleton,					
Georgetown,*					
Charleston,*					
Total amount,	202	3	4,200	42,000	65

*No return.

STATE OF GEORGIA—MANUFACTURES.

(148)

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Cotton manufactur- ing establishments.			Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Mixed goods and hempen, chiefly mixed.	
	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Camden,									
Glynn,	4,250	2,125							
Wayne,	8,425	4,212 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
McIntosh,	3,000	1,500							
Liberty,	7,800	3,412 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Bryan,	4,510	2,255							
Chatham,	7,650	3,885							
Ffingham,	12,904	5,419 ^{$\frac{42}{100}$}							
Bullock,	266,000	133,000							
Scriven,	51,882	25,941							
Burke,	86,350	43,175							
Jefferson,	34,695	17,347 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}	1	3,000	1,875				
Richmond,	31,978	15,989							
Columbia,	165,977	82,988 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}	-	-	-	1,790	1,790		
Litton,	65,452	32,726							
Effort,	200,990	100,495							
Franklin,	167,687	83,843 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Jackson,	182,594	91,297	-	148	296				
Walton,	6,499	3,249 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}	-	-	-			2,348	2,174
Clarke,	155,900	77,950							
Oglethorpe,	178,770	89,385							
Wilkes,	189,415	88,788 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Greene,	120,135	60,067 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Hancock,	197,182	93,646 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Warren,	64,000	32,000							
Washington,	127,334	47,750 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Montgomery,	99,000	49,500							
Tatnall,	35,199	17,598							
Telfair,	6,077	4,557 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Putaski,	406,825	204,412 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Lawrens,	58,960	29,480							
Twigs,	43,715	21,877 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Wilkinson,	114,120	57,060							
Baldwin,	51,815	25,906							
Jones,	100,000	50,000							
Putnam,	162,250	60,843 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Morgan,	12,389	61,694 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}							
Randolph,	140,700	71,670							
<i>Total amount,</i>	3,680,534	1,797,264 ^{$\frac{40}{100}$}	1	3,148	2,171	1,790	1,790	2,348	2,174

STATE OF GEORGIA—MANUFACTURES.

(149)

COUNTIES.	Blended and unna- med cloths and stuffs.		Woollen goods in families, &c.		Bagging for cotton of hemp.		Flaxen and mixed goods.		Stockings.	
	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Yards made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Pairs made.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Aden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000	2,250	.	.
Albany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	150	.	.
Appling,	3,101	1,431 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.
Archibald,	134,000	83,750	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Benning,	5,416	2,708	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bolton,	5,255	3,941	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brunswick,	3,855	1,927 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burke,	16,631	16,631	20	20	.	.	1,790	1,790	5,685	5,685
Camden,	14,235	14,235	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carroll,	5,783	4,337 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.	.	1,203	902 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.
Catoch,	8,083	6,062 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	732	549	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chatham,	1,548	1,161	.	.	.	.	4,766	2,383	.	.
Cherokee,	10,545	5,272 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chickasaw,	22,844	17,133	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chickly,	24,747	15,467	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clay,	50,500	25,250	.	.	8,260	4,130	750	562 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.	.
Clayton,	20,567	18,565	3,835	2,876 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cobb,	14,227	14,227	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Columbia,	25,466	9,549 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Conley,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cordeiro,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	846	1,057 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	374	374	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	25,906	25,906	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	30,000	20,625	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	20,248	12,665	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	12,898	12,898	630	630	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crawford,	14,364	10,773	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	471,065	325,623 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	5,591	4,449 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	9,463	5,032 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	10,512	7,138 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	5,685	5,685

STATE OF GEORGIA—MANUFACTURES.

COUNTIES	Carding machines.	Spinning wheels.	Looms.	Labour saving machinery.							Bloomeries.		Forges.		Naileries.		
		Number.	Number.	Drawing and roving machines.	Mules.	Billies.	Frames.	Looms with fly shuttles.	Spinning frames.	Spindles.	Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Camden,	.	100	30														
Glynn,	.	.	19														
Wayne,	.	100	38														
M'Intosh,	.	.	15														
Liberty,	.	202	54														
Bryan,	.	76	32														
Chatham,	.	130	31	.	.	.	.	.	2	26	.	.	.	.	.	1	180
Effingham,	.	303	116														
Bullock,	.	420	180														
Scriven,	.	709															
Burke,	.	1,209	569														
Jefferson,	1	771	205	1	1	1	3	4	.	412							
Richmond,	.	626	162	.	.	.	.	.	1	30							
Columbia,	.	1,829	567														
Lincoln,	1	722	254	.	.	.	34										
Elbert,	.	3,000	835	.	.	.	.	.	4	97	.	.	.	1	3,680		
Franklin,	.	.	1,066														
Jackson,	.	.	887														
Walton,	.	.	70														
Clarke,	.	.	433														
Oglethorpe.	.	.	795	.	.	.	2	4	.	62							
Wilkes,	.	2,388	870	.	.	.	.	.	30	914							
Greene,	.	2,145	756														
Hancock,	.	.	774	.	.	.	.	.	27	545							
Warren,	.	.	369	.	.	.	.	.	9	203	1	13½	3,000				
Washington,	.	.	540														
Montgomery,	.	.	200														
Tatnall,	.	.	161														
Telfair,	.	.	44														
Pulaski,	.	550	134														
Lawrens,	.	.	116														
Twigs,	.	.	209														
Wilkinson,	.	470	110														
Baldwin,	.	.	259														
Jones,	.	1,245	356														
Purnam,	1	.	664	.	.	.	.	.	10	280							
Morean,	.	1,520	548														
Randolph.	.	1,543	722	.	.	.	.	.	8	250							
Total amount,	3	20,058	13,290	1	1	1	39	8	91	2,819	1	13½	3,000	1	3,680	1	180

STATE OF GEORGIA—MANUFACTURES.

(151)

COUNTIES.	Naileries.	Soap and candles.					Tanneries.			Deer skins.		
	Value in dollars.	Manufactories.	Pounds of candles.	Value in dollars.	Pounds of soap.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Calf skins.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.
Camden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,300	.	6,040		
Glynn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241		
Wayne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000		
M'Intosh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,000	.			
Liberty,												
Bryan,	23,475	1	30,000	6,000	100,000	12,500	2	5,900	.	14,750		
Chatham,												
Effingham,												
Bullock,												
Scriven,												
Burke,												
Jefferson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	800		3,000		
Richmond,												
Columbia,												
Lincoln,												
Elbert,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	6,600		
Franklin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	300		
Jackson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1,250	.	5,000		
Walton												
Clarke,												
Oglethorpe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	700	.	2,800		
Wilkes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1,900	.	5,700		
Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	600	.	3,600		
Hancock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2,000	500	6,500		
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	156	.	702	100	100
Washington,												
Montgomery,												
Tatnall,												
Telfair,												
Pulaski,												
Lawrens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	200		
Twigs,												
Wilkinson,												
Baldwin,												
Jones,												
Putnam,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	300	.	1,200		
Morgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,335	.	9,340		
Randolph,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	324	.	9		
Total amount,	23,475	1	30,000	6,000	100,000	12,500	31	18,621	500	68,873	100	100

COUNTIES.	Distilleries.			Breweries.			Gun powder.		
	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Barrels.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Camden,									
Glynn,									
Wayne,									
M·Intosh,									
Liberty,									
Bryan,									
Chatham,	1	100,000	68,000						
Effingham,									
Bullock,	.	400	500						
Scriven,	14	1,400	1,400						
Burke,									
Jefferson,									
Richmond,	.	80	100						
Columbia,									
Lincoln,	.	17,672	17,672						
Elbert,	.	23,762	23,762						
Franklin,	.	35,690	28,517 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	1	1,878	11,268	2	2,500	1,250
Jackson,	.	22,159	16,619						
Walton,									
Clarke,	.	20,000	15,000						
Oglethorpe,	.	34,455	27,504						
Wilkes,	16	55,156	37,474						
Greene,	.	68,010	68,010						
Hancock,	.	60,481	60,481						
Warren,	13	34,040	34,040						
Washington,		25,600	19,200						
Montgomery,	.	5,500	5,300						
Tatnall,	.	2,749	2,749						
Telfair,									
Pulaski,	2	500	750						
Lawrens,	2	1,000	1,000						
Twigs,									
Wilkinson,									
Baldwin,	4	5,000	5,000						
Jones,	7	3,000	5,000						
Putnam,	26	20,050	17,543 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀						
Morgan,	31	6,108	6,10						
Randolph,	10	2,600	2,600						
Total amount,	126	545,212	462,390 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	1	1,878	11,268	2	2,500	1,250

State of Georgia—Articles of a Doubtful Nature or Agricultural.

COUNTIES.	Saw mills.		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>
Camden, Glynn, Wayne, M ^c Intosh, Liberty, Bryan, Chatham, Effingham, Bullock, Scriven, Burke, Jefferson, Richmond, Columbia, Lincoln, Elbert, Franklin, Jackson, Walton, Clarke, Oglethorpe, Wilkes, Greene, Hancock, Warren, Washington, Montgomery, Tatnall, Telfair, Pulaski, Lawrens, Twigs, Wilkinson, Baldwin, Jones, Putnam, Morgan, Randolph,	1	1,252,000	25,040
<i>Total amount,</i>	1	1,252,000	25,040

TERRITORY OF ORLEANS—MANUFACTURES.

(154)

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Stockings.		Spinning wheels.	Looms.	Hats.			Gun smiths.		Blacksmiths.		Clock and watch makers.	Gold and silver work, and jewelry—shops.	Tin and cop-per.	Soap and candles.		
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Pairs.	Value in dollars.			Hatteries.	Fur hats.	Value in dollars.			Shops.	Value in dollars.				Manufactories.	Pounds of candles	Pounds of soap.
Orleans,							1	2,000		8	25	244,000		20	40	30	1		150,000
German Coast,											9								
Acadie,	12,965				150	105	1	350			16								
La Fourche,	14,907					143					5							5,314	11,888
Iberville,	13,188				92	77	1	60			5						2		
Pontie Coupee,	2,500		300	300		50					12								
Concordia,	15,000				150	52					4								
Quachitas,	2,305					26	2	250		1	4						1	4,588	4,406
Nachitoches,	1,625					32	1	300											
Opelousas,	28,125					150	4	1,400		1	5								
Attakapas,	20,250					234	5	200											
Rapids,	22,811				96	124					2								
Total amount,	133,180	106,544	300	300	518	993	15	4,560	36,480	10	87	244,000		20	40	30	4	4,902	166,294

TERRITORY OF ORLEANS—MANUFACTURES.

(155)

COUNTIES.	Soap and candles.		Tanneries.				Shoemakers.			Distilleries.			Cabinet makers.	Carriages made.	Block and pump makers.
	Value of candles.	Value of soap.	Number.	Hides.	Calf skins.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pairs of shoes, boots and slippers.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hogsheads 50 gallons each, from molasses.	Value in dollars.			
Orleans,	.	.	6	8,000	6,950	.	110	55,000	.	8	4,230	.	50	15	7
Germian Coast,	2	534	.	.	.	.
Acadie,	5	734	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
La Fourche,	.	.	2	220	.	.	3	448	.	2	175	.	2	.	.
Iberville,	16	1,968	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pointe Coupee,
Concordia,	5	250	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Ouachita,	.	.	1	.	400	.	3	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nachitoches,	5	650	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Opelousas,	.	.	1	1,000	.	.	3	500	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Attakapas,	.	.	4	1,950	.	.	.	.	.	5	126	.	.	.	.
Rapide,	.	.	2	2,400	40	.	12	1,414	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount,	1,980	19,955	16	13,570	7,990	65,270	162	61,264	122,528	17	5,065	157,025	52	16	7

*Or 227,925 gallons.

TERRITORY OF ORLEANS—MANUFACTURES.

(156)

COUNTIES.	Sugar.			American segar makers.		Tobacco.		Potte- ries.		Drug manufactories.	Rope-walks.			Gun powder.			Salt.		
	Refiners.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.			Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Pieces.		Number.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Works.	Busbels	Value in dollars.
Orleans,	1	50,000	13,000	400						9	2	89	21,428 ⁴⁷ / ₁₀₀	1	15,000	11,250			
German Coast,																			
Acadie,																			
La Fourche,						5,000		1	600										
Iberville,																			
Pointe Coupee,																			
Concordia,																			
Ouachitas,										2							1	600	350
Nachitoches,																	2	9,600	5,760
Oplousas,						41,625													
Ati kapus,						5,000													
Rapides,																			
Total amount,	1	50,000	13,000	400		51,625	9,033 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	1	600	11	2	89	21,428 ⁴⁷ / ₁₀₀	2	15,000	11,250	3	10,200	6,110

TERRITORY OF ORLEANS—Articles of a Doubtful nature or Agricultural. (157)

COUNTIES.	Saw mills.		Sugar planters—works.			Bricks.		Tiles.		Indigo.		
	Number.	Feet.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Value in dollars.	Kilns.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Works.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
Orleans.	21	3,690,000	.	42	5,277	.	23	13,570,000	100,000	34	38,000	38,000
Grenadian Coast,	.	.	.	38	3,142	.	.	.	.	6	7,800	7,800
Acadie,	2	.	.	8	910	.	.	.	.
La Fourche,	2	210,000	.	2	300	.	.	.	.
Iberville,	.	1,200,000	.									
Pontre Coupee,												
Concordia,	2	200,000					3	80,000				
Ouachitas,	1	100,000	.	.	.	.	1	160,000				
Natchitoches,	1	160,000	.	.	.	.	2	200,006				
Opeyousas,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attakapas,												
Rapides,	5	1,230,000	.	1	42							
Total amount,	34	6,790,000	339,500	90	9,671	712,372.17	29	14,010,000	100,000	40	45,800	45,800

**Territory of Orleans—Articles of a Doubtful
nature or Agricultural.**

COUNTIES.	Molasses.		Cotton pressed.	
	Hegsheads	Value in dollars.	Presses.	Value of work in dollars.
Orleans,	1,277	.	14	6,455 ⁹³ / ₁₀₀
German Coast,	1,630			
Acadie,	510			
La Fourche,	163			
Iberville,				
Pointe Coupee				
Concordia,				
Ouachitas,				
Nachitoches,				
Opelousas,	10			
Attakapas,				
Rapides,				
<i>Total amount,</i>	3,590	59,235	14	6,455 ⁹³ / ₁₀₀

TERRITORY OF MISSISSIPPI—MANUFACTURES.

(159)

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families &c.		Cotton manufacturing establishments.	Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Woollen goods in families, &c.		Looms.	Carding machines.	Spin- dles.	Tin.		Tanneries.		Distilleries.
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.		Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.				Manufactories.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	
Adams,	58,794		6			6,818		166	.	343	1	7,200	2	16,500	1
Anderson,	42,805		.			.		246	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Jefferson,	53,747		1			.		127	.	30	.	.	2	9,000	.
Wayne,	16,685		.			.		62	.				.		
Warren,	8,660		.			.		33	.				.		
Franklin,	16,650		.			.		68	.				.		
Baldwin,	11,950		.			.		41	.				.		
Claiborne,	28,375		2	150		580		98	.	60	.	.	2	7,290	.
Wilkinson,	44,800		7	300		500		157	1	216	.	.	2	4,700	.
Washington,	29,330		2	.		.		124	.	38	.	.	2	2,100	1
Anne,	51,216		4	.		.		208	.	120	.	.	.		
Total amount,	342,472	256,854	22	450	393 ¹ / ₁₀	7,898	10,267 ⁴ / ₁₀	1,330	1	807	1	7,200	10	39,590	6

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA—MANUFACTURES.

(160)

DISTRICTS AND SETTLEMENTS.	Spin ning wheels.	Number.	Looms.	Spinning wheel makers.	Hatteries.	Gunsmiths.	Blacksmiths.	Gold and silver work and jewellery—shops.	Tin plate workers.	Copper and brass manufactories.	Lead and shot manufactories.	Soap and candle manufactories.	Tanners.	Shoemakers.	Saddlers.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Boat builders.	Cabinetmakers.	Chairmakers.	Wagonmakers.	American cigar makers.	Potteries.	Manufactories of d ag.	Salt works.	Printing offices.
District of St. Charles,		1,033	380	5	7	4	10	3	2	1	2	2	2	5	1	12	2	2	6	1	3	2	2	5	4	1
Do. St. Lewis,																										
Do. St. Genevieve,																										
Do. Cape Girardeau,		744	221	.	7	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2			
Do. New Madrid,																										
Settl. Hope Field, and St. Francis,																										
Do on the Arkansas,																										
<i>Total amount,</i>	1,777	601	5	14	4	33	3	2	1	2	2	7	12	3	28	2	2	6	1	3	2	4	5	4	1	

Territory of Louisiana—Articles of a Doubtful Nature or Agricultural (161)

DISTRICTS AND SETTLEMENTS.	Wheat mills.	Horse mills.	Saw mills.	REMARKS.
District of St. Charles,				<p>The aggregate amount of the manufactures of Cape Girardeau, during the year 1810, was estimated at \$ 34,657$\frac{1}{2}$.</p> <p>Only two Districts are returned, and no quantities or value given.</p>
Do. St Lewis,	9	15	6	
Do. St. Genevieve,				
Do. Cape Girardeau,	9	.	3	
Do. New Madrid,				
Settl. Hope Field and St. Francis,				
Do. on the Arkansas,				
<i>Total amount,</i>	18	15	9	\$ 2

TERRITORY OF INDIANA—MANUFACTURES.

(162)

Divisions.	Cotton goods in families, &c.		Mixed goods and cotton.		Cotton manufacturing establishments.		Flaxen goods in families, &c.		Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.		Woollen goods in families; &c.	
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.			Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.
1st. George F. Pope,	11,699	9,074.1%	1,550	1,240	1		4,066	1,355.1%	.	.	19,378	29,067
2nd. William Majer,	17,600	15,400	.	.	.		52,445	27,222.1%	.	.	.	.
3rd. James Crow	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	20,103	15,077.1%	.	.
4th. Joseph Brown,	19,665	9,832.1%	13,775	8,265	.		27,117	10,846.1%	41,400	31,671	.	.
5th. John M'Candless,	.	.	.	.	.		9,112	.	.	.	.	.
6th. Speir Spencer,	6,013	.	343	.	.		92,740	39,424.1%	61,503	46,748.1%	19,578	29,067
Total amount,	54,977	34,306.1%	15,668	9,505	1							150

Wool and wool spun in mills—Value in dollars.

Divisions.	ASSISTANT MARSHALS.	Spin- ning wheels.	Looms	Nailerics.			Tanneries.			Distilleries.			*Wine.		Gun powder.		
				Number.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.
1st.	George F. Pope,	.	128	.	.	.	2	.	300	.	2	100	.	.	.	.	.
2nd.	William Majer,	1,550	467	.	.	.	4	.	800	.	8	11,200	5,600	2,400	6,000	.	.
3rd.	James Crow,	.	156	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1,500	750	.	.	3	3,600
4th.	Joseph Brown,	.	280	1	20,000	4,000	8	2,300	6,250	.	13	18,450	7,380	.	.	.	1,800
5th	John M'Candless,	.	188	.	.	.	4	.	1,950	.	4	4,800	2,400	.	.	.	.
6th	Speir Spencer,	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total amount,	1,350	1,256	1	20,000.	4,000	18	2,300	9,300	35,950	28	16,230	2,400	6,000	3	3,600	1,800

*Made of the Madeira and Cape of Good Hope grape.—The Counties are not ascertained.

Territory of Indiana—Articles of a Doubtful nature or Agricultural. (168)

Divisions.	ASSISTANT MARSHALS.	Wheat mills.			Maple sugar.		Horse mills.		Grist mills.			Saw mills.		
		Number.	Barrels.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Bushels.	Number.	Bushels.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Feet.	Value in dollars.
1st.	George F. Pope,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	8	.	.
2nd.	William Majer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	40,900	40,900	6	390,000	3,900
3rd.	James Crow,	1	1,500	7,500	50,000	5,000	3	7,000	13	.	5	.	.	.
4th.	Joseph Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5th.	John Mcandles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6th.	Spencer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total amount		1	1,500	7,500	50,000	5,000	3	7,000	32	40,900	44,708	14	890,000	3,900

TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS—MANUFACTURES. (164)

COUNTIES.	Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs.		Spinning wheels.		Looms.		Blacksmiths.			Tanneries.			Shoemakers		Saddlers.			Distilleries.			Boats.		Cabinetmakers.		Cooper shops.	
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Value in dollars.		Number.		Hides.	Value in dollars.	Number.			Gallons.	Value in dollars.	Builders.	Value in dollars.	Number.			Builders.	Value in dollars.	Builders.		Builders.		Builders.	
St. Clair,	36,596	21,957 ⁶⁹ ₁₀₀	630	260	15	5	1,300	7,750	6	3	8	10,200	1,670	2	1,260	6	7									
Randolph,	53,443	32,065 ⁸⁰ ₁₀₀	.	200	15	4	.	.	.	.	11	10,200	8,070	2	1,260	6	7									
Total amount,	90,039	54,023 ⁴⁹ ₁₀₀	630	460	15	9	1,300	7,750	6	3	19	10,200	8,070	2	1,260	6	7									

Territory of Illinois—Articles of a Doubtful nature or Agricultural. (165)

COUNTIES.	Wheat mills.			Saw mills.			Maple sugar.		
	Number	Barrels.	Value in dollars.	Mills	Feet.	Value in dollars.	Camps.	Pounds.	Value dollars.
St. Clair,	5	6,440	32,200	5	480,000	12,000	78	15,600	1,950
Randolph,	5	6,440	32,200	5	480,000	12,000	78	15,600	1,950
Total amount,	5	6,440	32,200	5	480,000	12,000	78	15,600	1,950

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DISTRICTS.	Flaxen and hempen goods.		Woollen goods in families, &c.		Looms.	Spinning wheels.	Hats.			Soap and candles.	
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.			Number.	Hats.	Value in dollars.		
Detroit,	421	316	1,300	1,300	6	120	1	400	2,800	4	6,500
Erie,	795	782	1,015	982	9	.	1	200	1,000		
Huron,	.	.	90	90	2						
Michilimackinac,											
Total amount,	1,216	1,098	2,405	2,372	17	120	2	600	3,800	4	6,500

DISTRICTS.	Soap and candles,			Tanneries.		Saddlery.		Distilleries.				
	Pounds of soap.	Value of candles.	Value of soap.	Number.	Hides.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Saddles and bridles.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Gallons.	Value in dollars.
Detroit,	37,000	2,356	4,750	2	1,100	6,600	1	60	720	2	8,200	6,100
Eric,	.	.	.	2	160	550	.	.	.	2	3,500	2,625
Huron,	.	.	.	1	100	600	.	.	.	3	8,000	4,847
Michilimackinac,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	700	700
Total amount,	37,000	2,356	4,750	5	1,360	7,750	1	60	720	8	20,400	14,172

**Territory of Michigan—Articles of a
Doubtful nature or Agricultural.**

DISTRICTS.	Crist mills.				Common and merino.	<i>Total number.</i>
	Crist mills.	Horse mills.	Wind mills.	Merino sheep.		
Detroit,	4	2	1	1		1,000
Eric,						
Huron,						
Michilimackinac,						
<i>Total amount,</i>	4	2	1	1		1,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MANUFACTURES,

(168)

COUNTIES.	Cotton goods in families &c.		Cotton manufacturing establishments.			Blended and unblended cloths and stuffs.		Spinning wheels.	Looms.	Carding machines.			Labour saving machinery.						Hatteries.
	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.	Yards made.	Value in dollars.			Pounds.	Value in dollars.		Drawing and weaving machines.	Looms with fly shuttles.	Reels.	Spinning frames.	Spindles.	Number.	Fur hats.
Washington,	26,000	19,500	1	9,000	4,500	20,000	20,000	328	45	26,000	13,000	8	8	3	1	2	108	6	12,000
Albany,	26,000	19,500	3	16,000	8,000	20,000	20,000	328	65	26,000	13,000	8	8	3	1	2	108	6	12,000
Total amount,				25,000	12,500	20,000	20,000	328	110	26,000	13,000	8	8	3	1	2	108	6	12,000

COUNTIES.	Hatteries.		Breweries.			Sugar refineries.			Paper mills.	Glass works.			Potteries.	Rope walks.			Suspender manufactories.		
	Value in dollars.	Tanneries.	Number.	Barrels.	Value in dollars.	Pounds.	Value in dollars.			Square feet.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Value in dollars.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Number.	Dozens.	Value in dollars.	
Washington,	60,000	3	2	1,500	9,000	800,000	144,000	1	1	300,000	36,000	1	3,000	5 0	232,000	1	200	100	2,000
Albany,	60,000	2	1	1,400	8,400	800,000	144,000	1	1	300,000	36,000	1	3,000	4 00	160,000	1	200	100	2,000
Total amount,				2,900	17,400	800,000	144,000	1	1	300,000	36,000	1	3,000	9 80	392,000	1	200	100	2,000

District of Columbia—Articles of a Doubtful
nature or Agricultural.

COUNTIES	Grist mills.			
	Number.	Bushels of meal.	Barrels of flour.	Value in dollars.
Washington,	3	15,000	25,000	211,250
Alexandria,	3			
Total amount,	6	15,000	25,000	211,250

PHILADELPHIA, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

May 30th, 1813

TENCH COXE.

This is an exact photographic facsimile of A STATEMENT OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE YEAR 1810, DIGESTED AND PREPARED BY TENCH COXE OF PHILADELPHIA. This volume is officially titled Book II of the Third Census, and was printed at Philadelphia by A. Cornman, Jr. in 1814.

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